CALENDAR ITEM
63

A 71 — 10/13/16
W 26245
J. Porter
P. Huber

S 40 — J. Mattox

GENERAL LEASE – INDUSTRIAL USE

APPLICANT:

Pacific Wind Development, LLC
1125 NW Couch Street, Suite 70
Portland, OR 97209

PROPOSED LEASE:

AREA, LAND TYPE, AND LOCATION:

640 acres, more or less, of State-owned school lands identified as Section 16, Township 16 South, Range 6 East, SBM, north of Boulevard, San Diego County (school lands).

AUTHORIZED USE:

Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a new wind energy facility consisting of up to seven wind turbines of up to 3.0 megawatts capacity each.

LEASE TERM:

40 years, beginning October 13, 2016.

CONSIDERATION:

Base Rent of $135,500 per year with an annual Consumer Price Index adjustment, or an Operating Fee (beginning at 5 percent of gross revenue, increasing to 5.25 percent after 10 years, increasing to 5.5 percent after 20 years, and increasing to 5.75 percent after 30 years), whichever is greater, with the State reserving the right to adjust the base rent at each 10-year anniversary, as provided in the lease. In addition, the Applicant will establish a reimbursement account in the amount of $40,000 for remediation and closure of abandoned mines on the lease premises and a reimbursement account in the amount of $15,000 for lease compliance and administration of the Mitigation Monitoring Program.

SPECIFIC LEASE PROVISIONS:

1) Insurance: Liability insurance in an amount no less than $5,000,000 per occurrence.

2) Bond: Surety bond or other security in an amount of $3,000,000.

3) Applicant acknowledges that unauthorized take of golden eagles is prohibited, and that it assumes full liability for any take that may occur prior to issuance of a take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, including enforcement action by the U.S. Department of Justice.

4) Lease assignment: The Executive Officer or her designee may approve a subsidiary corporation wholly owned by Applicant to serve as operator of the wind energy facility.

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The Tule II Wind Project (Tule Wind II) is a proposed project to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission about 55 wind turbines and other necessary infrastructure on lands belonging to the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Ewiiaapaayp) and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and approximately 640 acres of school lands under the Commission's jurisdiction in eastern San Diego County. In August 2007, the Commission received an application from Pacific Wind Development, LLC (Applicant), for a General Lease – Industrial Use, for the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of seven wind turbines and associated components on the approximately 640-acre parcel of school lands that are now involved in Tule Wind II.

The Commission's review and consideration of Tule Wind II are limited to the seven wind turbines proposed for the school lands (Project). Each wind turbine would have the capacity to generate up to 3.0 megawatts, which collectively would generate enough electricity to service about 6,000 homes. Overall, Tule Wind II would generate electricity for up to about 21,000 homes. In addition to providing renewable energy, the Project will substantially increase revenue generated for the State Teachers' Retirement System.

As originally proposed, the Tule Wind Project consisted of approximately 134 wind turbines in the McCain Valley (valley) and In-Ko-Pah mountains (ridgeline) (see Exhibit C). The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the BLM, as lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the

National Environmental Policy Act, respectively, prepared a joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the Tule Wind Project (State Clearinghouse No. 2009121079). In December 2011, the BLM issued a Record of Decision (ROD) approving a Right-of-Way Grant to allow construction and operation of the Tule Wind Project on BLM-owned lands in the valley portion, which is now referred to as Tule I, but did not approve the wind turbines proposed on BLM land along the ridgeline because of the possible risk to golden eagles, and separated the ridgeline portion into a second phase, referred to as Tule II. In making its decision, however, the BLM acknowledged that it may, at a future date, issue a Right-of-Way Grant across its land on the ridgeline to accommodate transmission and other necessary infrastructure in the event the other two landowners (Commission and Ewiiaapaayp) on the ridgeline approve the construction and operation of wind turbines on lands under their respective jurisdiction. The CPUC certified the EIR on April 19, 2012.

In 2012, the BIA, acting on behalf of the Ewiiaapaayp, prepared an Avian and Bat Protection Plan (ABPP) for the 20 wind turbines proposed on the Ewiiaapaayp land. These proposed wind turbines are located at the northern end of the ridgeline portion of the Tule II Project. The ABPP was prepared because the EIR identified a golden eagle breeding territory and nest site in close proximity to these northernmost wind turbines, increasing the risk of eagle take due to collisions with the wind turbines and possible abandonment of the territory by the golden eagle.

After considering the risk analysis and avoidance and minimization measures proposed in the ABPP, the BIA issued a ROD authorizing a lease agreement for the Ewiiaapaayp wind turbines on December 16, 2013. In so doing, the BIA incorporated a requirement that the Applicant seek a programmatic eagle take permit under the Eagle Act from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) prior to operating the ridgeline wind turbines (BIA 2013b). As noted in the BIA's ROD, any take of golden eagles resulting from construction or operation of the wind turbines prior to approval of a take permit would constitute a violation of the Eagle Act, from which enforcement action could result (16 U.S.C. 668).

STAFF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION:

Authority:

Public Resources Code sections 6005, 6216, and 6301, and 8700 through 8716; California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 2000, subdivision (b).

Environmental Analysis:
Whereas the CPUC, as lead agency, must review the entire Tule Wind Project, the Commission, as a responsible agency, is limited to reviewing the portion located within the Commission's jurisdiction. As part of reviewing and evaluating the lease application, Commission staff coordinated closely with appropriate agencies, including USFWS, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and BLM staffs, and analyzed documents relevant to impacts associated with activities proposed on school lands, including the ABPP, the USFWS response and recommendations for the eagle take permit application, and the USFWS eagle conservation plan guidance and status report documents.

Significant Impacts of the Project:
The CPUC identified significant and unavoidable impacts to five resource areas on school lands: biological, visual, cultural and paleontological, noise, and air quality (See Findings in Exhibit E). However, as explained in detail below, staff believes that the benefits of the Project outweigh the significant and unavoidable impacts to each of these resource areas (See Statement of Overriding Considerations in Exhibit E).

Golden Eagle
The Project may have significant and unavoidable impacts on biological resources because the presence of transmission lines and wind turbines may result in electrocution of, and collisions by, listed or sensitive bird or bat species. One of these species includes the golden eagle.

According to monitoring studies performed by the USFWS (2016a), the golden eagle population in the western United States has remained fairly stable (approximately 30,000) over the past 50 years. The researchers also noted, however, that the year-over-year rate of change in the past 10 years suggests a gradual decline toward a new, lower equilibrium point (approximately 26,000). Mortality for golden eagles is dominated by anthropogenic causes, with poisoning, shooting, electrocution, and collision (all types) being the primary causes. Of the causes of natural mortality, starvation, disease, and fighting are the leading factors. Collision mortality accounts for approximately 10 percent of overall modeled golden eagle mortality (USFWS 2016a, p. 14), of which wind turbine collisions are one type (collision mortality also includes vehicles, power lines, and other structures). While these data make clear that mortality caused by wind energy projects is significantly less than from other sources, both natural and anthropogenic, these types of projects nonetheless can have local and cumulative effects that must be addressed.

Because golden eagle populations in the western United States, appear to be stable but vulnerable to perturbations, the USFWS recommends a "no net increase in mortality" standard for permitting take (USFWS 2016a, p. 29). In its 2016 Proposed Rule for eagle incidental take and take of eagle nests (81 FR 27934), the USFWS recommends better describing the "preservation" standard and to clearly require potential permittees to implement "all practicable best management practices and other measures and practices that are reasonably likely to reduce eagle take" (currently referred to as "advanced conservation practices"). Unavoidable take would require compensation sufficient to meet the "no net increase in mortality" standard. Currently, the best understood compensatory mitigation option is "repowering" of transmission poles and lines, which means retrofitting or replacing poles with designs that reduce electrocutions. Repowering, if comprehensively implemented, could offset approximately 500 golden eagle deaths annually (USFWS 2016a, p. 30). Other approaches to mitigation are currently being studied and have the potential for incorporation as part of adaptive management and monitoring permit requirements.

As stated above, approval of the Tule II portion of the Tule Wind Project, within which the school lands parcel is located, was not included in the original BLM ROD in 2011. Tule II was not included in the ROD because BLM concluded that additional analysis related to eagle collision risk was necessary for the Tule II area, due to the location of Tule II along the mountain ridgeline where eagles may be more likely to appear compared to the valley portion of the Tule Wind Project. Since that time, the Applicant has taken a number of steps, in consultation with the USFWS, to develop a risk analysis and corresponding avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures consistent with the USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance (ECPG).

Avian and targeted eagle count data consistent with ECPG recommendations, including multispecies avian use data, raptor use data, golden eagle nest locations, eagle flight path data, movement of individual eagles (i.e., radio-telemetry), targeted eagle use data, eagle nest activity (i.e., nest cameras), and raptor migration use data (collected between 2005 and 2013) were used to predict fatality for golden eagles using the USFWS Bayesian model provided in the ECPG (the Bayesian model is the standard by which the USFWS assesses the potential risk of eagle take of a project). Using this model, golden eagle collision mortality for the entire Tule II Project was estimated to be 0.33 eagles per year. Noted in the data and model analysis were the presence of an active eagle nest and breeding territory in close proximity to the proposed wind turbines at the northern end of the Tule II Project on the Tribal (Ewiiaapaayp) land; loss of

nest sites and breeding territories are weighted heavily in the risk analysis, resulting in a higher fatality estimate than if eagle activity is primarily soaring or foraging.

Input from USFWS staff indicates the probability of losing the breeding territory is expected to be lower at the southern end of the ridgeline. Because the seven wind turbines on school lands are more than four miles from the identified nest, Commission staff believes it is unlikely they would lead to the loss of breeding territories and associated mortality of nesting adults and their fledglings. Of 106 total eagle flight paths mapped during focal territory surveys, only one path intersected the school lands area, and most flight paths recorded were well north of the area. While the home ranges of two out of the three juveniles from which adequate data were collected during telemetry surveys overlapped the school lands parcel, no areas of concentrated use (i.e., core areas) by any individuals were identified within the school lands parcel (DNV GL 2016).

Using this data and extrapolating, the Applicant estimated the fatality rate using the USFWS Bayesian model for the Commission portion of the Project (seven wind turbines) to be 0.03 per year, or 0.6 golden eagles over 20 years, which is at the low end for wind projects comparable in scale on the west coast. This estimate is also negligible compared to the relative magnitude of other sources of eagle mortality, and is extremely unlikely to result in distress to the local, regional, or western United States golden eagle populations, either individually or cumulatively. The USFWS staff is evaluating this estimate as part of processing the Applicant's eagle conservation plan (ECP) and eagle take permit application.

To the extent eagle take related to the wind turbines could occur on school lands, the Applicant must implement all feasible measures to reduce mortality risk, including that it comply with the Eagle Act and the 2009 take permit rule (or as updated by the 2016 Proposed Rule) by applying for an eagle take permit from the USFWS. The ECP will further reduce risk to golden eagles by implementing advanced conservation practices, monitoring, and adaptive management required by the USFWS as a condition of issuing a take permit. As stated above, any permit issued would have to find that the measures meet the "no net increase in mortality" and "preservation" standards in federal regulations. Project-specific compliance measures are expected to include: standardized avoidance and minimization measures, Project-level mortality monitoring, advanced conservation practices (stepwise protocols) to adaptively manage Project operations, and to minimize risk of future golden eagle fatalities, and Project-level compensatory mitigation (where appropriate).

In light of the forgoing analysis, which is based on a combination of USFWS population status monitoring, federal regulatory and statutory permitting criteria, and the site-specific facts as to eagle use, staff believes the Applicant has undertaken all feasible measures to avoid and reduce eagle collision risk. The Commission cannot dictate the timing of the USFWS' evaluation and consideration of the take permit application nor can it compel the USFWS to ultimately issue a take permit; therefore, staff is requiring the Applicant, should it construct and commence operations prior to issuance of a take permit, to implement its ECP and any additional measures that may be prescribed in consultation with the USFWS regardless of whether the take permit has been issued. Because the ECPG contains detailed, scientifically rigorous standards for ECP contents, up to and including curtailment of turbine operations, staff believes the risk of eagle mortality caused by the seven wind turbines on school lands parcel is very remote. To the extent such risk does exist, however, as provided in the proposed lease, the Applicant acknowledges that unauthorized take of golden eagles is prohibited, and that it assumes full liability for any take that may occur prior to issuance of a take permit, including enforcement action by the U.S. Department of Justice.

As stated above, although the likelihood of golden eagle take over the school lands parcel is low, the potential exists. Moreover, because golden eagles are protected under State and federal law, potential impacts are significant. Accordingly, the Findings in Exhibit E identify impacts to golden eagles as significant and unavoidable.

Visual Resources

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, and create a substantial new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The proposed lease premises possess scenic value. The Project may diminish the scenery because wind turbines could block views of the surrounding environment, reflect light, and create glare, and hazard warning lights on the turbines may create unnatural sources of light at night. These impacts would occur for the duration of the Project. While this impact has been evaluated and reduced to the extent feasible, it is considered significant and unavoidable.

Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in an adverse change to Traditional Cultural Properties. There is a potential that Project activities could damage or destroy cultural resources. The land itself may

have significant cultural value, and it is possible that artifacts are present at the Project location. The Project may diminish the cultural value of the Traditional Cultural Properties. These impacts could occur during the life of the Project or be permanent. While neither Traditional Cultural Properties nor other cultural resources were identified on the school lands parcel during completion of the EIR, unanticipated discoveries could be made during construction. While measures have been identified to reduce impacts that could result from unanticipated discoveries (see Exhibit D), this impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Noise
Construction and blasting activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to disturb sensitive noise receptors and create groundborne vibration. Construction activities may create noise beyond the baseline conditions. Moreover, any blasting would create noise as well as vibrations. The increased noise and vibration have the potential to disturb sensitive receptors. These impacts would be temporary, occurring during construction, but because of the relatively remote nature of the Project location, they are considered significant and unavoidable.

Air Quality
Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to generate dust and exhaust emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants. Construction and decommissioning would require vehicles and equipment to access the lease premises. Vehicles driving over the unpaved roads may stir dust and release pollutants or other contaminants, degrading the air quality of the surrounding area. These impacts would be temporary, occurring mostly during construction and maintenance activities. Exhibit E contains measures to reduce this impact but it is considered significant and unavoidable.

Overriding Considerations
Because of the significant and unavoidable impacts identified above, the Commission will need to adopt the Statement of Overriding Considerations in Exhibit E in order to authorize a lease for the Project.

Despite the significant and unavoidable impacts identified above, staff believes the Project provides substantial benefits to the State of California. These benefits include furthering California's efforts to combat climate change and reach reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions; supporting the Commission's October 16, 2008, Resolution for environmentally responsible development of State school lands for renewable energy related projects; furthering California's

requirement of achieving 50 percent of electricity generated and sold to retail customers from renewables by the end of 2030 (Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 [SB 350]); reducing reliance on fossil fuels; and increasing revenue generated for the California State Teachers' Retirement System. For a more detailed discussion of the Project's benefits, see the Statement of Overriding Considerations in Exhibit E.

Request for Additional Environmental Analysis:
On August 26, 2016, the Commission received a request to conduct additional environmental review of the Project. Backcountry Against Dumps and Donna Tisdale (collectively, Backcountry) submitted a request to Commission staff, San Diego County, CPUC, and BLM to prepare a subsequent EIR (and supplemental environmental impact statement for the BLM) prior to consideration of the Tule Wind II Project. Subsequently, the Commission received another request for a subsequent EIR and similar comments from Donna Tisdale on September 25, 2016. Primarily, Backcountry's concern is that the CPUC's EIR is outdated and that changed circumstances and newly available information require subsequent environmental review. On September 29, 2016, staff mailed to Mr. Volker and Ms. Tisdale a response letter explaining why staff believes that a subsequent EIR is unnecessary and prohibited.

Generally, Public Resources Code section 21166 reflects CEQA's interest in balancing the robust public participation and thorough disclosure and analysis achieved through the EIR process with a reasonable measure of finality and certainty to the results achieved. Thus, the circumstances under which additional environmental review is required are limited. As indicated in the State CEQA Guidelines, when an EIR has been certified for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared unless one or more of the following events occurs (§ 15162, subd. (a)):

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Staff evaluated the Backcountry letters with three critical CEQA concepts in mind. First, the Commission is acting as a responsible agency in considering only a portion of the Tule II Project (specifically, the placement of up to seven turbines on school lands), and therefore, it is required to limit its consideration of Project effects to "those activities involved in a project which it is required by law to carry out or approve" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002.1, subd. (d).) Second, section 15231 of the State CEQA Guidelines states that, absent a court decision invalidating the final EIR[1] or a requirement to prepare a subsequent EIR under section 15162, the final EIR shall be "conclusively presumed to comply" with CEQA when used by the Commission. (See also Pub. Resources Code, § 21167.2.) Third, the Commission's decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR is governed by a substantial evidence standard. In other words, when an agency determines that subsequent environmental review is not required, and relies on substantial evidence in support of its decision, a challenging party carries the burden of proving there is *no* substantial evidence to support the agency's findings. (*Citizens Against Airport Pollution v. City of San Jose* (2014) 227 Cal.App.4th 788, 798; *American Canyon Community United for Responsible Growth v. City of American Canyon* (2006) 145 Cal.App.4th 1062, 1070.)

[1] Although litigation was filed in federal court challenging the adequacy of the EIS, the validity of the EIR was not challenged, and the statute of limitations has expired.

Staff reviewed the lease application and the final EIR certified by the CPUC with the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21166 and the State CEQA Guidelines section 15162. As provided above, the State CEQA Guidelines state that when an EIR has been certified for a project, no subsequent document shall be prepared unless the next approving agency determines certain specific circumstances are present. These circumstances only occur when there is the involvement of a new significant impact or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact. Based on the substantial evidence summarized below and an analysis of the assertions raised by Backcountry, staff believes:

- Approval of the lease would fall under the scope of the EIR certified by the CPUC on April 19, 2012
- None of the events identified in Public Resources Code section 21166 or State CEQA Guidelines section 15162 has occurred or is likely to occur
- Substantial evidence supports a Commission finding that a subsequent EIR is unnecessary and prohibited

In recommending that no subsequent environmental review is required, staff summarizes the substantial evidence supporting its conclusions and briefly explains why the evidence presented by Backcountry does not change staff's conclusions.

Evaluation of Project Changes (§ 15162, subd. (a)(1))

Staff initially received the lease application to locate approximately seven turbines on school lands on August 29, 2007. Staff participated fully on the agency review team during the preparation of the draft EIR/EIS, and submitted its formal responsible agency comments on March 4, 2011, during the public review period, limiting the scope of its review to the Tule Wind component (the ECO substation and ESJ Gen-Tie components are outside the Commission's jurisdiction). Since that time, the Applicant has received a right-of-way grant from BLM for the valley phase (Tule I) and from the BIA for the ridgeline phase (that portion of Tule II on tribal lands). With respect to activities proposed on lands under the Commission's jurisdiction, there have been no substantial changes proposed to either the number or size of the turbines or pads, the right-of-way access route, or other Project features; therefore, the analysis and conclusions contained in the previously certified EIR still apply and no new or more severe impacts will occur.

As identified in the proposed Mitigation Monitoring Program (Exhibit D) and Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations (Exhibit E), potential impacts resulting from local water supply depletion are less than significant through implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) HYD-3, which requires the Applicant to prepare and provide documentation identifying confirmed water sources meeting the Project's water supply need, prepare and provide a groundwater study, and document any purchased water source. The measure neither identifies nor requires the Applicant to use any specifically named well or other water source. The Backcountry letters identify a Project change relating to the use of a well (Well 8) that was not considered in the EIR and states that a subsequent EIR is required to consider impacts associated with use of the well; however, this Project change does not alter staff's conclusions. Importantly, the letters do not provide evidence of a new or substantially more severe impact that would result from the change in wells that would prevent the Applicant from complying with the above-stated mitigation measure.

Evaluation of Changed Circumstances (§ 15162, subd. (a)(2))
Staff evaluated whether substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the Project is proposed on school lands, and if changed circumstances result in a new or more severe impact than what was analyzed in the previously certified EIR. Staff concludes that continued climate change and drought conditions do not constitute changed circumstances, nor do they involve new or more severe impacts, but in fact emphasize the urgency of achieving and surpassing the renewable energy and greenhouse gas reduction goals set forth in California's climate-related legislative mandates in Assembly Bill 32 (2006), Senate Bill 350 (2015), and Senate Bill 32 (2016).

The Backcountry letters make a number of claims about groundwater and fire impacts, broadly asserting that California's continued drought, and by extension climate change and impacts on water supplies, is a changed circumstance requiring additional analysis and preparation of a subsequent environmental document. The mere fact that drought conditions exist does not mean that groundwater use constitutes a changed circumstance that will result in new significant impacts, and absent evidence, constitutes speculation. Given that California, and this part of San Diego County specifically, have historically experienced numerous wildfires and drought, and that climate change impacts have been studied here for decades, staff believes there is substantial evidence that no subsequent review is required.

Water and fire issues were thoroughly and adequately evaluated in the EIR. For groundwater, as stated above, MM HYD-3 requires the Applicant to perform a

groundwater study, document adequate pumped and purchased water, and obtain all necessary permits prior to commencing construction. Staff has no reason to believe compliance with this measure is infeasible. Although Backcountry claims that groundwater levels plummeted between 2013 and 2016, thus requiring subsequent review, staff notes that between 2010 and 2013, groundwater levels near Wells 6 and 8 *increased*. The overall decrease in groundwater levels between 2013 and 2016 fell within levels considered in the EIR. Consequently, groundwater levels are consistent with levels originally analyzed.

Backcountry also asserts that changed circumstances regarding fire risk requires subsequent environmental review, stating: "the local San Diego Rural Fire Protection District has been dissolved and the San Diego County Fire Authority has been saddled with its fire suppression duties." (Backcountry's August 26, 2016 Letter, p. 9.) The letter alleges that this change has resulted in a loss of fire protection resources that impacts firefighting in rural areas, but does not include any evidence to support this assertion. San Diego County has contracted with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and volunteer firefighters to ensure that there is adequate protection and no loss of service due to the dissolution of the Rural Fire District. Furthermore, this change does not affect the sources of impact identified in the EIR (resulting from construction, electrical infrastructure, etc.), nor does it, by itself, involve new or more severe impacts. The measures incorporated into the EIR and identified in Exhibits D and E will still be implemented and are still expected to be effective in reducing the previously identified impacts to a less than significant level.

Evaluation of New Information (§ 15162, subd. (a)(3))
Staff is not aware of the existence of new information of substantial importance that has come to light since certification of the EIR in 2012 that would require subsequent analysis due to the severity of the impact or due to newly feasible mitigation measures. In fact, information developed or released since 2012 provide staff with additional evidence *in support* of both the EIR's conclusions and staff's own conclusions. Perhaps most importantly, the USFWS released its updated Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance document in April 2015 and its Bald and Golden Eagle Review document in April 2016. In addition, modeling performed to estimate golden eagle mortality risk in the Project-specific context indicates that the collision and territory abandonment risks for the school lands parcel are very low. A more detailed discussion of golden eagle risk in provided in the impact analysis above. Staff concludes that this substantial evidence is compelling support for a decision not to prepare a subsequent document, and does not believe that the study cited in the Backcountry's August 26, 2016 letter,

which relates to bustards (a species not present in the United States), alters this conclusion.

Backcountry further claims that studies released subsequent to the EIR show that "increased harm to human health from wind turbine noise must be examined in" a subsequent EIR. (Backcountry's August 26, 2016 Letter, p. 6.) Staff believes this comment is inapplicable to the portion of the Project on school lands because the nearest residential use is over 1½ miles from the school lands parcel—too distant for turbine-created noise to harm human health.

***State's Best Interests Analysis*:**
The State of California is a recognized leader in its efforts to reduce carbon pollution. Most recently, Governor Brown signed into law an amendment to the State's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Stats. 2006, ch. 488) charting a new goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, SB 32 (Pavley) requires that statewide greenhouse gas emissions be reduced to 40 percent below the 1990 level by 2030. Further, the Governor's Executive Order B-30-15 acknowledges the threat of climate change to the health and well-being of humans and natural resources in the State and highlights California's efforts to achieve significant emission reductions by 2050. The Executive Order directs State government to fully implement the State's climate adaptation plan (*Safeguarding California*) and directs State agencies' planning and investment decision making to factor in climate change preparedness.

The proposed lease and associated Project implement the goals of the State's California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, as recently amended by SB 32, and the State's Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 (Stats. 2015, ch. 547) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing the State's renewable energy portfolio. Renewable energy projects, such as the proposed lease, play an important part of the Commission's efforts to participate in successfully achieving the State's reductions targets. The seven turbines on the school lands parcel will have the capacity to generate enough electricity to power up to 6,000 homes.

The School Land Bank Act states that school lands are to be proactively managed and enhanced to provide an economic base in support of public schools. The Act further requires the Commission to take all action necessary to fully develop school lands, indemnity interests, and attendant mineral interests into a permanent and productive resource base. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 8701 contains findings and declarations that emphasize developing school lands into a permanent and productive resource base and underscore that

all transactions should be implemented for revenue generating purposes. The proposed lease would, at a minimum, provide $135,500 per year in additional revenue. Because the total gross revenue from all surface uses of school lands was $339,950 in Fiscal Year 2014-2015, the lease would substantially increase revenue generated for the California State Teachers' Retirement System, consistent with the Commission's 2016-2020 Strategic Plan, the School Land Bank Act and the Commission's 2008 Resolution supporting the environmentally responsible development of school lands for renewable energy projects (www.slc.ca.gov/Programs/Renewable_Energy/Resolution.pdf).

The proposed lease also requires the Applicant to insure the lease premises and indemnify the State for any liability incurred as a result of the Applicant's activities thereon.

Although the Project may cause some significant and unavoidable impacts to biological resources, visual resources, cultural and paleontological resources, noise, and air quality, staff believes that the proposed lease for the Project is consistent with the School Land Bank Act and in the State's best interests because the benefits, identified above, outweigh the environmental impacts. Staff recommends the Commission authorize the proposed lease.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

1. Most of the State's school lands are generally located in the California desert and are what remain of the nearly 5.5 million acres granted to California by Congress in 1853 to benefit public education. In 1984, the California Legislature enacted the School Land Bank Act. Revenue generated from school lands is deposited in the State Treasury for the benefit of the State Teachers' Retirement System.

2. The EIR, State Clearinghouse No. 2009121079, was prepared for this Project by the CPUC and certified on April 19, 2012. Staff has reviewed such document and Mitigation Monitoring Program prepared pursuant to the provisions of CEQA (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6) and adopted by the lead agency.

   Findings made in conformance with the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 15091, 15096) are contained in Exhibit E, attached.

   A Statement of Overriding Considerations made pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15093) is contained in Exhibit E, attached.

3. Staff reviewed the proposed Project and recommends, based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record (as explained above), that none of the events specified in Public Resources Code section 21166 and State CEQA Guidelines section 15162 has occurred or will occur due to the proposed lease approval, and therefore, no additional CEQA analysis is required or appropriate.

4. Decommissioning activities would be subject to additional environmental review in the future.

5. See Exhibit F for a list of approvals already obtained and a list of further approvals required for Tule Wind II.

6. This action is consistent with the Commission's Strategic Plan. Specifically, the proposed lease is consistent with Key Action 2.1.2 to promote renewable energy and environmentally responsible resource and energy development projects and Key Action 1.4.3 to adopt flexible, adaptive approaches to address sea-level rise that protect vulnerable populations and give priority to natural infrastructure solutions consistent with the Public Trust needs and the State's climate change adaptation strategy "Safeguarding California" and Executive Order B-30-15 on climate adaptation.

7. This activity involves lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to Public Resources Code section 6370 et seq., but such activity would not affect those significant lands. Based upon staff's consultation with the persons nominating such lands and the CEQA review process, it is staff's opinion that the Project, as proposed, is consistent with its use classification.

EXHIBITS:

A. Land Description
B. Site and Location Map
C. Tule Wind Project Overview
D. Mitigation Monitoring Program
E. Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations
F. Project Approvals Obtained and Further Approvals Required
G. References

RECOMMENDED ACTION:
It is recommended that the Commission:

CEQA FINDING:

Find that an EIR, State Clearinghouse No. 2009121079, for this Project was certified by the CPUC on April 19, 2012, and that the Commission reviewed and considered the information contained therein.

Find that, in its independent judgment, none of the events specified in Public Resources Code section 21166 or State CEQA Guidelines section 15162 resulting in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts has occurred, and therefore, no additional CEQA analysis is required.

Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring Program, as contained in Exhibit D, attached.

Adopt the Findings, made in conformance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, sections 15091 and 15096, subdivision (h), as contained in Exhibit E, attached.

Adopt the Statement of Overriding Considerations made in conformance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15093, as contained in Exhibit E, attached.

SIGNIFICANT LANDS INVENTORY FINDING:

Find that this activity is consistent with the use classification designated by the Commission for the land pursuant to Public Resources Code section 6370 et seq.

AUTHORIZATION:

1. Authorize issuance of a General Lease – Industrial Use to Pacific Wind Development, LLC, beginning October 13, 2016, for a term of 40 years, for the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of a wind energy facility consisting of seven wind turbines of up to 3.0 megawatts each on State-owned school lands as described in Exhibit A and shown on Exhibit B (for reference purposes only) attached and by this reference made a part hereof; annual base rent in the amount of $135,500 with an annual Consumer Price Index adjustment, or Operating Fee (beginning at 5 percent of gross revenue, increasing to 5.25 percent after 10 years, increasing to 5.5 percent after 20 years, and increasing to 5.75 percent

after 30 years), whichever is greater, the State reserving the right to adjust the rent at each 10-year anniversary, as provided in the lease; Applicant to establish a reimbursement account in the amount of $40,000 for remediation of abandoned mines on the lease premises and a reimbursement account in the amount of $15,000 for lease compliance and administration of the Mitigation Monitoring Program; liability insurance in an amount no less than $5,000,000 per occurrence; and surety bond or other security in an amount of $3,000,000.

EXHIBIT A

W 26245

LAND DESCRIPTION

A Parcel of California State School Lands in San Diego County, California described as follows:

All those lands within Section 16, Township 16 South, Range 6 East, as shown on US Government Township approved May 3, 1859, San Bernardino Base Meridian.

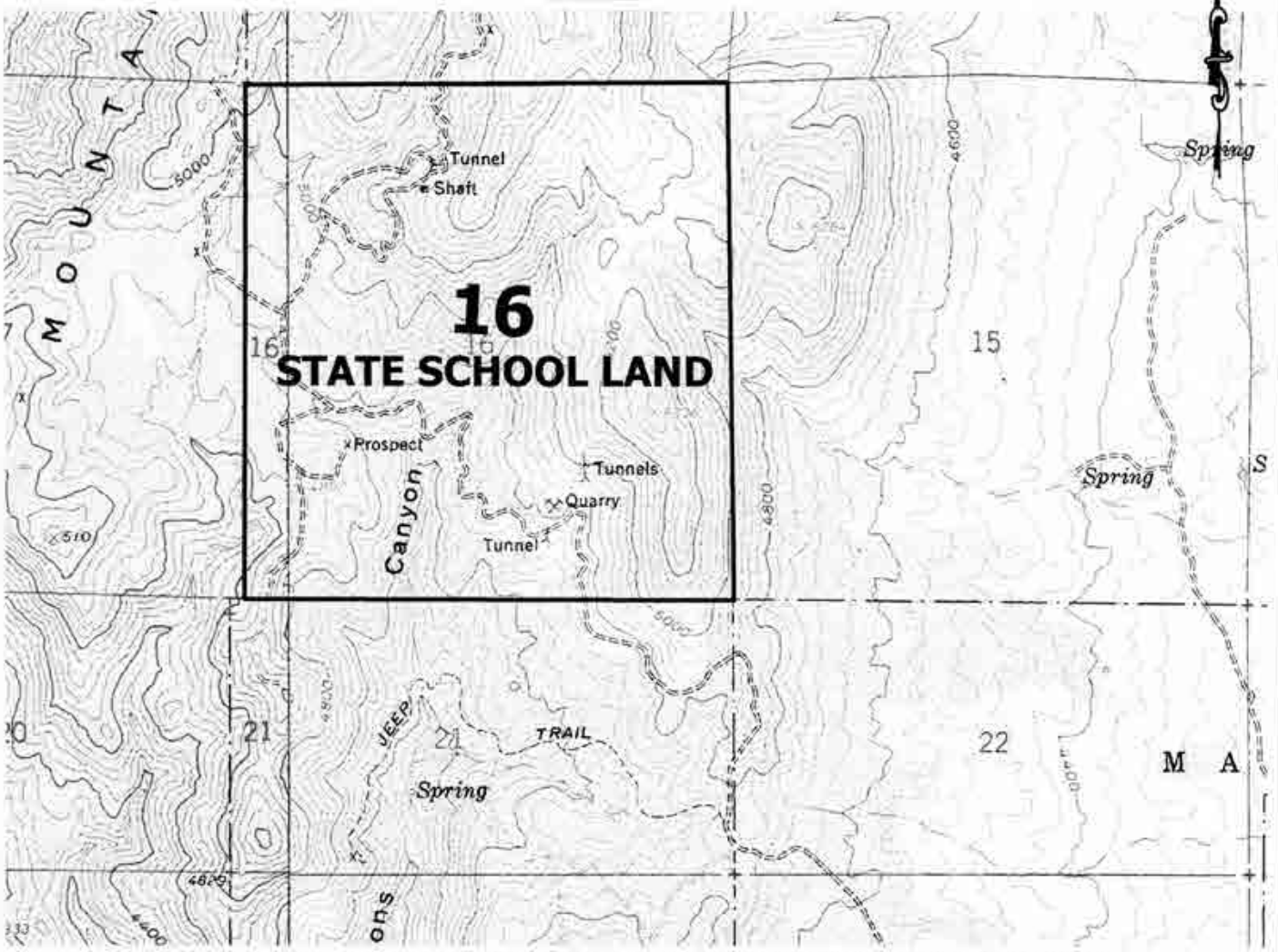
Accompanying plat is hereby made a part of this description.

END OF DESCRIPTION

Prepared November 10, 2015 by the California State Lands Commission Boundary Unit

NO SCALE

SITE



SECTION 16, T16S, R6E, SBM, NEAR LIVE OAK SPRINGS

NO SCALE

LOCATION

MAP SOURCE: USGS QUAD

This Exhibit is solely for purposes of generally defining the lease premises, is based on unverified information provided by the Lessee or other parties and is not intended to be, nor shall it be construed as, a waiver or limitation of any State interest in the subject or any other property.

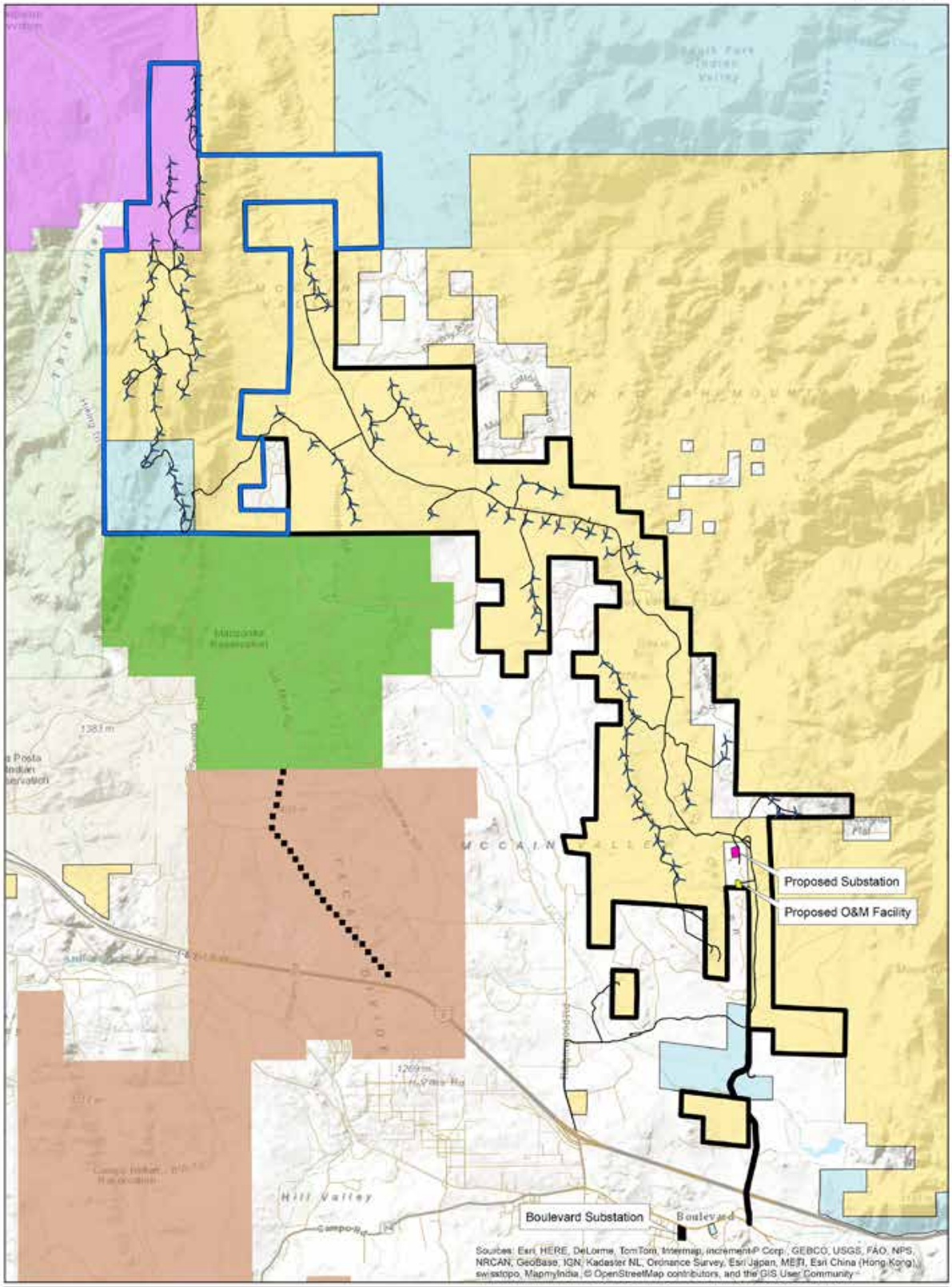
Exhibit B

W 26245
PACIFIC WIND DEVELOPMENT, LLC
APN 528-230-09
GENERAL LEASE - INDUSTRIAL USE
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

MJJ 11/04/15

EXHIBIT C

W 26245



Legend

- Proposed Turbine
- Existing Kumeyaay Turbines
- Access Road
- Proposed 138-kV Gen-tie Line
- Existing Road
- Proposed O&M Building
- Proposed Collector Substation
- Boulevard (Inteconnect) Substation
- BLM
- State of California
- Campo Reservation
- Ewiiaapaayp Reservation
- Manzanita Reservation
- Site Boundary - Tule I
- Site Boundary - Tule II

Depiction of Tule I & II Projects

Tule Wind Project

N

0 1 2

Miles

IBERDROLA RENEWABLES

Modified Date: 9/18/2015

EXHIBIT D
CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

TULE II WIND PROJECT
(W26245, State Clearinghouse No. 2009121079)

The California State Lands Commission (Commission) is a responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Tule II Wind Project (Project). The CEQA lead agency for the Project is California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

In conjunction with approval of this Project, the Commission adopts this Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) for the implementation of mitigation measures for the portion(s) of the Project located on State school lands under the Commission's jurisdiction. The purpose of a MMP is to discuss feasible measures to avoid or substantially reduce the significant environmental impacts from a project identified in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Mitigated Negative Declaration. State CEQA Guidelines section 15097, subdivision (a), states in part:[1]

> *In order to ensure that the mitigation measures and project revisions identified in the EIR or negative declaration are implemented, the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.*

The lead agency has certified an EIR; State Clearinghouse No. 2009121079 and adopted a MMP for the whole of the Project as seen at the end of each environmental resource area section (Sections D.2 through D.18 available at the following link http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/ECO_Final_EIR-EIS.htm) (see Exhibit D, Attachments D-1 and D-2) and remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures (MMs) occurs in accordance with its program. The Commission's action and authority as a responsible agency apply only to the MMs listed in Table D-1 below because they are specific to lands under Commission's jurisdiction within the larger "Tule Wind Project" analyzed by the EIR. Because the Commission is acting as a responsible agency, the MMs apply only to the extent that they are feasible and may affect lands and resources under the Commission's jurisdiction.

The EIR analyzed environmental impacts and proposed MMs separately for the following three projects, respectively:

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[1] The State CEQA Guidelines are found at California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15000 et seq.

1. East County Substation Project
2. Tule Wind Project (under Commission, BLM, San Diego County [County], and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians [Tribal] jurisdictions)
3. Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Project

The larger "Tule Wind Project" analyzed the environmental impacts and MMs for Tule II Wind Project, including the seven wind turbines under the Commission's jurisdiction along with other projects under BLM, County, and Tribal jurisdictions in the EIR (see http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/ECO_Final_EIR-EIS.htm). Because of the unique physical location and environmental characteristics of lands under Commission's jurisdiction, all of the anticipated environmental impacts and associated MMs for the larger "Tule Wind Project" are not applicable to the seven wind turbines under Commission's jurisdiction. Therefore, Commission staff coordinated with the Applicant to identify specific environmental impacts and MMs for these seven wind turbines under Commission's jurisdiction from the larger "Tule Wind Project."

Attachment D-1 contains all the MMs specific to Project-related impacts under the Commission's jurisdiction. These relevant pages with MMs were extracted directly from the EIR in the order listed in Table D-1 below. Because extracted pages have some MMs that were not relevant to the Project under Commission's jurisdiction, the left margin in Attachment D-1 has a vertical line drawn and an Impact number listed on each page to help the reader identify relevant MMs for the proposed Project. Any MM without a vertical line and an impact number in Attachment D-1 is not relevant to the proposed Project under Commission's jurisdiction.

The full text of each MM, as set forth in the MMP prepared by the CEQA lead agency and listed in Table D-1, is incorporated by reference in this Exhibit D. In addition to the MMs in Attachment D-1, Applicant will implement Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) presented in Attachment D-2, which was also extracted from the EIR.

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
Impact Tule-BIO-1: Native Vegetation	**MM Tule-BIO-1a:** Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
	MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
	MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
	MM Tule-BIO-1d: Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-1e: Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities
	MM Tule-BIO-1f: Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities
	MM Tule-BIO-1g: Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
	APM-TULE-BIO-1: Management of Temporary Stockpiles
	APM-TULE-BIO-5: Concrete Wash-Out Protocols
	APM-TULE-BIO-6: Management of Fuels and Avoidance of Spills and Leaks
	APM-TULE-BIO-7: Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation
	APM-TULE-BIO-8: Work Cessation during Heavy Rains
	APM-TULE-BIO-19: Apply soil stabilizers to construction areas not being utilized
	APM-TULE-BIO-20: Replace ground cover in disturbed areas
Impact Tule-BIO-3: Invasive, Non-Native, or Noxious Plant Species	**MM Tule-BIO-3a:** Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-1a: Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
	MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
	MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
	MM Tule-BIO-1d: Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-1f: Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities
	MM Tule-BIO-1g: Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

[2] See Attachment D-1 for the full text of each MM taken from the MMP prepared by the CEQA lead agency.

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
Impact Tule-BIO-4: Dust Impact to Vegetation	**MM Tule- BIO-4a:** Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan
Impact Tule-BIO-5: Listed/Sensitive Plants or Their Habitats	**MM Tule-BIO-5a:** Install fencing or flagging around identified special-status plant species populations in the construction areas
	MM Tule-BIO-5b: Implement special-status plant species compensation
	MM Tule-BIO-1a: Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
	MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
	MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
	MM Tule-BIO-1d: Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-1e: Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities
	MM Tule-BIO-1f: Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities
	MM Tule-BIO-1g: Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-3a: Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan
	MM Tule- BIO-4a: Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan
Impact Tule-BIO-8: Nesting Birds	**MM Tule-BIO-1a:** Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
	MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
	MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
	MM Tule-BIO-4a: Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-7b: Enforce speed limits in and around all construction areas
	MM Tule-BIO-7c: Minimize night construction lighting adjacent to native habitats
	MM Tule-BIO-7d: Prohibit littering and remove trash from construction areas daily

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
	MM Tule-BIO-7e: Prohibit the harm, harassment, collection of, or feeding of wildlife
	MM Tule-BIO-7j: Conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys and implement appropriate avoidance measures for identified nesting birds
Impact Tule-BIO-10: Potential Collisions of Listed/Sensitive Avian/Bat Species with Transmission Lines/Turbines	**MM Tule-BIO-10a:** Design all transmission towers and lines to conform with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee standards
	MM Tule-BIO-10b: Develop and implement project-specific Avian Protection Plans
	MM Tule-BIO-10c: Design and configure wind turbines to maximally avoid and minimize bird and bat resources
	MM Tule-BIO-10d: Minimize turbine lighting
	MM Tule-BIO-10e: Conduct post-construction bird and bat species mortality monitoring and reporting pursuant to an approved monitoring program
	MM Tule-BIO-10f: Authorize construction of portions of the project based on the results of behavioral and population studies of local golden eagles
	MM Tule-BIO-10g: Monitor golden eagles nests in the area to track productivity
	MM Tule-BIO-10h: Implement an adaptive management program in an Avian and Bat Protection Plan that provides triggers for required operational modifications (seasonality, radar, turbine-specific modifications, cut-in speed)
	MM Tule-BIO-10i: Obtain written agency concurrence approval of the Avian and Bat Protection Plan
	MM Tule-BIO-7a: Cover and/or provide escape routes for wildlife from excavated areas and monitor these areas daily
Impact Tule-BIO-11: Potential to Disturb Wildlife During Maintenance Activities	**MM Tule-BIO-11a:** Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys
Impact Tule-VIS-1: Scenic Vista	**MM Tule-VIS-1a:** Reduce impacts at scenic highway and trail crossings
	MM Tule-VIS-1b: Reduce impacts at scenic view areas
	MM Tule-VIS-1c: Avoid potential visibility of transmission structures and related facilities from sensitive viewing locations
Impact Tule-VIS-3: Visual Character/	**MM Tule-VIS-3a:** Reduce visibility of construction activities and equipment

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
Quality	**MM Tule-VIS-3b:** Reduce construction night-lighting impacts
	MM Tule-VIS-3c: Reduce construction impacts to natural features
	MM Tule-VIS-3d: Reduce in-line views of land scars
	MM Tule-VIS-3e: Reduce visual contrast from unnatural vegetation lines
	MM Tule-VIS-3f: Minimize vegetation removal
	MM Tule-VIS-3g: Reduce visual contrast associated with substation and ancillary facilities
	MM Tule-VIS-3h: Screen substations and ancillary facilities
	MM Tule-VIS-3i: Reduce potential visual contrast of transmission structures
	MM Tule-VIS-3j: Reduce potential transmission conductor visibility and visual contrast
	MM Tule-VIS-3l: Reduce potential view blockage and visual contrasts of structures
	MM Tule-VIS-3m: Reduce visual impacts resulting from native tree removal
	MM Tule-VIS-3n: Reduce potential visual impacts of wind turbines and ancillary facilities
Impact Tule-VIS-4: Day/Nighttime Views	**MM Tule-VIS-4a:** Reduce long-term night-lighting impacts from substations and ancillary facilities
	MM Tule-VIS-4b: Incorporate Obstacle Collision Avoidance System (OCAS) onto Tule Wind Project wind turbines
Impact Tule-LU-1: Potential Land Use Disturbance	**MM Tule-LU-1a:** Prepare Construction Notification Plan
	MM Tule-LU-1b: Notify property owners and provide access
Impact Tule-WR-4: Potential Increase in Unauthorized Access to Specially Designated or Restricted Areas	**MM Tule-WR-1a:** Provide notice for access restrictions or anticipated closures to wilderness and recreation areas
	MM Tule-CUL-1F: Control unauthorized access
Impact Tule-CUL-1: Potential to Adversely Change Significant Archaeological Resources	**MM Tule-CUL-1A:** Develop and implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan -Cultural Resources Management Plan
	MM Tule-CUL-1B: Avoid and protect significant resources
	MM Tule-CUL-1C: Training for contractor
	MM Tule-CUL-1D: Construction monitoring

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
	MM Tule-CUL-1E: Discovery of unknown resources
	MM Tule-CUL-1F: Control unauthorized access
	MM Tule-CUL-1G: Funding of law enforcement patrols
	MM Tule-CUL-1H: Continue consultation with Native Americans and other Traditional Groups
Impact Tule-CUL-2: Potential to Adversely Change Known Human Remains Sites	**MM Tule-CUL-2:** Human Remains
Impact Tule-CUL-3: Potential Adverse Change to Traditional Cultural Property	**MM Tule-CUL-1A:** Develop and implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan -Cultural Resources Management Plan
	MM Tule-CUL-1B: Avoid and protect significant resources
	MM Tule-CUL-1C: Training for contractor
	MM Tule-CUL-1D: Construction monitoring
	MM Tule-CUL-1E: Discovery of unknown resources
	MM Tule-CUL-1F: Control unauthorized access
	MM Tule-CUL-1G: Funding of law enforcement patrols
	MM Tule-CUL-1H: Continue consultation with Native Americans and other Traditional Groups
	MM Tule-CUL-2: Human Remains
Impact Tule-CUL-4: Potential Adverse Change to Known Significant Historic Architectural Resources	**MM Tule-CUL-1A:** Develop and implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan -Cultural Resources Management Plan
Impact Tule-PALEO-1: Potential to Destroy/Disturb Significant Paleontological Resources	**MM Tule-PALEO-1A:** Inventory and evaluate paleontological resources in the Final Area of Potential Effect (APE)
	MM Tule-PALEO-1B: Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan
	MM Tule-PALEO-1C: Monitor Construction for Paleontology
	MM Tule-PALEO-1D: Conduct Paleontological Data Recovery
	MM Tule-PALEO-1E: Train Construction Personnel
Impact Tule-NOI-1: Potential to Disturb Sensitive Noise Receptors During Construction	**MM Tule-NOI-1:** Blasting Plan
	APM-TULE-BIO-21: Confirm no peninsular bighorn sheep presence

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
Impact Tule-NOI-2: Potential Groundbourne Vibration from Construction	**MM Tule-NOI-1:** Blasting Plan
Impact Tule-NOI-3: Potential of Permanent Noise Level Increase	**MM Tule-NOI-3:** Site-specific Noise Mitigation Plan
Impact Tule-TRA-8: Potential to Adversely Affect Aviation Activities	**MM Tule-TRA-3:** Consult with and inform Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Defense (DOD), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Impact Tule-HAZ-1: Potential Soil or Groundwater Contamination During Construction Activities	**MM Tule-HAZ-1a:** Hazardous Materials Management Plan
	MM Tule-HAZ-1b: Health and Safety Program
	MM Tule-HAZ-1c: Waste Management Plan
Impact Tule-HAZ-4: Potential Safety Hazards	**MM Tule-HAZ-4a:** Safety assessment
	MM Tule-HAZ-4b: Blasting Plan
Impact Tule-HAZ-5: Potential Soil or Groundwater Contamination During Operation and Maintenance	**MM Tule-HAZ-5a:** Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
	MM Tule-HAZ-5b: Hazardous Materials Business Plan
Impact Tule-HAZ-7: Potential Blade Throw	**MM Tule-HAZ-6:** Wind turbine safety zone and setbacks
Impact Tule-PS-1: Potential Electromagnetic Interference	**MM Tule-PS-1a:** Minimize electromagnetic and public safety communications
	MM Tule-PS-1b: Limit conductor surface potential
	MM Tule-PS-1c: Document complaints of broadcast interference
	MM Tule-PS-1d: Aeronautical study
Impact Tule-AIR-1:	MM Tule-AQ-1 and MM Tule-AQ-2
Impact Tule-HYD-1: Potential Degradation of Water Quality During Construction	**MM Tule-HYD-1:** A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction
	MM Tule-GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Impact Tule-HYD-2: Potential Degradation	**MM Tule-HYD-1:** A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
of Water Quality Through Spills of Harmful Materials	**MM Tule-GEO-1:** Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Impact Tule-HYD-3: Potential Degradation of Groundwater Through Excavation	**MM Tule-HYD-2:** Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation
	MM Tule-HAZ-1a: Hazardous Materials Management Plan
	MM Tule-HAZ-1b: Health and Safety Program
	MM Tule-HAZ-1c: Waste Management Plan
	MM Tule-HAZ-2a: Test for pesticides/herbicides on currently or historically farmed land
	MM Tule-HAZ-2b: Contingency plan for encountering contaminated soils
Impact Tule-HYD-4: Potential to Deplete Water Supplies	**MM Tule-HYD-3:** Identification of sufficient water supply
Impact Tule-HYD-5: Creation of Impervious Areas that Could Potentially Cause Increased Runoff	**MM Tule-HYD-4:** Stormwater Management Plan
Impact Tule-HYD-7: Potential for Accidental Release of Contaminants from Project Facilities that Could Degrade Water Quality	**MM Tule-HAZ-5a:** Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
	MM Tule-HAZ-5b: Hazardous Materials Business Plan
Impact Tule-GEO-1: Potential for Erosion to be Triggered or Accelerated Due to Construction Activities	**MM Tule-GEO-1:** Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
	MM Tule-HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction
Impact Tule-GEO-2: Potential for Project to Expose People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects as a Result of Problematic Soils	**MM Tule-GEO-2:** Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
Impact Tule-GEO-3: Potential for Project to Expose People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects as a Result of Seismically Induced Ground Shaking, Ground Failure, or Fault Rupture	**MM Tule-GEO-2:** Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design
	MM Tule-GEO-3: Conduct geotechnical investigations
	MM Tule-GEO-4: Facilities inspections conducted following major seismic event
Impact Tule-GEO-4: Potential for Project to Expose People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects as a Result of Landslides, Earthflows, Rockfall, and/or Subsidence	**MM Tule-GEO-5:** Conduct geotechnical surveys for landslides and mines
	MM Tule-HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply
Impact Tule-PSU-1: Construction of the Project Could Potentially Disrupt the Existing Utility Systems or Cause a Co-location Accident	**MM Tule-PSU-1a:** Notification of utility service interruption
	MM Tule-PSU-1b: Protect underground utilities
	MM Tule-PSU-1c: Coordinate with utility providers
Impact Tule-PSU-3: Potential Need for New or Expanded Water Entitlements	**MM Tule-HYD-3:** Identification of sufficient water supply
Impact Tule-FF-1: Potential for Construction and Operational Maintenance and Decommissioning Activities to Significantly Increase the Probability of a Wildfire	**MM Tule-FF-1:** Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan
	MM Tule-FF-2: Revise existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational and Maintenance Plan
Impact Tule-FF-2: Potential for the Presence of Project	**MM Tule-FF-3:** Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA)

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
Facilities Including Overhead Transmission Line to Increase the Probability of a Wildfire	**MM Tule-FF-4:** Customized Fire Protection Plan for Project
	MM Tule-FF-5: Wind Turbine Generator Fire Protection Systems
	MM Tule-FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council
	MM Tule-FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan
	APM-Tule-PDF-1: Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, Etc.
	APM-Tule-PDF-4: Compliance with Blasting Activities Fire Code
	APM-Tule-PDF-6: Storing and Using Chemicals Onsite
	APM-Tule-PDF-8: Fire and Emergency Protection Services Agreement
	APM-Tule-PDF-9: Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction
	APM-Tule-PDF-10: Areas Graveled and Maintained Vegetation Free
	APM-Tule-PDF-11: Avian Protection on Powerlines
	APM-Tule-PDF-12: Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction
	APM-Tule-PDF-13: Self-Supporting Steel or Wood Poles for Infrastructure
	APM-Tule-PDF-14: Transmission Line Visual Inspections and Washing
	APM-Tule-PDF-15: Appropriate Lighting and Markings of Infrastructure
	APM-Tule-PDF-16: Fire Risk Reduction of Infrastructure
	APM-Tule-PDF-17: Wind Turbine Blade Lighting Protection Systems
	APM-Tule-PDF-18: No Off-Road Vehicles Used
	APM-Tule-PDF-19: No Vehicle Will be Idle or Parked in Brush or Grass
	APM-Tule-PDF-20: Portable Equipment Locations
	APM-Tule-PDF-21: Energized Equipment
	APM-Tule-PDF-22: Limiting Smoking Areas
	APM-Tule-PDF-23: Improve Existing and Propose New Access Roads
	APM-Tule-PDF-24: O&M Facility Requirements
	APM-Tule-PDF-25: Recommendations for Transformers

Table D-1. Project Impacts and Applicable Mitigation Measures

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measure (MM)[2]
	APM-Tule-PDF-26: Combustible Storage Practices
Impact Tule-FF-3: Potential for the Presence of Overhead Transmission Line/Facilities to Reduce the Effectiveness of Firefighting	**MM Tule-FF-1:** Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan
	MM Tule-FF-2: Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan
	MM Tule-FF-3: Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA)
	MM Tule-FF-5: Wind Turbine Generator Fire Protection Systems
	MM Tule-FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council
Impact Tule-FF-4: Potential for Project Activities to introduce Non-native Plants, Which Could Contribute to an Increased Ignition Potential and Rate of Fire Spread	**MM Tule-FF-2:** Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan
	MM Tule-FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan

ATTACHMENT D-1

Mitigation Monitoring Program Adopted by the

California Public Utilities Commission

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Mitigation Measure	**BIO-11a. Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.** Maintenance activities with the potential to result in direct or indirect habitat disturbance, most notably vegetation management, shall be conducted outside of the bird nesting season to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys consistent with the requirements of the NCCP to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to the nesting bird(s). If federal or state listed nesting birds are identified, the project proponent shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action.
Location	All operations and maintenance areas associated with the substation site and transmission corridors.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be completed 72-hours prior to completing maintenance activities that result in vegetation disturbance consistent with the requirements of the NCCP.
Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report.
Responsible Agency	BLM and CPUC
Timing	72 hours prior to maintenance activities during the nesting season.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1a. Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans.** All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging ~~orange construction fencing~~ that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. An environmental monitor shall complete regular observations to ensure that all work is completed within the approved work limits, and in the event any work occurs beyond the approved limits, it shall be reported. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these construction access roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates. In addition, to control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, the applicants shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/~~BIA/~~Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that approved work limits are clearly delineated on the final engineering plans. An environmental monitor to ensure proper installation and maintenance of construction fencing and signage during construction. Environmental monitor to report to appropriate agency (BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians) whether any work occurred outside of the approved work limits.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated construction areas correspond with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities and throughout the construction period.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1b. Conduct contractor training for all construction staff.** Prior to construction, all developer, contractor, and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the

Impact Tule-BIO-1

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures and comply with environmental regulations, including plant and wildlife species avoidance, impact minimization, and best management practices. Sign-in sheets and hard hat decals shall be provided that document contractor training has been completed for construction personnel.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	A third-party environmental monitor shall oversee construction ~~monitoring~~ to ensure biological impacts are avoided or minimized, and ensure that appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of unforeseen impacts and compliance with APMs and mitigation measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-1 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1c. Conduct biological construction monitoring.** An authorized biological monitor must be present at the construction sites during all ground disturbing and vegetation removal activities. The monitor shall survey the construction sites and surrounding areas for compliance with all environmental specifications. Weekly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate permitting and responsible agencies through the duration of the ground disturbing and vegetation removal construction phase. Monthly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted through the duration of project construction to document compliance with environmental requirements.
	Location	All areas disturbed during construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Weekly/Monthly biological construction monitoring reports submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Identification of issues and solutions through regular monitoring and reporting. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Weekly biological monitoring during ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities; Monthly biological monitoring for the remaining duration of construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1d. Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan.** All temporary work areas not subject to long-term use or ongoing vegetation maintenance shall be revegetated with native species characteristic of the adjacent native vegetation communities in accordance with a Habitat Restoration Plan. A habitat restoration specialist will be designated and approved by the BLM and County of San Diego and will determine the most appropriate method of restoration. Restoration techniques may include the following: hydroseeding, hand-seeding, imprinting, and soil and plant salvage. Any salvage and relocation of species considered desert native plants shall be conducted in compliance with the California Desert Native Plant Act. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall include success criteria and monitoring specifications and shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. At the completion of project construction, all construction materials shall be completely removed from the site. All temporary construction access roads shall be permanently closed and restored. Topsoil located in areas to be restored will be conserved and stockpiled during the excavation process for use in the restoration. Wherever possible, vegetation would be left in place to avoid excessive root damage to allow for natural recruitment following construction.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		Temporary impacts shall be restored sufficient to compensate for the impact to the satisfaction of the BLM or County (depending on the location of the impact). If restoration of temporary impact areas is not possible to the satisfaction of the BLM or County, the temporary impact shall be considered a permanent impact and compensated accordingly (see MM BIO-1e).
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, shall review habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians biological monitor shall confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to ground disturbance activities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
Impact Tule-BIO-1 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1e. Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities.** Permanent impact to all native vegetation communities shall be compensated through a combination habitat compensation and habitat restoration at a minimum of a 1:1 ratio or as required by the permitting agencies. Habitat compensation shall be accomplished through agency-approved land preservation or mitigation fee payment for the purpose of habitat compensation of lands supporting comparable habitats to those lands impacted by the Proposed PROJECT. Land preservation or mitigation fee payment for habitat compensation must be completed within 18 months of permit issuance. Habitat restoration may be appropriate as compensation for permanent impacts provided that restoration is demonstrated to be feasible and the restoration effort is implemented pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan, which includes success criteria and monitoring specifications as described above for Mitigation Measure BIO-1d. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on public lands shall be located in areas designated for resource protection and management. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on private lands shall include long-term management and legal protection assurances.
	Location	On the Tule Wind Project site or on to-be-identified mitigation parcels.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
	Effectiveness Criteria	For habitat preservation, it shall meet the minimum compensation standards on an acre-for-acre, in-kind basis or as otherwise required by the agencies. For habitat restoration, the habitat restoration plan shall specify success criteria. Long-term management assurances and legal protection mechanisms shall satisfy agency requirements.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Habitat mitigation lands shall be identified and approved within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Long-term management and legal protection for mitigation lands shall be in place no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction. Habitat restoration plan(s), if applicable, shall be submitted ~~be~~ to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC,

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-1 (Cont.)		BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Restoration, if applicable, shall be initiated no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1f. Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities.** Fire prevention best management practices shall be implemented during construction and operation of the project as specified by the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan (to be developed as required under Mitigation Measure FF-1) and Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operation and Maintenance Plan (to be revised as required under Mitigation Measure FF-2).
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan and ensure its implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Limit work during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Coordination with fire authority.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan effective throughout construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1g. Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.** Prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan pursuant to the specifications described in Mitigation Measure HYD-1.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review a SWPPP that has been prepared for the proposed construction activities and ensure its implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-2a. Limit temporary and permanent impacts to jurisdictional features to the minimum necessary as defined by the final engineering plans.** Obtain and implement the terms and conditions of agency permit(s) for unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and waters. All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas within the approved work limits identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. ~~The limits of construction shall be delineated with orange construction fencing and maintained throughout construction to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional resources.~~ The project applicant shall obtain applicable permits and provide evidence of permit approval, which may include but not be limited to a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit, a Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification, and a Section 1602 streambed alteration agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Game for impacts to jurisdictional features prior to project construction. The terms and conditions of these authorizations shall be implemented.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Location	All operations and maintenance areas of the Tule Wind Project site.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be completed 72 hours prior to maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance.
Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	72 hours prior to maintenance activities during the nesting season.
APM	**TULE-BIO-1. Management of Temporary Stockpiles.** Temporary stockpiles outside the channels or debris basins will be stabilized by compacting or other measures if present at the work site from 1 December to 1 April. Silt fences, berms, or other methods will be used to prevent sediments from being eroded from the temporary stockpile into the adjacent drainage. Temporary stockpiles may be placed in channel bottoms or debris basins if they are located on barren soil or areas with non-native weeds, and are not placed in such a manner that they are exposed to flowing water. No temporary stockpiles will be placed on the channel bed or banks during the period of 1 December to 1 April for more than the duration of the sediment removal work. Permanent stockpiles will be located landward of the 100-year floodplain to the maximum extent feasible.
Location	All construction areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
APM	**TULE-BIO-5. Concrete Wash-Out Protocols.** ~~Iberdrola Renewables~~Tule Wind, LLC will implement appropriate waste management practices during on site concrete repair operations. Waste management practices will be applied to the stockpiling of concrete, curing and finishing of concrete as well as to concrete wash-out operations. Waste management practices will be adequate to ensure that fluids associated with the curing, finishing and wash-out of concrete will not be discharged to the channel or basin. Concrete wastes will be stockpiled separately from sediment and protected by erosion control measures so that concrete dust and debris are not discharged to the channel or basin. The appropriate waste management practices based on considerations of flow velocities, site conditions, availability of erosion control materials and construction costs will be used
Location	All areas involving construction with concrete.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
APM	**TULE-BIO-6. Management of Fuels and Avoidance of Spills and Leaks.** All fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment area consisting of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of holding the volume of the largest container stored within. ~~Iberdrola Renewables~~Tule Wind, LLC will ensure that all equipment operating in or near a drainage, or in a basin, is in good working condition, and free of leaks. All vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. No refueling or storage will take place within 100 feet (30.5 meters) of a

Impact Tule-BIO-1 (Cont.)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		drainage channel or structure. Spill containment materials must be on site or readily available for any equipment maintenance or refueling that occurs adjacent to a drainage. In addition, all maintenance crews working with heavy equipment will be trained in spill containment and response.
Impact Tule-BIO-1 (Cont.)	Location	All construction areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
	APM	**TULE-BIO-7. Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation.** Design measure such as straw waddles, silt fencing, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and revegetation of native plant species will be implemented to decrease erosion and sedimentation.
	Location	All construction areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
	APM	**TULE-BIO-8. Work Cessation during Heavy Rains.** All work will cease during heavy rains, and will not resume until conditions are suitable for the movement of equipment and materials.
	Location	All construction areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
	APM	**TULE-BIO-19**. Apply soil stabilizers to construction areas not being utilized and stabilize disturbed areas if subsequent construction is delayed.
	Location	All construction areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
	APM	**TULE-BIO-20.** Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as feasible.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-1 (Cont.)

Location	All construction areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
APM	**TULE-BIO-21.** Prior to any blasting east of McCain Valley Road biological monitors would confirm that no peninsular bighorn sheep were present within one-third of a mile of the area designated for blasting, in order to avoid harassment or disturbance impacts from blasting. If sheep are present and blasting cannot wait for a time when they have left the area then a temporary sound barrier will be erected to reduce the impacts on sheep habitat.
Location	All construction areas located east of McCain Valley Road
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specifications are included and implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/County of San Diego/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
ESJ Gen Tie Project	
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1a. Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans.** All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging ~~orange construction fencing~~ that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. An environmental monitor shall complete regular observations to ensure that all work is completed within the approved work limits, and in the event any work occurs beyond the approved limits, it shall be reported. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these construction access roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates. In addition, to control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission LLC, shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	San Diego County to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that approved work limits are clearly delineated on the final engineering plans. An environmental monitor to ensure proper installation and maintenance of construction fencing and signage during construction. Environmental monitor to report to the County of San Diego whether any work occurred outside of the approved work limits.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated construction areas correspond with final plans.
Responsible Agency	County of San Diego
Timing	Confirm implementation prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities and throughout the construction period

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

	access roads shall be built perpendicular to drainages to minimize the impacts to these resources and prevent impacts along the length of jurisdictional features.
Location	All drainage crossing in the Tule Wind Project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to final engineering plans to ensure measure is implemented to the extent feasible
Effectiveness Criteria	Ensure access roads are built perpendicular to drainages to the extent feasible.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-3a. Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan.** A Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan ~~shall be~~has been prepared by HDR and shall be reviewed by the responsible agencies.~~and reviewed by the California Public Utilities Commission/Bureau of Land Management and applicable permitting agencies.~~ On BLM lands, the plan shall be consistent with an Integrated Pest Management approach per the Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Report (2007). The plan shall be implemented during all phases of project construction and operation. The plan shall include best management practices to avoid and minimize the direct or indirect effect of the establishment and spread of invasive plant species during construction. Implementation of specific protective measures shall be required during construction, such as cleaning vehicles prior to off-road use, using weed-free imported soil/material, restricted vegetation removal and requiring topsoil storage. Development and implementation of weed management procedures shall be used to monitor and control the spread of weed populations along the construction access and transmission line right-of-ways. Vehicles used in transmission line construction shall be cleaned prior to operation off of maintained roads. Existing vegetation shall be cleared only from areas scheduled for immediate construction work and only for the width needed for active construction activities. Noxious weed management shall be conducted annually to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plant species. This shall include weed abatement efforts, targeted at plants listed as invasive exotics by the California Exotic Plant Pest Council in their most recent "A" or "Red Alert" list. Only herbicides approved by BLM in California will be used on BLM lands. Herbicide application can only occur on BLM lands with an approved Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP). Pesticide use should be limited to non-persistent pesticides and should only be applied in accordance with label and application permit directions and restrictions for terrestrial and aquatic applications.
Location	All Tule Wind Project areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to verify that plan has been submitted and is implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan prepared and successfully implemented.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and ROW land-holding agencies.
Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction and throughout operations.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-4a. Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan.** Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall: (a) pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil

Impact Tule-BIO-3

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Mitigation Measure	**BIO-11a. Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.** Maintenance activities with the potential to result in direct or indirect habitat disturbance, most notably vegetation management, shall be conducted outside of the bird nesting season to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys consistent with the requirements of the NCCP to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to the nesting bird(s). If federal or state listed nesting birds are identified, the project proponent shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action.
Location	All operations and maintenance areas associated with the substation site and transmission corridors.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be completed 72-hours prior to completing maintenance activities that result in vegetation disturbance consistent with the requirements of the NCCP.
Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report.
Responsible Agency	BLM and CPUC
Timing	72 hours prior to maintenance activities during the nesting season.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1a. Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans.** All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging ~~orange construction fencing~~ that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. An environmental monitor shall complete regular observations to ensure that all work is completed within the approved work limits, and in the event any work occurs beyond the approved limits, it shall be reported. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these construction access roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates. In addition, to control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, the applicants shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/~~BIA/~~Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that approved work limits are clearly delineated on the final engineering plans. An environmental monitor to ensure proper installation and maintenance of construction fencing and signage during construction. Environmental monitor to report to appropriate agency (BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians) whether any work occurred outside of the approved work limits.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated construction areas correspond with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities and throughout the construction period.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1b. Conduct contractor training for all construction staff.** Prior to construction, all developer, contractor, and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the

Impact Tule-BIO-3 (Cont.)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures and comply with environmental regulations, including plant and wildlife species avoidance, impact minimization, and best management practices. Sign-in sheets and hard hat decals shall be provided that document contractor training has been completed for construction personnel.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	A third-party environmental monitor shall oversee construction ~~monitoring~~ to ensure biological impacts are avoided or minimized, and ensure that appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of unforeseen impacts and compliance with APMs and mitigation measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-3 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1c. Conduct biological construction monitoring.** An authorized biological monitor must be present at the construction sites during all ground disturbing and vegetation removal activities. The monitor shall survey the construction sites and surrounding areas for compliance with all environmental specifications. Weekly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate permitting and responsible agencies through the duration of the ground disturbing and vegetation removal construction phase. Monthly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted through the duration of project construction to document compliance with environmental requirements.
	Location	All areas disturbed during construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Weekly/Monthly biological construction monitoring reports submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Identification of issues and solutions through regular monitoring and reporting. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Weekly biological monitoring during ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities; Monthly biological monitoring for the remaining duration of construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1d. Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan.** All temporary work areas not subject to long-term use or ongoing vegetation maintenance shall be revegetated with native species characteristic of the adjacent native vegetation communities in accordance with a Habitat Restoration Plan. A habitat restoration specialist will be designated and approved by the BLM and County of San Diego and will determine the most appropriate method of restoration. Restoration techniques may include the following: hydroseeding, hand-seeding, imprinting, and soil and plant salvage. Any salvage and relocation of species considered desert native plants shall be conducted in compliance with the California Desert Native Plant Act. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall include success criteria and monitoring specifications and shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. At the completion of project construction, all construction materials shall be completely removed from the site. All temporary construction access roads shall be permanently closed and restored. Topsoil located in areas to be restored will be conserved and stockpiled during the excavation process for use in the restoration. Wherever possible, vegetation would be left in place to avoid excessive root damage to allow for natural recruitment following construction.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-3 (Cont.)		Temporary impacts shall be restored sufficient to compensate for the impact to the satisfaction of the BLM or County (depending on the location of the impact). If restoration of temporary impact areas is not possible to the satisfaction of the BLM or County, the temporary impact shall be considered a permanent impact and compensated accordingly (see MM BIO-1e).
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, shall review habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians biological monitor shall confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to ground disturbance activities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1e. Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities.** Permanent impact to all native vegetation communities shall be compensated through a combination habitat compensation and habitat restoration at a minimum of a 1:1 ratio or as required by the permitting agencies. Habitat compensation shall be accomplished through agency-approved land preservation or mitigation fee payment for the purpose of habitat compensation of lands supporting comparable habitats to those lands impacted by the Proposed PROJECT. Land preservation or mitigation fee payment for habitat compensation must be completed within 18 months of permit issuance. Habitat restoration may be appropriate as compensation for permanent impacts provided that restoration is demonstrated to be feasible and the restoration effort is implemented pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan, which includes success criteria and monitoring specifications as described above for Mitigation Measure BIO-1d. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on public lands shall be located in areas designated for resource protection and management. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on private lands shall include long-term management and legal protection assurances.
	Location	On the Tule Wind Project site or on to-be-identified mitigation parcels.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
	Effectiveness Criteria	For habitat preservation, it shall meet the minimum compensation standards on an acre-for-acre, in-kind basis or as otherwise required by the agencies. For habitat restoration, the habitat restoration plan shall specify success criteria. Long-term management assurances and legal protection mechanisms shall satisfy agency requirements.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Habitat mitigation lands shall be identified and approved within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Long-term management and legal protection for mitigation lands shall be in place no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction. Habitat restoration plan(s), if applicable, shall be submitted ~~be~~ to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC,

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Restoration, if applicable, shall be initiated no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-3 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1f. Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities.** Fire prevention best management practices shall be implemented during construction and operation of the project as specified by the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan (to be developed as required under Mitigation Measure FF-1) and Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operation and Maintenance Plan (to be revised as required under Mitigation Measure FF-2).
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan and ensure its implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Limit work during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Coordination with fire authority.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan effective throughout construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1g. Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.** Prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan pursuant to the specifications described in Mitigation Measure HYD-1.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review a SWPPP that has been prepared for the proposed construction activities and ensure its implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-2a. Limit temporary and permanent impacts to jurisdictional features to the minimum necessary as defined by the final engineering plans.** Obtain and implement the terms and conditions of agency permit(s) for unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and waters. All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas within the approved work limits identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. ~~The limits of construction shall be delineated with orange construction fencing and maintained throughout construction to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional resources.~~ The project applicant shall obtain applicable permits and provide evidence of permit approval, which may include but not be limited to a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit, a Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification, and a Section 1602 streambed alteration agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Game for impacts to jurisdictional features prior to project construction. The terms and conditions of these authorizations shall be implemented.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

	access roads shall be built perpendicular to drainages to minimize the impacts to these resources and prevent impacts along the length of jurisdictional features.
Location	All drainage crossing in the Tule Wind Project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to final engineering plans to ensure measure is implemented to the extent feasible
Effectiveness Criteria	Ensure access roads are built perpendicular to drainages to the extent feasible.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-3a. Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan.** A Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan ~~shall be~~has been prepared by HDR and shall be reviewed by the responsible agencies.~~and reviewed by the California Public Utilities Commission/Bureau of Land Management and applicable permitting agencies.~~ On BLM lands, the plan shall be consistent with an Integrated Pest Management approach per the Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Report (2007). The plan shall be implemented during all phases of project construction and operation. The plan shall include best management practices to avoid and minimize the direct or indirect effect of the establishment and spread of invasive plant species during construction. Implementation of specific protective measures shall be required during construction, such as cleaning vehicles prior to off-road use, using weed-free imported soil/material, restricted vegetation removal and requiring topsoil storage. Development and implementation of weed management procedures shall be used to monitor and control the spread of weed populations along the construction access and transmission line right-of-ways. Vehicles used in transmission line construction shall be cleaned prior to operation off of maintained roads. Existing vegetation shall be cleared only from areas scheduled for immediate construction work and only for the width needed for active construction activities. Noxious weed management shall be conducted annually to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plant species. This shall include weed abatement efforts, targeted at plants listed as invasive exotics by the California Exotic Plant Pest Council in their most recent "A" or "Red Alert" list. Only herbicides approved by BLM in California will be used on BLM lands. Herbicide application can only occur on BLM lands with an approved Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP). Pesticide use should be limited to non-persistent pesticides and should only be applied in accordance with label and application permit directions and restrictions for terrestrial and aquatic applications.
Location	All Tule Wind Project areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to verify that plan has been submitted and is implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan prepared and successfully implemented.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and ROW land-holding agencies.
Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction and throughout operations.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-4a. Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan.** Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall: (a) pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil

Impact Tule-BIO-4

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-4 (Cont.)		stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area; (b) pre-water sites up to~~for~~ 48 hours in advance of clearing to control fugitive dust; (c) reduce the amount of disturbed area where feasible; (d) spray all dirt stock-pile areas daily as needed; (e) cover loads in haul trucks or maintain at least 6 inches of free-board when traveling on public roads; (f) pre-moisten, prior to transport, import and export dirt, sand, or loose materials; (g) sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets or wash trucks and equipment before entering public streets; (h) plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas ~~as soon as possible following construction~~to meet the criteria of the revegetation plan; (i) apply chemical soil stabilizers or apply water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days); and (j) prepare and file with the San Diego Air Pollution Control District, San Diego County, and Bureau of Land Management a Dust Control Plan that describes how these measures would be implemented and monitored at all locations of the project. This plan shall be developed consistent with the requirements of Mitigation Measure AQ-1.
	Location	All construction areas including staging areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Review Dust Control Plan. Verify local air district concurrence with the Plan. Inspect activities for dust control.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Dust emissions are reduced. Effectiveness can be monitored by monitoring implementation of the control measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted to SDAPCD, BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-5	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-5a. Install fencing or flagging around identified special-status plant species populations in the construction areas.** Prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys during the appropriate blooming period for special-status plant species for all construction areas. All of the special-status plant locations shall be recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS), which will be used to site the avoidance fencing/flagging. Special-status plant species shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible by all construction activities. The boundaries of all special-status plant species to be avoided shall be delineated in the field with clearly visible fencing or flagging. The fencing/flagging shall be maintained for the duration of project construction activities.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians monitor, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed to ensure verification of proper installation of construction fencing has been installed at necessary locations based on the results of the focused surveys for special-status plant species. The results of the focused surveys for special-status plan species are shall to be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, by a qualified biologist within 48 hours of completing the survey.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated plant populations are consistent with baseline data and focused surveys. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM/San Diego County.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)	Timing	Prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-5b. Implement special-status plant species compensation.** Impacts to special-status plant species shall be maximally avoided. Where impacts to special-status plant species are unavoidable, the impact shall be quantified and compensated through plant salvage and relocation or through off-site land preservation. Where salvage and relocation is feasible and biologically preferred, it shall be conducted pursuant to an agency-approved plan that details the methods for salvage, stockpiling, and replanting and the characteristics of the receiver sites. Any salvage and relocation of species considered desert native plants shall be conducted in compliance with the California Desert Native Plant Act. Success criteria and monitoring shall also be included in the plan. Where off-site land preservation is biologically preferred, it shall be implemented pursuant to an agency approved plan that describes the mitigation land resources and the long-term management and legal protection assurances.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, shall review habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, biological monitor shall confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	For habitat preservation, it shall meet the minimum compensation standards on an acre-for-acre or population basis or as otherwise required by the agencies. For salvage and relocation, the plan shall specify success criteria. Long-term management assurances and legal protection mechanisms shall satisfy agency requirements.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Habitat mitigation lands shall be identified and approved within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Long-term management and legal protection for mitigation lands shall be in place no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction. Salvage and relocation plan(s), if applicable, shall <u>be</u> submitted ~~be~~ to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to the initiation of project construction. Salvage and relocation, if applicable, shall be initiated during project construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7a. Cover and/or provide escape routes for wildlife from excavated areas and monitor these areas daily.** All steep trenches and excavations during construction shall be inspected twice daily (i.e., morning and evening) by a qualified biologist to monitor for wildlife entrapment. Large/steep excavations shall be covered and/or fenced nightly to prevent wildlife entrapment. Excavations shall provide an earthen ramp to allow for a wildlife escape route.
	Location	All construction with excavations and trenches
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Verification of measure implementation shall be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, by biological construction monitor. A biological monitor to verify measure is being implemented during construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Biological construction monitoring observations, reporting, and coordination/communication with construction personnel.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	During all subsurface construction activities.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Mitigation Measure	**BIO-11a. Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.** Maintenance activities with the potential to result in direct or indirect habitat disturbance, most notably vegetation management, shall be conducted outside of the bird nesting season to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys consistent with the requirements of the NCCP to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to the nesting bird(s). If federal or state listed nesting birds are identified, the project proponent shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action.
Location	All operations and maintenance areas associated with the substation site and transmission corridors.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be completed 72-hours prior to completing maintenance activities that result in vegetation disturbance consistent with the requirements of the NCCP.
Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report.
Responsible Agency	BLM and CPUC
Timing	72 hours prior to maintenance activities during the nesting season.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1a. Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans.** All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging ~~orange construction fencing~~ that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. An environmental monitor shall complete regular observations to ensure that all work is completed within the approved work limits, and in the event any work occurs beyond the approved limits, it shall be reported. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these construction access roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates. In addition, to control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, the applicants shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/~~BIA/~~Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that approved work limits are clearly delineated on the final engineering plans. An environmental monitor to ensure proper installation and maintenance of construction fencing and signage during construction. Environmental monitor to report to appropriate agency (BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians) whether any work occurred outside of the approved work limits.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated construction areas correspond with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities and throughout the construction period.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1b. Conduct contractor training for all construction staff.** Prior to construction, all developer, contractor, and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the

Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures and comply with environmental regulations, including plant and wildlife species avoidance, impact minimization, and best management practices. Sign-in sheets and hard hat decals shall be provided that document contractor training has been completed for construction personnel.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	A third-party environmental monitor shall oversee construction ~~monitoring~~ to ensure biological impacts are avoided or minimized, and ensure that appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of unforeseen impacts and compliance with APMs and mitigation measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1c. Conduct biological construction monitoring.** An authorized biological monitor must be present at the construction sites during all ground disturbing and vegetation removal activities. The monitor shall survey the construction sites and surrounding areas for compliance with all environmental specifications. Weekly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate permitting and responsible agencies through the duration of the ground disturbing and vegetation removal construction phase. Monthly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted through the duration of project construction to document compliance with environmental requirements.
	Location	All areas disturbed during construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Weekly/Monthly biological construction monitoring reports submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Identification of issues and solutions through regular monitoring and reporting. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Weekly biological monitoring during ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities; Monthly biological monitoring for the remaining duration of construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1d. Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan.** All temporary work areas not subject to long-term use or ongoing vegetation maintenance shall be revegetated with native species characteristic of the adjacent native vegetation communities in accordance with a Habitat Restoration Plan. A habitat restoration specialist will be designated and approved by the BLM and County of San Diego and will determine the most appropriate method of restoration. Restoration techniques may include the following: hydroseeding, hand-seeding, imprinting, and soil and plant salvage. Any salvage and relocation of species considered desert native plants shall be conducted in compliance with the California Desert Native Plant Act. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall include success criteria and monitoring specifications and shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. At the completion of project construction, all construction materials shall be completely removed from the site. All temporary construction access roads shall be permanently closed and restored. Topsoil located in areas to be restored will be conserved and stockpiled during the excavation process for use in the restoration. Wherever possible, vegetation would be left in place to avoid excessive root damage to allow for natural recruitment following construction.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		Temporary impacts shall be restored sufficient to compensate for the impact to the satisfaction of the BLM or County (depending on the location of the impact). If restoration of temporary impact areas is not possible to the satisfaction of the BLM or County, the temporary impact shall be considered a permanent impact and compensated accordingly (see MM BIO-1e).
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, shall review habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians biological monitor shall confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to ground disturbance activities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1e. Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities.** Permanent impact to all native vegetation communities shall be compensated through a combination habitat compensation and habitat restoration at a minimum of a 1:1 ratio or as required by the permitting agencies. Habitat compensation shall be accomplished through agency-approved land preservation or mitigation fee payment for the purpose of habitat compensation of lands supporting comparable habitats to those lands impacted by the Proposed PROJECT. Land preservation or mitigation fee payment for habitat compensation must be completed within 18 months of permit issuance. Habitat restoration may be appropriate as compensation for permanent impacts provided that restoration is demonstrated to be feasible and the restoration effort is implemented pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan, which includes success criteria and monitoring specifications as described above for Mitigation Measure BIO-1d. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on public lands shall be located in areas designated for resource protection and management. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on private lands shall include long-term management and legal protection assurances.
	Location	On the Tule Wind Project site or on to-be-identified mitigation parcels.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Habitat restoration plans are implemented and meet success criteria. Long-term habitat management is provided for all mitigation sites.
	Effectiveness Criteria	For habitat preservation, it shall meet the minimum compensation standards on an acre-for-acre, in-kind basis or as otherwise required by the agencies. For habitat restoration, the habitat restoration plan shall specify success criteria. Long-term management assurances and legal protection mechanisms shall satisfy agency requirements.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Habitat mitigation lands shall be identified and approved within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Long-term management and legal protection for mitigation lands shall be in place no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction. Habitat restoration plan(s), if applicable, shall be submitted ~~be~~ to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC,

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)

	BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Restoration, if applicable, shall be initiated no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1f. Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities.** Fire prevention best management practices shall be implemented during construction and operation of the project as specified by the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan (to be developed as required under Mitigation Measure FF-1) and Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operation and Maintenance Plan (to be revised as required under Mitigation Measure FF-2).
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan and ensure its implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Limit work during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Coordination with fire authority.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan effective throughout construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1g. Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.** Prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan pursuant to the specifications described in Mitigation Measure HYD-1.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review a SWPPP that has been prepared for the proposed construction activities and ensure its implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-2a. Limit temporary and permanent impacts to jurisdictional features to the minimum necessary as defined by the final engineering plans.** Obtain and implement the terms and conditions of agency permit(s) for unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and waters. All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas within the approved work limits identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. ~~The limits of construction shall be delineated with orange construction fencing and maintained throughout construction to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional resources.~~ The project applicant shall obtain applicable permits and provide evidence of permit approval, which may include but not be limited to a Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit, a Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification, and a Section 1602 streambed alteration agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Game for impacts to jurisdictional features prior to project construction. The terms and conditions of these authorizations shall be implemented.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		access roads shall be built perpendicular to drainages to minimize the impacts to these resources and prevent impacts along the length of jurisdictional features.
	Location	All drainage crossing in the Tule Wind Project area.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to final engineering plans to ensure measure is implemented to the extent feasible
	Effectiveness Criteria	Ensure access roads are built perpendicular to drainages to the extent feasible.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-3a. Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan.** A Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan ~~shall be~~has been prepared by HDR and shall be reviewed by the responsible agencies.~~and reviewed by the California Public Utilities Commission/Bureau of Land Management and applicable permitting agencies.~~ On BLM lands, the plan shall be consistent with an Integrated Pest Management approach per the Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Report (2007). The plan shall be implemented during all phases of project construction and operation. The plan shall include best management practices to avoid and minimize the direct or indirect effect of the establishment and spread of invasive plant species during construction. Implementation of specific protective measures shall be required during construction, such as cleaning vehicles prior to off-road use, using weed-free imported soil/material, restricted vegetation removal and requiring topsoil storage. Development and implementation of weed management procedures shall be used to monitor and control the spread of weed populations along the construction access and transmission line right-of-ways. Vehicles used in transmission line construction shall be cleaned prior to operation off of maintained roads. Existing vegetation shall be cleared only from areas scheduled for immediate construction work and only for the width needed for active construction activities. Noxious weed management shall be conducted annually to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plant species. This shall include weed abatement efforts, targeted at plants listed as invasive exotics by the California Exotic Plant Pest Council in their most recent "A" or "Red Alert" list. Only herbicides approved by BLM in California will be used on BLM lands. Herbicide application can only occur on BLM lands with an approved Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP). Pesticide use should be limited to non-persistent pesticides and should only be applied in accordance with label and application permit directions and restrictions for terrestrial and aquatic applications.
	Location	All Tule Wind Project areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to verify that plan has been submitted and is implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan prepared and successfully implemented.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and ROW land-holding agencies.
	Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction and throughout operations.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-4a. Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan.** Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall: (a) pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-5 (Cont.)		stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area; (b) pre-water sites up to~~for~~ 48 hours in advance of clearing to control fugitive dust; (c) reduce the amount of disturbed area where feasible; (d) spray all dirt stock-pile areas daily as needed; (e) cover loads in haul trucks or maintain at least 6 inches of free-board when traveling on public roads; (f) pre-moisten, prior to transport, import and export dirt, sand, or loose materials; (g) sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets or wash trucks and equipment before entering public streets; (h) plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas ~~as soon as possible following construction~~to meet the criteria of the revegetation plan; (i) apply chemical soil stabilizers or apply water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days); and (j) prepare and file with the San Diego Air Pollution Control District, San Diego County, and Bureau of Land Management a Dust Control Plan that describes how these measures would be implemented and monitored at all locations of the project. This plan shall be developed consistent with the requirements of Mitigation Measure AQ-1.
	Location	All construction areas including staging areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Review Dust Control Plan. Verify local air district concurrence with the Plan. Inspect activities for dust control.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Dust emissions are reduced. Effectiveness can be monitored by monitoring implementation of the control measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted to SDAPCD, BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-5a. Install fencing or flagging around identified special-status plant species populations in the construction areas.** Prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys during the appropriate blooming period for special-status plant species for all construction areas. All of the special-status plant locations shall be recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS), which will be used to site the avoidance fencing/flagging. Special-status plant species shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible by all construction activities. The boundaries of all special-status plant species to be avoided shall be delineated in the field with clearly visible fencing or flagging. The fencing/flagging shall be maintained for the duration of project construction activities.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians monitor, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed to ensure verification of proper installation of construction fencing has been installed at necessary locations based on the results of the focused surveys for special-status plant species. The results of the focused surveys for special-status plan species are shall to be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, by a qualified biologist within 48 hours of completing the survey.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated plant populations are consistent with baseline data and focused surveys. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM/San Diego County.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Mitigation Measure	**BIO-11a. Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.** Maintenance activities with the potential to result in direct or indirect habitat disturbance, most notably vegetation management, shall be conducted outside of the bird nesting season to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys consistent with the requirements of the NCCP to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to the nesting bird(s). If federal or state listed nesting birds are identified, the project proponent shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action.
Location	All operations and maintenance areas associated with the substation site and transmission corridors.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be completed 72-hours prior to completing maintenance activities that result in vegetation disturbance consistent with the requirements of the NCCP.
Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report.
Responsible Agency	BLM and CPUC
Timing	72 hours prior to maintenance activities during the nesting season.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1a. Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans.** All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging ~~orange construction fencing~~ that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. An environmental monitor shall complete regular observations to ensure that all work is completed within the approved work limits, and in the event any work occurs beyond the approved limits, it shall be reported. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these construction access roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates. In addition, to control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, the applicants shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/~~BIA/~~Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that approved work limits are clearly delineated on the final engineering plans. An environmental monitor to ensure proper installation and maintenance of construction fencing and signage during construction. Environmental monitor to report to appropriate agency (BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians) whether any work occurred outside of the approved work limits.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated construction areas correspond with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities and throughout the construction period.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1b. Conduct contractor training for all construction staff.** Prior to construction, all developer, contractor, and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the

Impact Tule-BIO-8

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures and comply with environmental regulations, including plant and wildlife species avoidance, impact minimization, and best management practices. Sign-in sheets and hard hat decals shall be provided that document contractor training has been completed for construction personnel.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	A third-party environmental monitor shall oversee construction ~~monitoring~~ to ensure biological impacts are avoided or minimized, and ensure that appropriate work practices necessary to implement the mitigation measures are implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Successful avoidance of unforeseen impacts and compliance with APMs and mitigation measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-1c. Conduct biological construction monitoring.** An authorized biological monitor must be present at the construction sites during all ground disturbing and vegetation removal activities. The monitor shall survey the construction sites and surrounding areas for compliance with all environmental specifications. Weekly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted to the appropriate permitting and responsible agencies through the duration of the ground disturbing and vegetation removal construction phase. Monthly biological construction monitoring reports shall be prepared and submitted through the duration of project construction to document compliance with environmental requirements.
	Location	All areas disturbed during construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Weekly/Monthly biological construction monitoring reports submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Identification of issues and solutions through regular monitoring and reporting. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Weekly biological monitoring during ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities; Monthly biological monitoring for the remaining duration of construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1d. Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan.** All temporary work areas not subject to long-term use or ongoing vegetation maintenance shall be revegetated with native species characteristic of the adjacent native vegetation communities in accordance with a Habitat Restoration Plan. A habitat restoration specialist will be designated and approved by the BLM and County of San Diego and will determine the most appropriate method of restoration. Restoration techniques may include the following: hydroseeding, hand-seeding, imprinting, and soil and plant salvage. Any salvage and relocation of species considered desert native plants shall be conducted in compliance with the California Desert Native Plant Act. The Habitat Restoration Plan shall include success criteria and monitoring specifications and shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to construction of the project. At the completion of project construction, all construction materials shall be completely removed from the site. All temporary construction access roads shall be permanently closed and restored. Topsoil located in areas to be restored will be conserved and stockpiled during the excavation process for use in the restoration. Wherever possible, vegetation would be left in place to avoid excessive root damage to allow for natural recruitment following construction.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

	access roads shall be built perpendicular to drainages to minimize the impacts to these resources and prevent impacts along the length of jurisdictional features.
Location	All drainage crossing in the Tule Wind Project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to final engineering plans to ensure measure is implemented to the extent feasible
Effectiveness Criteria	Ensure access roads are built perpendicular to drainages to the extent feasible.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-3a. Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan.** A Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan ~~shall be~~has been prepared by HDR and shall be reviewed by the responsible agencies.~~and reviewed by the California Public Utilities Commission/Bureau of Land Management and applicable permitting agencies.~~ On BLM lands, the plan shall be consistent with an Integrated Pest Management approach per the Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Report (2007). The plan shall be implemented during all phases of project construction and operation. The plan shall include best management practices to avoid and minimize the direct or indirect effect of the establishment and spread of invasive plant species during construction. Implementation of specific protective measures shall be required during construction, such as cleaning vehicles prior to off-road use, using weed-free imported soil/material, restricted vegetation removal and requiring topsoil storage. Development and implementation of weed management procedures shall be used to monitor and control the spread of weed populations along the construction access and transmission line right-of-ways. Vehicles used in transmission line construction shall be cleaned prior to operation off of maintained roads. Existing vegetation shall be cleared only from areas scheduled for immediate construction work and only for the width needed for active construction activities. Noxious weed management shall be conducted annually to prevent the establishment and spread of invasive plant species. This shall include weed abatement efforts, targeted at plants listed as invasive exotics by the California Exotic Plant Pest Council in their most recent "A" or "Red Alert" list. Only herbicides approved by BLM in California will be used on BLM lands. Herbicide application can only occur on BLM lands with an approved Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP). Pesticide use should be limited to non-persistent pesticides and should only be applied in accordance with label and application permit directions and restrictions for terrestrial and aquatic applications.
Location	All Tule Wind Project areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to verify that plan has been submitted and is implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan prepared and successfully implemented.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and ROW land-holding agencies.
Timing	Plan submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction and throughout operations.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-4a. Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan.** Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall: (a) pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)		stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas if construction activity causes persistent visible emissions of fugitive dust beyond the work area; (b) pre-water sites up to~~for~~ 48 hours in advance of clearing to control fugitive dust; (c) reduce the amount of disturbed area where feasible; (d) spray all dirt stock-pile areas daily as needed; (e) cover loads in haul trucks or maintain at least 6 inches of free-board when traveling on public roads; (f) pre-moisten, prior to transport, import and export dirt, sand, or loose materials; (g) sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets or wash trucks and equipment before entering public streets; (h) plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas ~~as soon as possible following construction~~to meet the criteria of the revegetation plan; (i) apply chemical soil stabilizers or apply water to form and maintain a crust on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands that are unused for 14 consecutive days); and (j) prepare and file with the San Diego Air Pollution Control District, San Diego County, and Bureau of Land Management a Dust Control Plan that describes how these measures would be implemented and monitored at all locations of the project. This plan shall be developed consistent with the requirements of Mitigation Measure AQ-1.
	Location	All construction areas including staging areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Review Dust Control Plan. Verify local air district concurrence with the Plan. Inspect activities for dust control.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Dust emissions are reduced. Effectiveness can be monitored by monitoring implementation of the control measures.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted to SDAPCD, BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-5a. Install fencing or flagging around identified special-status plant species populations in the construction areas.** Prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys during the appropriate blooming period for special-status plant species for all construction areas. All of the special-status plant locations shall be recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS), which will be used to site the avoidance fencing/flagging. Special-status plant species shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible by all construction activities. The boundaries of all special-status plant species to be avoided shall be delineated in the field with clearly visible fencing or flagging. The fencing/flagging shall be maintained for the duration of project construction activities.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians monitor, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed to ensure verification of proper installation of construction fencing has been installed at necessary locations based on the results of the focused surveys for special-status plant species. The results of the focused surveys for special-status plan species are shall to be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, by a qualified biologist within 48 hours of completing the survey.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated plant populations are consistent with baseline data and focused surveys. The qualifications of the qualified biologist shall be approved by BLM/San Diego County.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-7b. Enforce speed limits in and around all construction areas.** Vehicles shall not exceed ~~25~~ 15 miles per hour on unpaved roads and the right-of-way ~~any gravel roads~~ accessing the construction site or 120 miles per hour during the night ~~on the construction site~~.
	Location	All construction areas and accessways of the Tule Wind Project area.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Verification of establishment and enforcement mechanisms shall be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to ensure speed limits are reduced to within permitted limits during construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Contractor training and biological construction monitoring oversight and field observations.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	During all construction activities.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7c. Minimize night construction lighting adjacent to native habitats.** Lighting of construction areas at night shall be the minimum necessary for personnel safety and shall be low illumination, selectively placed, and directed/shielded appropriately to minimize lighting in adjacent native habitats.
	Location	All construction areas adjacent to native vegetation
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Verification of night lighting specifications to be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed. The specifications shall include light placement, illumination, and direction light will be oriented. Environmental monitors to verify that night lighting adjacent to native habitats is minimized.
	Effectiveness Criteria	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to ensure that commitments have been incorporated into construction contract specifications. An environmental monitor to inspect periodically to ensure correct placement of lighting to prevent night lighting impacts to sensitive habitats.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	During construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7d. Prohibit littering and remove trash from construction areas daily.** Littering shall not be allowed by the project personnel. All food-related trash and garbage shall be removed from the construction sites on a daily basis.
	Location	All construction areas in the Tule Wind Project area.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Verification littering and trash control measures have been included in the project contractor specifications and is presented as part of the environmental awareness training. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, throughout construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	BLM/San Diego County to ensure that commitments have been incorporated into construction contract specifications. An environmental monitor to inspect periodically to ensure measures are being implemented to remove litter and trash from the construction area on a daily basis.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	During construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7e. Prohibit the harm, harassment, collection of, or feeding of wildlife.** Project personnel shall not harm, harass, collect, or feed wildlife. No pets shall be allowed in the construction areas.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)

Location	All construction areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Verification that appropriate measures have been included in the project contractor specifications and are presented as part of the environmental awareness training. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, throughout construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to ensure that commitments have been incorporated into construction contract specifications. BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to inspect periodically to ensure measures are being implemented.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	During construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7f. Obtain and implement the terms of agency permit(s) with jurisdiction federal or state listed species.** If determined necessary, the applicant shall obtain a biological opinion through Section 7 consultation between the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for impacts to federally listed wildlife species and a Section 2081 permit (or consistency determination) from the California Department of Fish and Game for impacts to state listed wildlife species resulting from this project. The terms and conditions included in these authorizations shall be implemented, which may include seasonal restrictions, relocation, monitoring/reporting specifications, and/or habitat compensation through restoration or acquisition of suitable habitat.
Location	Terms and conditions of permits may apply anywhere within the Tule Wind Project site or on off-site mitigation parcels, but would mostly relate to the occupied Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Issued Section 7 biological opinion to be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to document compliance.
Effectiveness Criteria	Biological construction monitoring and reporting to provide documentation of permit compliance. Criteria for effectiveness to be identified in permit.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities in or around suitable Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7g. Conduct protocol surveys for Quino checkerspot butterfly within 1 year prior to project construction activities in occupied habitat.** Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall conduct pre-construction protocol surveys for Quino checkerspot butterfly within 1 year prior to construction activities, or as required by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in any area known to support the species. Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified, permitted biologist in accordance with the most currently accepted protocol survey method. Results shall be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within 45 days of the completion of the survey.~~.~~
Location	Occupied Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat on the Tule Wind Project area.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Submittal of 45-day report to USFWS, BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
Effectiveness Criteria	Surveys to be conducted pursuant to accepted protocol survey method by qualified, permitted biologist.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Within 1 year of the initiation of project construction in occupied habitat.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7h. Provide compensation for temporary and permanent impacts to Quino checkerspot butterfly habitat through conservation and/or restoration.** Temporary and permanent impact to Quino checkerspot butterfly shall be compensated through a combination of habitat compensation and habitat restoration at a minimum of a 2:1 mitigation ratio for non-critical habitat and a minimum of a 3:1 mitigation ratio for critical habitat, or as required by the permitting agencies. Habitat compensation shall be accomplished through U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service~~agency~~ approved land preservation or mitigation fee payment for the purpose of habitat compensation of lands supporting Quino checkerspot butterfly. Land preservation or mitigation fee payment for habitat compensation must be completed within 18 months of permit issuance. Habitat restoration may be appropriate as habitat compensation provided that the restoration effort is demonstrated to be feasible and implemented pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan, which shall include success criteria and monitoring specifications and shall be approved by the permitting agencies prior to project construction. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on public lands shall be located in areas designated for resource protection and management. All habitat compensation and restoration used as mitigation for the Proposed Project on private lands shall include long-term management and legal protection assurances.
Location	On the Tule Wind Project site or on to-be-identified mitigation parcels.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to verify that habitat preservation and/or habitat restoration has been identified and implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	For habitat preservation, it shall meet the minimum compensation standards on an acre-for-acre basis or as otherwise required by the agencies. For habitat restoration, the agency approved habitat restoration plan shall specify success criteria. Long-term management assurances and legal protection mechanisms shall satisfy agency requirements.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Habitat mitigation lands shall be identified and approved within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Long-term management and legal protection for mitigation lands shall be in place no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction. Habitat restoration plan(s), if applicable, shall be submitted~~ be~~ to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Restoration, if applicable, shall be initiated no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7j. Conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys and implement appropriate avoidance measures for identified nesting birds**. ~~When not feasible to construct outside of the bird nesting season, the project proponent shall hire a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to potentially nesting bird(s). If federally or state-listed or fully protected nesting birds are identified, Pacific Wind Development shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action to avoid disturbance to nesting birds. For golden eagle, depending on the location of the active nest, avoidance may include buffers including viewshed analysis. If the spatial buffer is not a large enough distance to be confident about avoiding disturbance to nesting eagles, a temporal buffer may~~

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)		~~be required that restricts construction during the breeding season. The breeding season is generally defined as period from March through September. For raptors, the breeding season is generally defined as January through August.~~ If the project must occur during the avian breeding season (February 1st to August 31st, and as early as January 1 for some raptors), Tule Wind, LLC should work with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to prepare a Nesting Bird Management, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan (NBMMRP) to address avoidance of impacts to nesting birds. Tule Wind, LLC will submit to the agencies the NBMMRP (see following for details) for review and approval prior to commencement of the project during the breeding season. The NBMMRP should include the following: 1. Nest Survey Protocols describing the nest survey methodologies 2. A Management Plan describing the methods to be used to avoid nesting birds and their nests, eggs, and chicks 3. A Monitoring and Reporting Plan detailing the information to be collected for incorporation into a regular Nest Monitoring Log (NML) with sufficient details to enable USFWS and CDFG to monitor Tule Wind, LLC 's compliance with Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 4. A schedule for the submittal (usually weekly) of the NML 5. Standard buffer widths deemed adequate to avoid or minimize significant project-related edge effects (disturbance) on nesting birds and their nests, eggs, and chicks 6. A detailed explanation of how the buffer widths were determined 7. All measures Tule Wind, LLC will implement to preclude birds from utilizing project-related structures (i.e., construction equipment, facilities, or materials) for nesting. To determine presence of nesting birds that the project activities may affect, surveys should be conducted beyond the project area—300 feet for passerine birds and 500 feet for raptors. The survey protocols should include a detailed description of methodologies utilized by CDFG-approved avian biologists to search for nests and describe avian behaviors that indicate active nests. The protocols should include but are not limited to the size of project corridor being surveyed, method of search, and behavior that indicates active nests. Each nest identified in the project area should be included in the NML. The NMLs should be updated daily and submitted to the CDFG weekly. Since the purpose of the NMLs is to allow the CDFG to track compliance, the NMLs should include information necessary to allow comparison between nests protected by standard buffer widths recommended for the project (300 feet for passerine birds, 500 feet for raptors) and nests whose standard buffer width was reduced by encroachment of project-related activities. The NMLs should provide a summary of each nest identified, including the species, status of the nest, buffer information, and fledge or failure data. The NMLs will allow for tracking the success and failure of the buffers and will provide data on the adequacy of the buffers for certain species. Tule Wind, LLC will rely on its avian biologists to determine the appropriate standard buffer widths for nests within the project corridor/footprint to employ based on the sensitivity levels of specific species or guilds of avian species. The determination of the standard buffer widths should be site- and species-/guild-specific and data-driven and not based on generalized assumptions regarding all nesting birds. The determination of the buffer widths should consider the following factors: a. Nesting chronologies b. Geographic location c. Existing ambient conditions (human activity within line of sight—cars, bikes, pedestrians, dogs, noise)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-8 (Cont.)		d. Type and extent of disturbance (e.g., noise levels and quality— punctuated, continual, ground vibrations—blasting-related vibrations proximate to tern colonies are known to make the birds flush the nests) e. Visibility of disturbance f. Duration and timing of disturbance g. Influence of other environmental factors h. Species' site-specific level of habituation to the disturbance. Application of the standard buffer widths should avoid the potential for project-related nest abandonment and failure of fledging, and minimize any disturbance to the nesting behavior. If project activities cause or contribute to a bird being flushed from a nest, the buffer must be widened.
	Location	In and around any construction activity in the project area (300 feet for passerine birds and 500 feet for raptors).
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 72 hours prior to construction. NBMMRP shall be prepared if the project must occur during the avian breeding season. Any nests identified shall be included in the NML, which will be updated daily and submitted to CDFG weekly.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report. In the event federal- or state-listed nesting birds are identified, Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall provide documentation of the recommendations that were provided by the USFWS and/or CDFG. If nests are identified, SDG&E avian biologists will determine appropriate buffer widths that are site- and species-/guild-specific and data-driven.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to construction during the nesting season.
Impact Tule-BIO-10	**Mitigation Measure**	**BIO-10a. Design all transmission towers and lines to conform with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee standards.** The Proposed Project shall implement recommendations ~~have the minimum clearances between phase conductors or between phase conductors and grounded hardware, as recommended~~ by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (2006), which will protect raptors and other birds from electrocution. These measures are ~~which is~~ sufficient to protect even the largest birds that may perch or roost on transmission lines or towers from electrocution.
	Location	All areas of the Tule Wind Project site containing transmission towers and lines.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to confirm final engineering plans.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Ensure the final engineering design meets the effectiveness criteria documented by APLIC (2006)
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10b. Develop and implement project-specific Avian Protection Plans**. Develop and implement an Avian Protection Plan related to wire, transmission tower, and facilities impacts from electrocution and collision of bird species. An Avian Protection Plan shall be developed jointly with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game and shall provide the framework necessary for implementing a program to reduce bird mortalities and document actions. The Avian Protection Plan shall include the following: corporate policy, training, permit compliance, construction design standards, nest

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		management, avian reporting system, risk assessment methodology, mortality reduction measures, avian enhancement options, quality control, public awareness, and key resources.
Impact Tule-BIO-10 (Cont.)	Location	All Tule Wind Project areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to verify that plan has been submitted and is implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Plan shall identify criteria to determine effectiveness
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan that has been prepared jointly with USFWS shall be submitted to BLM/San Diego County for review 90 days prior to initiation of project construction. Plan shall be implemented throughout project construction and operation.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10c. Design and configure wind turbines to maximally avoid and minimize bird and bat resources.** Various design features shall be used to reduce or avoid impacts to bird and bat species. These may include avoiding guy wires, reducing impacts with appropriate turbine layout based on micro-siting decisions that may include such refinements as placing all turbines on the ridgeline and avoiding placement of turbines on slopes and within canyons, placing power lines underground as much as feasible, and reducing foraging resources near turbines.
	Location	All areas of the Tule Wind Project site containing turbines.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to final engineering plans.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Final turbine plans shall include design and configuration rationale.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10d. Minimize turbine lighting.** Night-lighting may serve as an attractant for birds especially migrants, which may be attracted to the light and then become unable to leave it. Lighting that attracts birds shall be avoided on the turbines. Lights with short flash duration that emit no light during the off phase shall be used. Lights that have the minimum number of flashes per minute and the briefest flash duration shall be used. Lights on auxiliary buildings near turbines and met towers shall be motion-sensitive rather than constant "on" lights. All lighting on buildings shall be shielded and downcast. To avoid disorienting or attracting birds, Federal Aviation Administration visibility lighting shall employ only strobe, strobe-like, or blinking incandescent lights, preferably with all lights illuminating simultaneously. Minimum intensity, maximum "off-phased" duel strobes are preferred. No steady burning lights shall be used.
	Location	All areas of the Tule Wind Project site containing turbines.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to review final engineering plans.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Final turbine plans shall include lighting rationale.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/ San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10e. Conduct post-construction bird and bat species mortality monitoring and reporting pursuant to an approved monitoring program.** Conduct a minimum of at least ~~5~~ 3 years of post-construction bird and bat mortality monitoring, as described in a Post-

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		Construction Monitoring Program ~~shall be~~ developed in accordance with the *California Guidelines for Reducing Impacts to Birds and Bats from Wind Energy Development* (CEC and CDFG 2007) and recommendations from the Wind Turbine Guidelines Advisory Committee (USFWS 2009a) to satisfy Tier 4 and Tier 5 monitoring requirements. If the initial 3 years of survey do not capture a good rain year (i.e. good eagle reproduction), then an additional 2 years of data collection will be required such that the surveys are conducted during a good rain year. Additionally, if post-construction bird and bat mortality monitoring during the first 3 years identifies mortality inconsistent with the pre-project impact assessments, additional years of post-construction bird and bat mortality monitoring may be required by the wildlife agencies, as described the Avian and Bat Protection Plan, which can be accessed at http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ecosub/Tule_TS.htm.This plan shall be reviewed by the permitting agencies prior to project initiation. At a minimum, the plan shall outline the monitoring methods, evaluation methods, threshold criteria for action, and types of management actions to be undertaken. Annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the wildlife agencies, BLM, San Diego County, and BIA.
Impact Tule-BIO-10 (Cont.)	Location	In and around all turbine strings.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Monitoring reports submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, annually for 5 years.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Annual monitoring reports and data to feed into adaptive management program that will establish effectiveness criteria.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	For the first 5 years of turbine operation.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10f Authorize construction of portions of the project based on the results of behavioral and population studies of local golden eagles.** Construction of the Tule Wind project would be authorized in two portions: 1. Construction of the first portion of the project would occur at those turbine locations deemed to present less risk to the eagle populations and would not include turbines on the northwest ridgeline. 2. Construction of the second portion of the project would occur at those turbine locations that show reduced risk to the eagle population following analysis of detailed behavior studies of known eagles in the vicinity of the Tule Wind project. Pending the outcome of eagle behavior studies, all, none or part of the second portion of the project would be authorized and will include the following turbine strings: J1 through J15; K1 through K12; L1 through L11; M1and M2; N1 through N8; P1 through P5; Q1and Q2. Construction of turbines in the second portion of the project will only be authorized following detailed behavioral telemetry studies and continued nest monitoring of known eagles in the vicinity of the Tule Wind Project (considered to be within approximately 10 miles of the project). Behavior studies will be used to determine eagle usage and forage areas, and authorization for construction at each turbine location in the second portion will be at the discretion of the BLM or the appropriate land management entity. The final criteria determining the risk each location presents to eagles will be determined by the BLM or the appropriate land management agency, in consultation with the required resource agencies, tribes and other relevant permitting entities ~~and will be detailed in the Avian Protection Plan~~. Criteria will be established related to the proportion of the observed golden eagle use areas (based on the telemetry data) within proposed turbine strings to determine the risk of these turbines on individual eagles in the vicinity. Criteria will also be established related to past and current nest occupancy and productivity (based on past and

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

		continued nest monitoring data) for the monitored nests in the project vicinity to determine the risk of the construction of turbines on the eagle population. Turbine locations exceeding the acceptable risk levels to golden eagles based on these final criteria will not be authorized for construction.
	Location	All turbine strings.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Studies submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Studies will be conducted and the results evaluated against criteria to determine risk of turbines in the second portion of the project on golden eagles and the local eagle population.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to constructing turbines on the western ridgeline.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10g. Monitor golden eagles nests in the area to track productivity.** Conduct annual surveys of golden eagle territories within 10 miles of the turbines for a minimum of 10 years. Conduct surveys to determine location of active nest, number of eggs laid and number of young fledged, using methods similar to those~~as~~ described by Pagel et al. 2010 and as described in the project-specific Avian and Bat Protection Plan, which can be accessed at http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ecosub/Tule_TS.htm. Annual monitoring reports shall be provided to the wildlife agencies, BIA, and the Bureau of Land Management.
Impact Tule-BIO-10 (Cont.)	Location	In golden eagle territories within 10 miles of any turbine.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Annual survey reports submitted to BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians/USFWS/CDFG.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Annual surveys to monitor project effects and data to feed into adaptive management program that will establish effectiveness criteria.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/ San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	For the first 5 years of turbine operation.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10h. Implement an adaptive management program in an Avian and Bat Protection Plan that provides triggers for required operational modifications (seasonality, radar, turbine-specific modifications, cut-in speed).** An Avian and Bat Protection Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the project applicant based on an adaptive management program ~~shall be prepared and implemented~~ that uses the information provided from the implementation of Mitigation Measures 10e and 10g, which includes post-construction bird and bat monitoring ~~mitigation measure~~ and the golden eagle nest productivity monitoring~~mitigation measure~~. The Avian Protection Plan required under Mitigation Measure 10b would be augmented for the Tule Wind Project to incorporate protection measure for bat species. ~~If mortality of any golden eagle occurs, regardless of age or gender, the responsible and adjacent turbines will be shut down while the adaptive management program is assessed for its validity and modified to the satisfaction of the resource agencies.~~ This program must implement in manner that assures net zero loss of golden eagle on a population level basis. If mortality of any golden eagle occur as the Tule Wind Project's operation, regardless of age or gender, the responsible and adjacent turbines will be shut down while the adaptive management program, as described in the complete Avian and Bat Protection Plan (available at http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ecosub/Tule_TS.htm), is implemented. This program will be based on monitoring of the active nest locations and eagle activity within 10 miles of the turbines. Measures will include curtailing operation of all or selected turbines during the fledging period of the active nests or potential permanent shutdown of turbines that are closest to active nests until the nest location changes to a farther location (eagles

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-10 (Cont.)		are known to build numerous nests within their territory and use different nest locations each year (Kochert et al. 2002)). ~~Adaptive management measures will also include prey population control if populations of ground squirrels and rabbit species are noted in proximity (within 50 meters or 164 feet) to the turbine base. The prey population may serve as an attractant to foraging raptors and could result in the collision with the turbines as a result.~~ Other measures (e.g., radar monitoring and turbine modifications) will be implemented as dictated by the monitoring data and as specified by the adaptive management program. Based on the monitoring of bat mortality, the adaptive management program shall have triggers for the implementation of limited and periodic feathering or shut downs of turbines to avoid impacts to bats.
	Location	In and around all turbine strings
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Adaptive management program to be approved by BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/ Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians/USFWS/CDFG.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Adaptive management program to establish criteria
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Adaptive management program to be developed and approved prior to operating turbines. Adaptive management program to be implemented for the entire period of turbine operations.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10i. Obtain written agency ~~concurrence~~ approval of the Avian and Bat Protection Plan~~documenting compliance with regulations governing golden eagle~~.** Prior to project construction, written ~~concurrence~~ approval of the Avian and Bat Protection Plan shall be obtained from the USFWS and CDFG. Written approval from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will document that the Avian and Bat Protection Plan was prepared consistent with ~~shall be obtained that documents approval of the mitigation measures and adaptive management program related to golden eagle sufficient to provide compliance with~~ the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, but will not in and of itself authorize take of golden eagles or determine that no take will occur Written approval from the California Department of Fish and Game will document that the Avian and Bat Protection Plan is technically adequate and consistent with the California Department of Fish and Game guidelines, but will not authorize take of this fully protected species. ~~and the California Fish and Game Code.~~
	Location	Regulatory compliance pertains to the entire Tule Wind Project.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Written agency concurrence of compliance to be provided by USFWS/CDFG to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Agency concurrence.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to operating turbines.
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-11a. Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.** Maintenance activities with the potential to result in direct or indirect habitat disturbance, most notably vegetation management, shall be conducted outside of the bird nesting season to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to the nesting bird(s). If federal or state listed nesting birds are identified, the project proponent shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action.

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Timing	Prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-5b. Implement special-status plant species compensation.** Impacts to special-status plant species shall be maximally avoided. Where impacts to special-status plant species are unavoidable, the impact shall be quantified and compensated through plant salvage and relocation or through off-site land preservation. Where salvage and relocation is feasible and biologically preferred, it shall be conducted pursuant to an agency-approved plan that details the methods for salvage, stockpiling, and replanting and the characteristics of the receiver sites. Any salvage and relocation of species considered desert native plants shall be conducted in compliance with the California Desert Native Plant Act. Success criteria and monitoring shall also be included in the plan. Where off-site land preservation is biologically preferred, it shall be implemented pursuant to an agency approved plan that describes the mitigation land resources and the long-term management and legal protection assurances.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, shall review habitat restoration plans, habitat acquisition plans, and long-term habitat management plans, and ensure their implementation. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, biological monitor shall confirm that proposed habitat restoration mitigation plans are implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	For habitat preservation, it shall meet the minimum compensation standards on an acre-for-acre or population basis or as otherwise required by the agencies. For salvage and relocation, the plan shall specify success criteria. Long-term management assurances and legal protection mechanisms shall satisfy agency requirements.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Habitat mitigation lands shall be identified and approved within 1 year of the initiation of project construction. Long-term management and legal protection for mitigation lands shall be in place no later than 18 months after the initiation of project construction. Salvage and relocation plan(s), if applicable, shall be submitted ~~be~~ to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, for review 90 days prior to the initiation of project construction. Salvage and relocation, if applicable, shall be initiated during project construction.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-7a. Cover and/or provide escape routes for wildlife from excavated areas and monitor these areas daily.** All steep trenches and excavations during construction shall be inspected twice daily (i.e., morning and evening) by a qualified biologist to monitor for wildlife entrapment. Large/steep excavations shall be covered and/or fenced nightly to prevent wildlife entrapment. Excavations shall provide an earthen ramp to allow for a wildlife escape route.
Location	All construction with excavations and trenches
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Verification of measure implementation shall be provided to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, by biological construction monitor. A biological monitor to verify measure is being implemented during construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Biological construction monitoring observations, reporting, and coordination/communication with construction personnel.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	During all subsurface construction activities.

Impact Tule-BIO-10 (Cont.)

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

	are known to build numerous nests within their territory and use different nest locations each year (Kochert et al. 2002)). ~~Adaptive management measures will also include prey population control if populations of ground squirrels and rabbit species are noted in proximity (within 50 meters or 164 feet) to the turbine base. The prey population may serve as an attractant to foraging raptors and could result in the collision with the turbines as a result.~~ Other measures (e.g., radar monitoring and turbine modifications) will be implemented as dictated by the monitoring data and as specified by the adaptive management program. Based on the monitoring of bat mortality, the adaptive management program shall have triggers for the implementation of limited and periodic feathering or shut downs of turbines to avoid impacts to bats.
Location	In and around all turbine strings
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Adaptive management program to be approved by BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/ Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians/USFWS/CDFG.
Effectiveness Criteria	Adaptive management program to establish criteria
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Adaptive management program to be developed and approved prior to operating turbines. Adaptive management program to be implemented for the entire period of turbine operations.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-10i. Obtain written agency ~~concurrence~~ approval of the Avian and Bat Protection Plan~~documenting compliance with regulations governing golden eagle~~.** Prior to project construction, written ~~concurrence~~ approval of the Avian and Bat Protection Plan shall be obtained from the USFWS and CDFG. Written approval from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will document that the Avian and Bat Protection Plan was prepared consistent with ~~shall be obtained that documents approval of the mitigation measures and adaptive management program related to golden eagle sufficient to provide compliance with~~ the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, but will not in and of itself authorize take of golden eagles or determine that no take will occur Written approval from the California Department of Fish and Game will document that the Avian and Bat Protection Plan is technically adequate and consistent with the California Department of Fish and Game guidelines, but will not authorize take of this fully protected species. ~~and the California Fish and Game Code.~~
Location	Regulatory compliance pertains to the entire Tule Wind Project.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Written agency concurrence of compliance to be provided by USFWS/CDFG to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
Effectiveness Criteria	Agency concurrence.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to operating turbines.
Mitigation Measure	**BIO-11a. Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys.** Maintenance activities with the potential to result in direct or indirect habitat disturbance, most notably vegetation management, shall be conducted outside of the bird nesting season to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys to determine the presence/absence of active nests in or adjacent to construction areas. If active nests are identified, appropriate avoidance measures would be identified and implemented to prevent disturbance to the nesting bird(s). If federal or state listed nesting birds are identified, the project proponent shall contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game to determine the appropriate course of action.

Impact Tule-BIO-11

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-BIO-11 (Cont.)

Location	All operations and maintenance areas of the Tule Wind Project site.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Pre-construction nesting bird survey reports to be completed 72 hours prior to maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance.
Effectiveness Criteria	Site-specific avoidance measures, as necessary, to be identified in the survey report.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	72 hours prior to maintenance activities during the nesting season.
APM	**TULE-BIO-1. Management of Temporary Stockpiles.** Temporary stockpiles outside the channels or debris basins will be stabilized by compacting or other measures if present at the work site from 1 December to 1 April. Silt fences, berms, or other methods will be used to prevent sediments from being eroded from the temporary stockpile into the adjacent drainage. Temporary stockpiles may be placed in channel bottoms or debris basins if they are located on barren soil or areas with non-native weeds, and are not placed in such a manner that they are exposed to flowing water. No temporary stockpiles will be placed on the channel bed or banks during the period of 1 December to 1 April for more than the duration of the sediment removal work. Permanent stockpiles will be located landward of the 100-year floodplain to the maximum extent feasible.
Location	All construction areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
APM	**TULE-BIO-5. Concrete Wash-Out Protocols.** ~~Iberdrola Renewables~~Tule Wind, LLC will implement appropriate waste management practices during on site concrete repair operations. Waste management practices will be applied to the stockpiling of concrete, curing and finishing of concrete as well as to concrete wash-out operations. Waste management practices will be adequate to ensure that fluids associated with the curing, finishing and wash-out of concrete will not be discharged to the channel or basin. Concrete wastes will be stockpiled separately from sediment and protected by erosion control measures so that concrete dust and debris are not discharged to the channel or basin. The appropriate waste management practices based on considerations of flow velocities, site conditions, availability of erosion control materials and construction costs will be used
Location	All areas involving construction with concrete.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
APM	**TULE-BIO-6. Management of Fuels and Avoidance of Spills and Leaks.** All fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment area consisting of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of holding the volume of the largest container stored within. ~~Iberdrola Renewables~~Tule Wind, LLC will ensure that all equipment operating in or near a drainage, or in a basin, is in good working condition, and free of leaks. All vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. No refueling or storage will take place within 100 feet (30.5 meters) of a

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Timing	CPUC to review Lighting Mitigation Plan before the start of construction and to verify implementation following construction.
APM	ECO-AES-1. To reduce potential visual contrast and integrate the ECO Substation's appearance with the desert landscape setting, when project construction has been completed, all disturbed terrain at the ECO Substation site will be restored through recontouring and revegetation in accordance with the Landscaping Plan included as Appendix 5: Landscape Concept Plans.
Location	At the ECO Substation
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC to review and approve East County Substation Landscape Concept Plan
Effectiveness Criteria	All disturbed terrain at the ECO Substation site will be restored through recontouring and revegetation.
Responsible Agency	CPUC
Timing	CPUC to review East County Substation Landscape Concept Plan before issuance of notice to proceed; CPUC to ensure recontouring and revegetation after construction
APM	ECO-AES-2. When project construction has been completed, all disturbed terrain at the Boulevard Substation site will be restored through recontouring, revegetation, and landscaping in accordance with the Boulevard Substation Landscape Concept Plan included as Appendix 5: Landscape Concept Plans. To provide screening and thus reduce potential project visibility, the Boulevard Substation Landscape Concept Plan includes larger shrubs and trees that will partially screen views of the substation from Old Highway 80 and from adjacent residential properties.
Location	At the rebuilt Boulevard Substation
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC to review Boulevard Landscape Plan
Effectiveness Criteria	All disturbed terrain at the Boulevard Substation Rebuild site will be restored through recontouring and revegetation.
Responsible Agency	CPUC
Timing	CPUC to review the Boulevard Substation Landscape Concept Plan before issuance of notice to proceed; CPUC to ensure recontouring and revegetation after construction
APM	ECO-AES-3. To reduce the project's potential visibility from Old Highway 80, the underground portion of the new 138 kV transmission line will be extended an additional distance of approximately 600 feet to the south, and the steel cable riser pole will be relocated to replace structure SP-2.
Location	At the underground portion of the 138 kV transmission line before entering the Boulevard Substation Rebuild site (proposed ECO Substation Project).
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC to review construction plans to verify that transmission line has been extended and that the steel cable riser pole is relocated
Effectiveness Criteria	Visibility of transmission cable riser pole from Old Highway 80 is reduced, and the new 138 kV transmission line is extended.
Responsible Agency	CPUC
Timing	CPUC to review construction plans before the start of construction and to verify implementation during construction
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	VIS-1a. Reduce impacts at scenic highway and trail crossings. At highway and trail crossings, structures shall be placed at the maximum feasible distance from the crossing to reduce visual impacts as long as other significant resources are not negatively affected.
Location	Where the gen-tie line would cross I-8 or parallel Old Highway 80

Impact Tule-VIS-1

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-1 (Cont.)	Monitoring/Reporting Action	County of San Diego to review construction plans before the start of construction and to verify that structures are placed at the maximum feasible distance at I-8 and Old Highway 80 locations.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Visual impacts at I-8 and along Old Highway 80 are minimized and gen-tie structures are placed the maximum feasible distance from proposed crossings of these facilities.
	Responsible Agency	County of San Diego
	Timing	County of San Diego to review construction plans before the start of construction and to verify compliance with plans during construction
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-1b. Reduce impacts at scenic view areas. In scenic view areas, as designated by the BLM and County of San Diego structures would be placed to avoid sensitive features and/or allow conductors to clearly span the features, within limits of standard design where feasible.
	Location	Gen-tie and cable collector system structures and lines visible from the Carrizo Overlook and at the I-8 and Old Highway 80 crossings
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and County of San Diego to review construction plans before the start of construction and to verify that structures are placed to avoid sensitive features
	Effectiveness Criteria	Structures are sited to avoid sensitive features and visual impacts as scenic view areas are reduced.
	Responsible Agency	BLM and County of San Diego
	Timing	BLM and County of San Diego to review construction plans before the start of construction and to verify that structures are placed to avoid sensitive features
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-1c. Avoid potential visibility of transmission structures and related facilities from sensitive viewing locations. Underground portions of the 138 kV transmission line and/or collector system to avoid visual impacts to scenic highways, scenic vistas, or scenic resources
	Location	For the proposed Tule Wind Project and the Gen-Tie Route 2 Overhead Alternative, the 138 kV transmission line would be placed underground along McCain Valley Road, approximately 0.5 mile north of I-8, south and west into the rebuilt Boulevard Substation site along the proposed (and alternative) alignment.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	County of San Diego
	Effectiveness Criteria	The gen-tie line would be undergrounded from north of I-8 into the rebuilt Boulevard Substation.
	Responsible Agency	County of San Diego (undergrounding), CPUC (interconnection to rebuilt Boulevard Substation)
	Timing	County of San Diego and CPUC to review gen-tie undergrounding plans before initiation of construction
Impact Tule-VIS-3	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3a. Reduce visibility of construction activities and equipment. ~~Construction sites and all staging and material and equipment storage areas including storage sites for excavated materials shall be appropriately located away from areas of high public visibility.~~ If visible from nearby roads, residences, public gathering areas, recreational areas, facilities, or trails, stationary construction sites and staging areas and fly yards shall be visually screened using temporary screening fencing. Fencing will be of an appropriate design and color for each specific location. Where practical, construction staging and storage will be screened with opaque fencing from close-range residential views. Additionally, construction in areas visible from recreation facilities and areas during holidays and periods of heavy recreational use shall be avoided. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit final construction plans demonstrating compliance with this measure to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for review and approval at least 60 days before the start of construction.

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Location	At all stationary construction areas including staging areas ~~project components of the proposed Tule Wind Project and all project alternatives~~
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) monitors to verify in the field during construction and following construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Stationary ~~P~~project construction sites, construction yards, and staging areas will be screened during construction, and all construction areas will appear in their original or improved condition following construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit final construction plans demonstrating compliance with this measure to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) for review and approval at least 60 days before the start of construction; BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to confirm implementation during and following construction.
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3b. Reduce construction night-lighting impacts. ~~project~~Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall ~~.~~design and install all lighting at construction and storage yards and staging areas and fly yards such that ~~light bulbs and reflectors are not visible from public viewing areas; lighting does not cause reflected glare; and~~ illumination of the project facilities, vicinity, and nighttime sky is minimized. The Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan shall be reviewed for consistency with the County of San Diego Light Pollution Code (Section 59.100 et. al) and Sections 6322 and 6322 of the Zoning Ordinance to ensure outdoor light fixtures emitting light into the night sky do not result in a detrimental effect on astronomical research and to ensure reflected glare and light trespass is minimized. Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development shall submit a Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) for review and approval at least 90 days before the start of construction or the ordering of any exterior lighting fixtures or components, whichever comes first. Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development shall not order any exterior lighting fixtures or components until the Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan is approved by the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed). The Plan shall include but is not necessarily limited to the following: • Lighting shall be designed so exterior light fixtures are hooded, with lights directed downward or toward the area to be illuminated, and so that backscatter to the nighttime sky is minimized. The design of the lighting shall be such that the luminescence or light sources are shielded to prevent light trespass outside the project boundary;~~.~~ • All lighting shall be of minimum necessary brightness consistent with worker safety; and ~~.~~ • High illumination areas not occupied on a continuous basis shall have switches or motion detectors to light the area only when occupied.
	Location	All static project construction sites associated with the proposed Tule Wind Project and all project alternatives
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review and approve the Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan before construction and to monitor implementation in the field during construction.

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Effectiveness Criteria	The visibility of ~~L~~light bulbs and reflectors at construction yards and staging areas ~~would not be visible~~ is minimized from public viewing areas, and night lighting would not cause reflected glare and illumination beyond the construction site and into the nighttime sky to the extent feasible.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC Pacific Wind Development shall submit a Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) for review and approval at least 90 days before the start of construction or the ordering of any exterior lighting fixtures or components, whichever comes first; BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review and approve the Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan before construction and to monitor implementation in the field during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3c. Reduce construction impacts to natural features. No paint or permanent discoloring agents will be applied to rocks or vegetation to indicate survey or construction activity limits.
	Location	At all construction work areas
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) monitors to ensure compliance with restrictions regarding paint and discoloring agents.
	Effectiveness Criteria	No paint or permanent discoloring agents are detected and reported by BLM, County of San Diego, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) monitors.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to monitor for compliance during construction
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3d. Reduce in-line views of land scars. Construct access or spur roads at appropriate angles from the originating primary travel facilities to minimize extended in-line views of newly graded terrain, when feasible. Contour grading should be used where feasible to better blend graded surfaces with existing terrain. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit final construction plans demonstrating compliance with this measure to the appropriate land use jurisdiction agency for review and approval at least 60 days before the start of construction.
	Location	All grading sites for access roads, spur roads, and ancillary facilities associated with the proposed Tule Wind Project
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction plans before the start of construction and to verify compliance during construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	In-line views of land scars from grading will be minimized.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction plans before the start of construction and verify compliance during construction

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3e. Reduce visual contrast from unnatural vegetation lines. In those areas where views of land scars are unavoidable, the boundaries of disturbed areas shall be aggressively revegetated to create a less distinct and more natural-appearing line to reduce visual contrast. Furthermore, all graded roads and areas not required for ongoing operation, maintenance, or access shall be returned to preconstruction conditions. In those cases where potential public access is opened by construction routes, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall create barriers or fences to prevent public access and patrol construction routes to prevent vandalized access and litter cleanup until all vegetation removed returns to its pre-project state. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit final construction and restoration plans demonstrating compliance with this measure to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) for review and approval at least 60 days before the start of construction.
	Location	All grading sites for access roads, spur roads, and ancillary facilities
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction and restoration plans before the start of construction and to verify implementation following construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of unnatural vegetation lines will be minimized and the resulting visual contrast will be minimal.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit final construction and restoration plans demonstrating compliance with this measure to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) for review and approval at least 60 days before the start of construction. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction and restoration plans before the start of construction and verify implementation following construction.
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3f. Minimize vegetation removal. Only the minimum amount of vegetation necessary for construction of structures and facilities will be removed. Topsoil located in areas ~~containing sensitive habitat~~to be restored shall be conserved during excavation and reused as cover on disturbed areas to facilitate re-growth of vegetation. Topsoil located in developed or disturbed areas is excluded from this measure.
	Location	All project component sites where surface disturbance is proposed
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction and restoration plans before start of construction and to verify minimal vegetation removal during construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of vegetation removal will be minimized, and the resulting visual contrast will be minimal.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction and restoration plans before start of construction and to verify minimal vegetation removal during construction

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3g. Reduce visual contrast associated with substation and ancillary facilities. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit to the BLM a Surface Treatment Plan describing the application of colors and textures to all new facility structure buildings, walls, fences, and components comprising all ancillary facilities including substations. The Surface Treatment Plan must reduce glare and minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending the facilities with the landscape. The Surface Treatment Plan shall be submitted to the BLM for approval at least 90 days before (a) ordering the first structures that are to be color treated during manufacture or (b) construction of any of the ancillary facility components, whichever comes first. If the BLM notifies Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ that revisions to the Plan are needed before the Plan can be approved, within 30 days of receiving that notification, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare and submit for review and approval a revised Plan. The Surface Treatment Plan shall include: • Specification and 11" × 17" color simulations at life-size scale of the treatment proposed for use on project structures. including structures treated during manufacture • A list of each major project structure, building, tower and/or pole, and fencing specifying the color(s) and finish proposed for each (colors must be identified by name and by vendor brand or a universal designation) • Two sets of brochures and/or color chips for each proposed color • A detailed schedule for completion of the treatment • Procedures to ensure proper treatment maintenance for the life of the project. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall not specify to vendors the treatment of any buildings or structures treated during manufacture or perform the final treatment on any buildings or structures treated onsite, until Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ receives notification of approval of the Surface Treatment Plan by the BLM. Within 30 days following the start of commercial operation, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall notify the BLM that all buildings and structures are ready for inspection.
	Location	Applies to all permanent ancillary facilities including substations
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM to review Surface Treatment Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of visual contrast from ancillary facilities will be minimized, and facilities will blend with the landscape to the extent feasible.
	Responsible Agency	BLM
	Timing	The Surface Treatment Plan shall be submitted to the BLM for approval at least 90 days before (a) ordering the first structures that are to be color treated during manufacture or (b) construction of any of the ancillary facility components, whichever comes first; BLM to review Surface Treatment Plan before start of construction and verify implementation following construction.
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3h. Screen substations and ancillary facilities. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall provide a Screening Plan for screening vegetation, walls, and fences that reduce visibility of ancillary facilities and helps the facility blend in with the landscape. The use of berms to facilitate project screening may also be incorporated into the Plan. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit the Plan to the BLM for review and approval at least 90 days before installing the landscape screening. If the BLM notifies Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ that revisions to the Plan are needed before the Plan can be approved, within 30 days of receiving that notification, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare and submit for review and approval a revised Plan. The Plan shall include but not necessarily be limited to: • An 11"x 17" color simulation of the proposed landscaping at 5 years

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

		• A plan view to scale, depicting the project and the location of screening elements • A detailed list of any plants to be used; their size and age at planting; the expected time to maturity, and the expected height at 5 years and at maturity • Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ to complete installation of the screening before the start of project operation • Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall notify the BLM within 7 days after completing installation of the screening that the screening components are ready for inspection.
	Location	Applies to all permanent ancillary facilities including substations
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM to review Screening Plan before the start of construction and to verify implementation following construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of visual contrast from ancillary facilities will be minimized, and facilities will be adequately screened and will blend with the landscape to the extent feasible.
	Responsible Agency	BLM
	Timing	The project applicant shall submit the Screening Plan to the BLM for review and approval at least 90 days before installing the landscape screening; BLM to review Screening Plan before the start of construction and to verify implementation following construction.
Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3i. Reduce potential visual contrast of transmission structures. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will use dulled-metal-finish transmission structures and non-specular conductors.
	Location	At all transmission line structures
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and San Diego County to review construction plans to ensure that dulled-metal-finish transmission structures and non-specular conductors are identified before start of construction and to verify implementation of components during construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of visual contrast from transmission structures will be minimized, and structures will blend with the landscape to the extent feasible.
	Responsible Agency	BLM and San Diego County
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ to review construction plans to ensure that dulled-metal-finish transmission structures and non-specular conductors are identified before start of construction and to verify implementation of components during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3j. Reduce potential transmission conductor visibility and visual contrast. The following design measures shall be applied to all new structure locations, conductors, and re-conductored spans to reduce the degree of visual contrast caused by the new facilities: • All new conductors and re-conductored spans are to be non-specular in design to reduce conductor visibility and visual contrast. • Where revisions would not conflict with existing design considerations to avoid sensitive resources (including hydrological, cultural, and biological resources), no new access roads shall be constructed such that they directly approach existing or proposed towers in a straight line from sensitive viewing locations immediately downhill of the structures. ~~No new access roads shall be constructed such that they directly approach existing or proposed towers in a straight line from sensitive viewing locations immediately downhill of the structures.~~
	Location	All transmission line structures associated with the proposed Tule Wind Project and project alternatives

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and San Diego County to review construction plans to ensure that conductors are non-specular and that access roads do not directly approach existing or proposed towers in a straight line from sensitive viewing locations
	Effectiveness Criteria	The visibility of conductors will be minimized, and the visual impacts of access roads on sensitive viewing locations will be minimized.
	Responsible Agency	BLM and San Diego County
	Timing	BLM and San Diego County to review construction plans before start of construction and to verify implementation of design measures following construction
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3l. Reduce potential view blockage and visual contrasts of structures. Transmission line structures will not be installed directly in front of residences or in direct line of sight from a residence, where feasible. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will consult with affected property owners on structure siting to reduce land use and visual impacts.
	Location	All transmission line structures
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and San Diego County to review construction plans to ensure that structures are not planned directly in front of residents or in direct line of sight from residences
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of view blockage from transmission structures will be minimized.
	Responsible Agency	BLM and San Diego County
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ to consult with affected property owners on structure siting to reduce land use and visual impacts before obtaining a ROW grant.
Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Mitigation Measure	MM VIS-3m: Reduce visual impacts resulting from ~~landscaping and~~ native tree removal. In the event that ornamental or native trees within the project area will be removed due to project design and grading, the project applicant shall prepare a ~~Landscape Treatment Plan~~Tree Replacement Plan to be submitted with the ~~Surface Treatment~~Screening/Landscape Plan. The ~~Landscape Treatment~~Tree Replacement Plan shall include but is not limited to the following: • Tree Removal Locations: Indicate the size, type, and location of each tree (additional items, such as a tree survey by a professional engineer or licensed land survey, may be required.) • ~~Tree Replacement Plan: The Tree Replacement Plan shall A~~assessment of the health and structural conditions, soils, tree size (trunk diameter, basal diameter, height, canopy spread), pest and disease presence, and accessibility of native oak trees to be removed due to project design and grading in order to determine whether existing trees can be transplanted outside the project footprint post-construction. If the assessment determines native oak trees can be transplanted, the oaks would be augmented with additional oak plantings in case the larger trees decline and are lost as a result of the relocation process. If native oak trees cannot be transplanted, the Tree Replacement Plan shall indicate the size, type, and location of each proposed replacement tree (additional items, such as a tree survey by a professional engineer or licensed land survey, may be required). • Photos of the site and/or trees to be removed. • Oak replacement plan focusing on oak tree planting with smaller container trees at higher numbers, recommended at least 5:1 with 15-gallon size trees. The ~~Landscape Treatment~~Tree Replacement Plan must minimize mature tree loss to the degree feasible. The ~~Landscape Treatment~~Tree Replacement Plan shall be submitted to the appropriate land use jurisdiction agency for approval at least 90 days prior to planned tree removal. If BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians notifies the Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ that revisions to the Plan are

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)		needed before the Plan can be approved, within 30 days of receiving that notification, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare and submit the revised ~~Landscape Treatment Plan~~Tree Replacement Plan for review and approval.
	Location	Throughout the project site where ornamental or native trees would be removed by construction activities (proposed Tule Wind Project
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, to review ~~Landscape Treatment~~Tree Replacement Plan in conjunction with the ~~Surface Treatment~~Screening/Landscape Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	Visual impacts resulting from ~~landscaping and~~ native tree removal would be reduced.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	The ~~Landscape Treatment~~Tree Replacement Plan shall be submitted to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are to occur, by Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ for approval at least 90 days prior to planned tree removal. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are to occur, to verify implementation of plan following construction. ~~before (a) ordering the first structures that are to be color treated during manufacture or (b) construction of any of the ancillary facility components, whichever comes first. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are to occur, are to review the Landscape Treatment Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction.~~
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3n. Reduce potential visual impacts of wind turbines and ancillary facilities. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) a Surface Treatment Plan describing the design and application of colors and textures to all new wind turbine facilities, structure buildings, walls, fences, and components comprising all ancillary facilities including the collector station substation. The Surface Treatment Plan must reduce glare and minimize visual intrusion and contrast to the degree feasible. The Treatment Plan shall be submitted to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) for approval at least 90 days before (a) ordering the first structures that are to be color treated during manufacture or (b) construction of any of the ancillary facility components, whichever comes first. If the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) notifies Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ that revisions to the Plan are needed before the Plan can be approved, within 30 days of receiving that notification, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare and submit for review and approval a revised Plan.
	Location	All turbines and permanent ancillary facilities
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review Surface Treatment Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	The occurrence of visual contrast from turbines ancillary facilities will be minimized to the extent feasible.

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-3 (Cont.)	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review Surface Treatment Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction.
Impact Tule-VIS-4	Mitigation Measure	VIS-4a. Reduce long-term night-lighting impacts from substations and ancillary facilities. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall design and install all permanent lighting such that light bulbs and reflectors are not visible from public viewing areas; lighting does not cause reflected glare, and illumination of the project facilities, vicinity, and nighttime sky is minimized. The Construction Lighting Mitigation Plan shall be reviewed for consistency with the County of San Diego Light Pollution Code (Section 59.100 et. al) and Sections 6322 and 6322 of the Zoning Ordinance to ensure outdoor light fixtures emitting light into the night sky do not result in a detrimental effect on astronomical research and to ensure reflected glare and light trespass is minimized. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit a Lighting Mitigation Plan to the BLM for review and approval at least 90 days before ordering any permanent exterior lighting fixtures or components. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall not order any exterior lighting fixtures or components until the Lighting Mitigation Plan is approved by the BLM. The Plan shall include but is not necessarily limited to the following: • Lighting shall be designed so exterior light fixtures are hooded, with lights directed downward or toward the area to be illuminated, and so that backscatter to the nighttime sky is minimized. The design of the lighting shall be such that the luminescence or light sources are shielded to prevent light trespass outside the project boundary. • All lighting shall be of minimum necessary brightness consistent with worker safety. • High illumination areas not occupied on a continuous basis shall have switches or motion detectors to light the area only when occupied.
	Location	At substations and ancillary facilities
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM to review Lighting Mitigation Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	Light bulbs and reflectors at substations would not be visible from public viewing areas, and night lighting would not cause reflected glare and illumination beyond the facility boundary and into the nighttime sky.
	Responsible Agency	BLM
	Timing	BLM to review Lighting Mitigation Plan before start of construction and to verify implementation following construction.
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-4b. Incorporate Obstacle Collision Avoidance System (OCAS) onto Tule Wind Project wind turbines. Following FAA approval, ~~T~~the project applicant shall install the OCAS lighting system on all proposed wind turbines in order to minimize nighttime lighting impacts attributed to the operation of FAA required obstruction lighting. ~~As the OCAS and other Audio Visual Warning Systems (AVWS) have been approved by the FAA and are considered to be suitable alternatives to the marking and lighting requirements as recommended in FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 70/7460-1K, installation of this system would be compatible with FAA requirements.~~
	Location	All wind turbines
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review OCAS incorporation proposal ~~before start of construction~~ and to verify implementation following ~~construction~~ FAA approval of AVWS to light wind turbine farms.

Table D.3-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-VIS-4 (Cont.)	Effectiveness Criteria	Lighting ~~knighting~~ impacts are minimized and OCAS lighting is normally off unless approaching plane is detected.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Documentation OCAS incorporation to be submitted by Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development prior to granting of MUP.~~ following FAA approval of AVWS to light wind turbine farms.
	APM	TULE-AES-1. Wind turbines, nacelles, and rotors that are locally uniform and that conform to the high standards of industrial design would be used to present a trim, uncluttered appearance.
	Location	All turbines
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review construction plans to ensure that turbine locations are sited in a trim, uncluttered layout
	Effectiveness Criteria	Turbine components are locally uniform and presented in a trim, uncluttered appearance.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Before obtaining a ROW grant and Major Use Permit
	APM	TULE-AES-5. To minimize the collector cable system's visual impacts, a portion of the system would be installed underground.
	Location	Cable collector system
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review and approve construction plans to underground portion of the collector cable system
	Effectiveness Criteria	Visual impacts of the collector cable system are minimized
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to review and approve construction plans to underground portion of the collector cable system
	APM	TULE-AES-9. Dull gray porcelain insulators would be installed at the collector substation to reduce insulator visibility.
	Location	At the collector substation
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM to review construction plans to ensure that dull gray porcelain insulators will be installed at the collector substation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Visibility of insulators reduced due to utilization of dull gray porcelain materials
	Responsible Agency	BLM
	Timing	BLM to review construction plans before construction and to verify installation after construction
	Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC, ESJ Gen Tie Project	
	Mitigation Measure	VIS-3a. Reduce visibility of construction activities and equipment. ~~Construction sites and staging and material and equipment storage areas, including storage sites for excavated materials, shall be appropriately located away from areas of high public visibility.~~ If visible from nearby roads, residences, public gathering areas, or recreational areas, facilities, or trails, stationary construction sites and staging areas shall be visually screened using temporary screening fencing. Fencing will be of an appropriate design and color for each specific location. Additionally, construction in areas visible from recreation facilities and during holidays and periods of heavy recreational use shall be avoided. Energia Sierra

Table D.4-16 (Continued)

	Effectiveness Criteria	Provision of a report indicating contents of notice, distribution of notice, and any responses and resolutions
	Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
	Timing	Providing acceptable report prior to final design that verifies compliance with measure
	Tule Wind Project	
Impact Tule-LU-1	**Mitigation Measure**	**LU-1a. Prepare Construction Notification Plan**. Forty-five days prior to construction, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare and submit a Construction Notification Plan to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for approval. The plan shall identify the procedures that will be used to inform property owners of the location and duration of construction, identify approvals that are needed prior to posting or publication of construction notices, and include text of proposed public notices and advertisements. The plan shall address at a minimum two of the following components: • Public notice mailer. A public notice mailer shall be prepared and mailed no less than 15 days prior to construction. The notice shall identify construction activities that would restrict, block, remove parking, or require a detour to access existing residential properties. The notice shall state the type of construction activities that will be conducted and the location and duration of construction, including all helicopter activities. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall mail the notice to all residents or property owners within 1,000 feet of project components. If construction delays of more than 7 days occur, an additional notice shall be prepared and distributed. • Newspaper advertisements. Fifteen days prior to construction within a route segment, notices shall be placed in local newspapers and bulletins, including Spanish language newspapers and bulletins. The notice shall state when and where construction will occur and provide information about the public liaison person and identify the hotline. If construction is delayed for more than 7 days, an additional round of newspaper notices shall be placed to discuss the status and schedule of construction. • Public venue notices. Thirty days prior to construction, notice of construction shall be posted at public venues such as libraries, community notification boards, post offices, rest stops, community centers, and other public venues to inform affected residents about the purpose and schedule of construction activities. • Public liaison person and toll-free information hotline. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall identify and provide a public liaison person before and during construction to respond to concerns of neighboring property owners about noise, dust, and other construction disturbances. Procedures for reaching the public liaison officer via telephone or in person shall be included in notices distributed to the public. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall also establish a toll-free telephone number for receiving questions or complaints during construction and shall develop procedures for responding to callers. Procedures for handling and responding to calls shall be addressed in the Construction Notification Plan.
	Location	Along entire Tule Wind Project and project components where residences are located within 1,000 feet of project components
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall conduct public notification as defined. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed), monitor verifies that Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ submits Construction Notification Plan, which identifies complete notification and public inquiry process.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will provide BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians with construction notices for review and approval at least 60 days prior to construction. Notices to provide advanced notice of construction activities in order to limit noise, dust, and disruption impacts.

Table D.4-16 (Continued)

Impact Tule-LU-1 (Cont.)

Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	45 days prior to construction
Mitigation Measure	**LU-1b. Notify property owners and provide access.** To facilitate access to properties obstructed by construction activities, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall notify property owners and tenants at least 24 hours in advance of construction activities and shall provide alternative access if required.
Location	Along entire Tule Wind Project and project components where residences are located within 1,000 feet of project components
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall conduct public notification as defined.
Effectiveness Criteria	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed), to inspect periodically to verify that compliance and continued access to properties are maintained.
Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	During construction along gen-tie alignment where residences are located within 1,000 feet of the transmission line
Mitigation Measure	**LU-3. Revise project elements to minimize land use conflicts.** At least 90 days prior to completing final transmission line design for the approved route, the project applicant shall notify landowners of parcels through which the alignment would pass regarding the specific location of the ROW, individual towers, staging areas, and access roads associated with the project that would occur on the subject property. The notified parties shall be provided at least 30 days in which to identify conflicts with subject properties, and the project applicant would then either identify potential reroutes of the alignment or work with property owners to obtain easements or permission to place project components on private property. All easements and/or permission must be obtained prior to approval of the Major Use Permit for the 138 kV transmission line. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall provide a written report to the County of San Diego providing evidence of the notice to landowners and copies of any responses to the notice within 30 days of the notice closing date for responses. In addition, granted easements for the 138 kV transmission line must be formally recorded by the County of San Diego prior to MUP approval.
Location	Along entire alignment under County of San Diego jurisdiction
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Confirm receipt of notice and results prior to final design
Effectiveness Criteria	Gen-tie alignment rerouted in accordance with conflicts identified by affected landowners or easements/permission obtained from landowners allowing gen-tie line on subject properties.
Responsible Agency	County of San Diego
Timing	Acceptable report provided prior to final design

D.4.9 Residual Effects

Under NEPA, the Proposed PROJECT would result in adverse impacts. ~~Implementation of the m~~Mitigation measures presented in Section D.4.3.3 (and discussed in Appendix 7~~)~~ of this EIR/EIS) have been provided and~~,~~ would mitigate all impacts. ~~and u~~Under CEQA, all impacts would be mitigated to less than significant; therefore, no residual impacts would occur for the Proposed PROJECT~~roject~~ or alternatives.

Table D.5-5 (Continued)

Location	Along the transmission line corridor, between approximate MP 7.6 and MP 12
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC will verify that the County of San Diego has reviewed SDG&E's Construction Notification Plan and will ensure its implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan Recreationists potentially impacted are informed of construction activities; procedures are established and documented for taking and responding to construction comments and concerns.
Responsible Agency	CPUC
Timing	45 days prior to construction for Construction Notification Plan
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**WR-1 Provide notice for access restrictions or anticipated closures to wilderness and recreation areas.** Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall coordinate with the BLM to ensure that proper signage is posted in advance for any access restriction and/or anticipated closures of wilderness and recreation areas so that recreational users may plan accordingly. Signage shall be posted 30 days prior to construction at public venues such as rest stops, resource management offices, and along access routes to known recreational destinations that would be restricted, blocked, or detoured. Notices shall provide information on alternative recreation areas that may be used during the closure of these facilities.
Location	Construction activity associated with all Tule Wind Project components located within the McCain Valley ~~National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management A~~area
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM will review Pacific Wind Development's Construction Notification Plan and ensure its implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan Recreationists potentially impacted are informed of construction activities; procedures are established and documented for taking and responding to construction comments and concerns.
Responsible Agency	BLM
Timing	45 days prior to construction for Construction Notification Plan
Mitigation Measure	**WR-2. Maintain access along McCain Valley Road.** Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall coordinate with the BLM to ensure that access is maintained to wilderness and recreation areas within the McCain Valley ~~National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management A~~area during construction. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall provide adequate turnouts along McCain Valley Road such that visitors to the area may utilize the roadway to access recreational areas. In addition, the project applicant shall ensure that construction vehicles and equipment are not left in McCain Valley Road so as to obstruct the movement of non-construction vehicles in the area.
Location	Along McCain Valley Road (proposed Tule Wind Project)
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM to review Pacific Wind Development's plans to provide access along McCain Valley Road, BLM monitor to ensure that access is maintained during construction
Effectiveness Criteria	Recreationists potentially impacted are provided access to recreation areas; procedures are established and documented for taking and responding to construction comments and concerns.
Responsible Agency	BLM
Timing	Throughout construction

Impact Tule-WR-4

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-WR-4 (Cont.)	Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Secretary's Standards) (36 CFR 61), and Native American observer to monitor ground-disturbing activities in culturally sensitive areas in an effort to identify any unknown resources. A qualified archaeologist shall attend preconstruction meetings, as needed, to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the monitoring program and to discuss excavation plans with the excavation contractor. The requirements for archaeological monitoring shall be noted on the construction plans. ~~A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor earth disturbances in all areas of paleontological sensitivity, per approval by lead agency.~~ All construction activities in environmentally sensitive areas, or any other area of the project deemed sensitive for containing cultural resources, shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Since significant portions of the project site contain sedimentary deposits that have the potential to contain buried cultural resources, then full-time cultural resources monitoring shall be implemented during all phases of ground-disturbing work in these areas. A cultural resource monitor shall meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards Qualifications as a professional archaeologist and, as appropriate, shall be on the lead agencies approved consultants list. The archaeological monitor(s) shall also be familiar with the project area and, therefore, be capable of anticipating the types of cultural resources that may be encountered. **CUL-1E, Discovery of Unknown Resources:** In the event that previously unknown cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance to allow evaluation of ~~potentially~~recommended significant cultural resources. The process for handling inadvertent discoveries shall be documented in the CRMP. It shall detail the methods, consultation procedures, and timelines for assessing register eligibility, formulating a mitigation plan, and implementing treatment should avoidance and protection of the resource not be possible. Mitigation and treatment plans for unanticipated discoveries shall be approved by the agency and SHPO prior to implementation. The archaeologist in coordination with the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall evaluate the significance of the discovered resources based on eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local registers. Preliminary determinations of NRHP eligibility shall be made by the BLM, in consultation with other appropriate agencies and local governments, and the SHPO. ~~As part of the HPTP-CRTP, all collected cultural remains shall be cleaned, cataloged, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution along with all required reports and documentation. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species.~~ **CUL-1F Control Unauthorized Access:** Tule Wind, LLC shall coordinate with the authorized officer of the BLM or, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. at least 60 days before construction in order to determine if gates shall be installed on access roads, especially trails that would be dually used as access roads, to prevent unauthorized vehicular access to the ROW. Gate installation shall be required at the discretion of the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. On trails proposed for dual use as access roads, gates shall be wide enough to allow horses, bicycles, and pedestrians to pass through. Tule Wind, LLC shall document its coordination efforts with the administering agency of the road/trail and provide this documentation to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians 30 days prior to construction. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on the installed gates. **CUL-1G Funding of Law Enforcement Patrols:** To control unauthorized use of project access roads and to provide for the general protection of cultural and natural resources made more accessible as a result of the project facilities, Tule Wind, LLC shall provide

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Location	Areas identified in PALEO-1A, PALEO-1B
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC/BLM will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan Plan in effect throughout construction
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**CUL-1A, Develop and Implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan -Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Plan:** A Historic Properties Treatment Plan–Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Program (HPTP-CRM~~T~~P) shall be prepared to avoid or mitigate impacts for significant cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 Guidelines. An MOA shall be developed among all federal, state, and local agencies to implement the HPTP-CR~~T~~MP. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, recorded cultural resources that can be avoided shall be listed and demarcated during construction as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All recommended NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 100 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An archaeologist shall monitor during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource ESAs. The HPTP-CRM~~T~~P shall also define any additional areas that are considered to be of high sensitivity for discovery of buried NRHP-eligible historic properties and CRHR-eligible historic resources, including burials, cremations, or sacred features~~. The HPTP-CRTP shall detail provisions completing testing required to completed eligibility determinations~~. These areas of high-sensitivity shall also be monitored by qualified archaeologists during construction. If recommended NRHP-eligible historic properties and CRHR-eligible historic resources are not avoidable, the HPTP-CRM~~T~~P shall provide a process for evaluating NRHP and CRHR eligibility, consulting with Native Americans about site treatment, working with engineers to avoid resources; suggest various options for reducing adverse effects; and outline a data recovery mitigation plan that would include research design, field sampling, laboratory analysis, reporting, curation, and dissemination of results. Other treatment measures to resolve adverse effects could include but are not limited to historical documentation, photography, collection and publishing of oral histories, field work to gather information for research purposes or some form of public awareness or interpretation. A description of alternative treatments to resolve adverse effects other than data recovery excavations could also include: • Relocation of construction components to portions of historic properties that do not contribute to the qualities that make the resource eligible for the NRHP and CRHR; • Deeding cemetery or other sensitive areas into open space in perpetuity and providing necessary long-term protection measures; • Public interpretation including the preparation of a public version of the cultural resources studies and/or education materials for local schools; • Providing Native American tribes future access to traditional and cultural areas on the Project site after completion of Project construction; and • Tule Wind, LLC financial support of existing cultural centers for the preparation of interpretive displays. The HPTP-CRMP shall include provisions for reporting and curation of artifacts and data at a

Impact Tule-CUL-1

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-1 (Cont.)	facility that is approved by the agency. Tule Wind, LLC shall attempt to gain permission for artifacts from privately held land to be curated with the other project collections. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, processing of all collected cultural remains shall be described. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species. A Native American monitor may be required at culturally sensitive locations specified by the lead agency following government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes. The monitoring plan in the CRM~~T~~P shall indicate the locations where Native American monitors shall be required ~~and shall specify the tribal affiliation of the required Native American monitor for each location~~. **CUL-1B, Avoid and Protect Significant Resources:** ~~Known cultural resources that can be avoided shall be demarcated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All potentially NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 50 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An archaeologist shall monitor during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource ESAs~~. Tule Wind, LLC shall design and implement a long-term management plan to protect NRHP-eligible, CRHR-eligible sites or sites treated as eligible for project management purposes from direct impacts of project operation and maintenance and from indirect impacts (such as erosion and access) that could result from the presence of the project. The plan shall be developed in consultation with the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and other consulting parties to design measures that shall be effective against project maintenance impacts, such as vegetation clearing and road and tower maintenance, and project-related vehicular impacts. The plan shall also include context for understanding the cultural resources within the ROW and describe how protective measures for cultural resources within the ROW or main project area that may experience operational and access impacts as a result of the project. Measures considered shall include demarcation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's) during any subsequent project construction or maintenance activities for all historic properties within 50 feet of direct impact areas, permanent restrictive fencing or gates, permanent access road closures, signage, stabilization of potential erosive areas, site capping, site patrols, and interpretive/educational programs, or other measures that will be effective for protecting the resources. The plan shall be property specific and shall include provisions for monitoring and reporting its effectiveness and for addressing inadequacies or failures that result in damage to resources. Monitoring of sites selected during consultation with BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians -shall be conducted annually by a professional archaeologist for a minimum period of 5 years. Monitoring shall include inspection of all site loci and defined surface features, documented by photographs from fixed photo monitoring stations and written observations. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians within 1 month following the annual resource monitoring. The report shall indicate any properties that have been affected by erosion, unauthorized excavation or collecting or vehicle or maintenance impacts. For properties that have been impacted, Tule Wind, LLC shall provide recommendations for mitigating impacts and for improving protective measures. After 5 years of resource monitoring, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall evaluate the effectiveness of the protective measures and the monitoring program. Based on that evaluation, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians may require that Tule Wind, LLC revise or refine the protective measures, or alter the monitoring protocol or schedule. If the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA,

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-1 (Cont.)		and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians does not authorize alteration of the monitoring protocol or schedule, those shall remain in effect for the duration of the project operation. If annual monitoring program identifies adverse effects to properties eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR from operation or long-term presence of the project, or if, at any time, Tule Wind, LLC, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, or the BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians become aware of such adverse effects Tule Wind, LLC shall notify the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians immediately and implement additional protective measures, as directed by the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. At the discretion of the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians such measures may include, but not be limited to, refinement of monitoring protocols, data-recover investigations, or payment of compensatory damages in the form of nondestructive cultural resources studies or protection. **CUL-1C, Training for Contractor:** ~~Prior to construction, all applicant, contractor, and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations (including penalties for violation under the appropriate state and federal laws), avoiding ESAs, the potential for exposing subsurface cultural resources and paleontological resources, and to recognize possible buried resources. This training shall include presentation of the procedures to be followed upon discovery or suspected discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American remains and their treatment, as well as of paleontological resources.~~ All construction personnel shall be trained regarding the recognition of possible buried cultural remains and protection of all cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic resources during construction, prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities. The Applicant shall complete training for all construction personnel and retain documentation showing when training of personnel was completed. Training shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials. Training shall inform all construction personnel that shall be avoided, and that travel and construction activity shall be confined to designated roads and areas. All personnel shall be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural materials on or off the ROW by Tule Wind, LLC, its representatives, or employees shall not be allowed. Violators shall be subject to prosecution under the appropriate State and federal laws, and violations shall be grounds for removal from the project. Unauthorized resource collection or disturbance may constitute grounds for the issuance of a stop work order. The following issues shall be addressed in training or in preparation for construction: • All construction contracts shall require construction personnel to attend training so they are aware of the potential for inadvertently exposing buried archaeological deposits, their responsibility to avoid and protect all cultural resources, and the penalties for collection, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction of cultural resources. • Tule Wind, LLC shall provide training for supervisory construction personnel describing the potential for exposing cultural resources and procedures and notifications required in the event of discoveries by project personnel or archaeological monitors. Supervisors shall also be briefed on the consequences of intentional or inadvertent damage to cultural resources. Supervisory personnel shall enforce restrictions on collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural resources **CUL-1D, Construction Monitoring:** Prior to issuance of grading permit(s), ~~the project applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall retain a qualified archaeologist, in accordance with the

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-1 (Cont.)		Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Secretary's Standards) (36 CFR 61), and Native American observer to monitor ground-disturbing activities in culturally sensitive areas in an effort to identify any unknown resources. A qualified archaeologist shall attend preconstruction meetings, as needed, to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the monitoring program and to discuss excavation plans with the excavation contractor. The requirements for archaeological monitoring shall be noted on the construction plans. ~~A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor earth disturbances in all areas of paleontological sensitivity, per approval by lead agency.~~ All construction activities in environmentally sensitive areas, or any other area of the project deemed sensitive for containing cultural resources, shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Since significant portions of the project site contain sedimentary deposits that have the potential to contain buried cultural resources, then full-time cultural resources monitoring shall be implemented during all phases of ground-disturbing work in these areas. A cultural resource monitor shall meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards Qualifications as a professional archaeologist and, as appropriate, shall be on the lead agencies approved consultants list. The archaeological monitor(s) shall also be familiar with the project area and, therefore, be capable of anticipating the types of cultural resources that may be encountered. **CUL-1E, Discovery of Unknown Resources:** In the event that previously unknown cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance to allow evaluation of ~~potentially~~recommended significant cultural resources. The process for handling inadvertent discoveries shall be documented in the CRMP. It shall detail the methods, consultation procedures, and timelines for assessing register eligibility, formulating a mitigation plan, and implementing treatment should avoidance and protection of the resource not be possible. Mitigation and treatment plans for unanticipated discoveries shall be approved by the agency and SHPO prior to implementation. The archaeologist in coordination with the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall evaluate the significance of the discovered resources based on eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local registers. Preliminary determinations of NRHP eligibility shall be made by the BLM, in consultation with other appropriate agencies and local governments, and the SHPO. ~~As part of the HPTP-CRTP, all collected cultural remains shall be cleaned, cataloged, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution along with all required reports and documentation. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species.~~ **CUL-1F Control Unauthorized Access:** Tule Wind, LLC shall coordinate with the authorized officer of the BLM or, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. at least 60 days before construction in order to determine if gates shall be installed on access roads, especially trails that would be dually used as access roads, to prevent unauthorized vehicular access to the ROW. Gate installation shall be required at the discretion of the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. On trails proposed for dual use as access roads, gates shall be wide enough to allow horses, bicycles, and pedestrians to pass through. Tule Wind, LLC shall document its coordination efforts with the administering agency of the road/trail and provide this documentation to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians 30 days prior to construction. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on the installed gates. **CUL-1G Funding of Law Enforcement Patrols:** To control unauthorized use of project access roads and to provide for the general protection of cultural and natural resources made more accessible as a result of the project facilities, Tule Wind, LLC shall provide

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-1 (Cont.)		funding to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for law enforcement patrols for the term of the ROW. The BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall formulate what funding is reasonable to implement the above. **CUL-1H Continue Consultation with Native Americans and Other Traditional Groups.** Tule Wind, LLC shall provide assistance to the BLM, San Diego County, and/or CSLC, as requested by the BLM, San Diego County, and/or CSLC, to continue required government to government consultation with interested Native American tribes and individuals (Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and other traditional groups to identify and assess or mitigate the impact of the approved project on traditional cultural properties or other resources of Native American concern, such as sacred sites and landscapes, or areas of traditional plant gathering for food, medicine, basket weaving, or ceremonial uses. As directed by the BLM, San Diego County, and/or CSLC, Tule Wind, LLC shall undertake required treatments, studies, or other actions that result from such consultation. Actions that are required during or after construction shall be defined, detailed, and scheduled in the HPTP-CRMP and implemented by Tule Wind, LLC and may include the following: • Information regarding further developments in the projects; • Participation by Native American monitors in any addition surveys, archaeological excavation, and ground-disturbing construction activities; • Return of any prehistoric artifacts requiring repatriation under the NAGPRA that are recovered to the appropriate tribe after they have been analyzed by archaeologists; • The right to inspect sites where human remains are discovered and to determine the treatment and disposition of the remains; and • Copies of all site records, survey reports, or other environmental documents.
	Location	Along entire proposed project
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, ~~will~~ shall review and ensure implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan. All historic properties in the project impact area are identified and protected from disturbance. Quarterly updates to agencies.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan Plan in effect throughout construction
Impact Tule-CUL-2	**Mitigation Measure**	**CUL-2, Human Remains:** All locations of known Native American human remains shall be avoided through project design and designation as ESAs if within 100 feet of project components. During construction, ~~i~~if human remains are encountered, Native American consultation consistent with NAGPRA shall be undertaken. In addition, if human remains are encountered on non-federal (state, county, or private) lands, California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code §5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the San Diego County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within a reasonable time frame. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. Avoidance and protection of inadvertent discoveries which contain human remains shall be the preferred

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-2 (Cont.)

	protection strategy with complete avoidance of impacts to such resources protected from direct project impacts by project redesign. Tule Wind, LLC shall follow all State and federal laws, statutes, and regulations that govern the treatment of human remains. Tule Wind, LLC shall comply with and implement all required actions and studies that result from such consultations, as directed by the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians.
Location	Along entire proposed project
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	All human remains in the project impact area are identified and protected from disturbance. Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	For the duration of project
~~**Mitigation Measure**~~	~~**CUL-3, Complete Consultation with Native American and other Traditional Groups:** As required by NHPA Section 106, the applicant shall provide assistance to the lead agency, as requested, to complete required government-to-government consultation with interested Native American tribes and individuals (Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, and Section 106 of the NHPA) and other traditional groups to assess the impact of the approved project on TCPs or other resources of Native American concerns. As directed by the lead agency, the applicant shall undertake required treatments, studies, or other actions that result from such consultation.~~ ~~Actions that are required during or after construction shall be defined, detailed, and scheduled in the Historic Properties Cultural Resources Treatment Plan in consultation with the applicant and may include the following:~~ ~~• Information regarding further developments in the projects;~~ ~~• Participation by Native American monitors in any additional surveys, archaeological excavations, and ground-disturbing construction activities;~~ ~~• Return of any prehistoric artifacts requiring repatriation under the NAGPRA that are recovered to the appropriate tribe after they have been analyzed by archaeologists;~~ ~~• The right to inspect sites where human remains are discovered and to determine the treatment and disposition of the remains; and~~ ~~• Copies of all site records, survey reports, or other environmental documents.~~
~~Location~~	~~Along entire proposed project~~
~~Monitoring/Reporting Action~~	~~BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.~~
~~Effectiveness Criteria~~	~~Prior to project approval~~ ~~Quarterly updates to agencies~~
~~Responsible Agency~~	~~BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~
~~Timing~~	~~Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan~~ ~~Plan in effect throughout construction~~
Mitigation Measure	**PALEO-1A, Inventory and evaluate paleontological resources in the Final APE:** Prior to construction, ~~the applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall conduct and submit to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians ~~lead agency and other involved land-managing agencies~~ for approval an inventory of significant paleontological resources within the affected area, based on field surveys of areas identified

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Location	Areas identified in PALEO-1A, PALEO-1B
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC/BLM will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan Plan in effect throughout construction
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**CUL-1A, Develop and Implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan -Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Plan:** A Historic Properties Treatment Plan–Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Program (HPTP-CRM~~T~~P) shall be prepared to avoid or mitigate impacts for significant cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 Guidelines. An MOA shall be developed among all federal, state, and local agencies to implement the HPTP-CR~~T~~MP. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, recorded cultural resources that can be avoided shall be listed and demarcated during construction as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All recommended NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 100 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An archaeologist shall monitor during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource ESAs. The HPTP-CRM~~T~~P shall also define any additional areas that are considered to be of high sensitivity for discovery of buried NRHP-eligible historic properties and CRHR-eligible historic resources, including burials, cremations, or sacred features~~. The HPTP-CRTP shall detail provisions completing testing required to completed eligibility determinations~~. These areas of high-sensitivity shall also be monitored by qualified archaeologists during construction. If recommended NRHP-eligible historic properties and CRHR-eligible historic resources are not avoidable, the HPTP-CRM~~T~~P shall provide a process for evaluating NRHP and CRHR eligibility, consulting with Native Americans about site treatment, working with engineers to avoid resources; suggest various options for reducing adverse effects; and outline a data recovery mitigation plan that would include research design, field sampling, laboratory analysis, reporting, curation, and dissemination of results. Other treatment measures to resolve adverse effects could include but are not limited to historical documentation, photography, collection and publishing of oral histories, field work to gather information for research purposes or some form of public awareness or interpretation. A description of alternative treatments to resolve adverse effects other than data recovery excavations could also include: • Relocation of construction components to portions of historic properties that do not contribute to the qualities that make the resource eligible for the NRHP and CRHR; • Deeding cemetery or other sensitive areas into open space in perpetuity and providing necessary long-term protection measures; • Public interpretation including the preparation of a public version of the cultural resources studies and/or education materials for local schools; • Providing Native American tribes future access to traditional and cultural areas on the Project site after completion of Project construction; and • Tule Wind, LLC financial support of existing cultural centers for the preparation of interpretive displays. The HPTP-CRMP shall include provisions for reporting and curation of artifacts and data at a

Impact Tule-CUL-3

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-3 (Cont.)	facility that is approved by the agency. Tule Wind, LLC shall attempt to gain permission for artifacts from privately held land to be curated with the other project collections. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, processing of all collected cultural remains shall be described. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species. A Native American monitor may be required at culturally sensitive locations specified by the lead agency following government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes. The monitoring plan in the CRM~~T~~P shall indicate the locations where Native American monitors shall be required ~~and shall specify the tribal affiliation of the required Native American monitor for each location~~. **CUL-1B, Avoid and Protect Significant Resources:** ~~Known cultural resources that can be avoided shall be demarcated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All potentially NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 50 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An archaeologist shall monitor during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource ESAs~~. Tule Wind, LLC shall design and implement a long-term management plan to protect NRHP-eligible, CRHR-eligible sites or sites treated as eligible for project management purposes from direct impacts of project operation and maintenance and from indirect impacts (such as erosion and access) that could result from the presence of the project. The plan shall be developed in consultation with the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and other consulting parties to design measures that shall be effective against project maintenance impacts, such as vegetation clearing and road and tower maintenance, and project-related vehicular impacts. The plan shall also include context for understanding the cultural resources within the ROW and describe how protective measures for cultural resources within the ROW or main project area that may experience operational and access impacts as a result of the project. Measures considered shall include demarcation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's) during any subsequent project construction or maintenance activities for all historic properties within 50 feet of direct impact areas, permanent restrictive fencing or gates, permanent access road closures, signage, stabilization of potential erosive areas, site capping, site patrols, and interpretive/educational programs, or other measures that will be effective for protecting the resources. The plan shall be property specific and shall include provisions for monitoring and reporting its effectiveness and for addressing inadequacies or failures that result in damage to resources. Monitoring of sites selected during consultation with BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians -shall be conducted annually by a professional archaeologist for a minimum period of 5 years. Monitoring shall include inspection of all site loci and defined surface features, documented by photographs from fixed photo monitoring stations and written observations. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians within 1 month following the annual resource monitoring. The report shall indicate any properties that have been affected by erosion, unauthorized excavation or collecting or vehicle or maintenance impacts. For properties that have been impacted, Tule Wind, LLC shall provide recommendations for mitigating impacts and for improving protective measures. After 5 years of resource monitoring, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall evaluate the effectiveness of the protective measures and the monitoring program. Based on that evaluation, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians may require that Tule Wind, LLC revise or refine the protective measures, or alter the monitoring protocol or schedule. If the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA,

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-3 (Cont.)		and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians does not authorize alteration of the monitoring protocol or schedule, those shall remain in effect for the duration of the project operation. If annual monitoring program identifies adverse effects to properties eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR from operation or long-term presence of the project, or if, at any time, Tule Wind, LLC, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, or the BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians become aware of such adverse effects Tule Wind, LLC shall notify the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians immediately and implement additional protective measures, as directed by the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. At the discretion of the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians such measures may include, but not be limited to, refinement of monitoring protocols, data-recover investigations, or payment of compensatory damages in the form of nondestructive cultural resources studies or protection. **CUL-1C, Training for Contractor:** ~~Prior to construction, all applicant, contractor, and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations (including penalties for violation under the appropriate state and federal laws), avoiding ESAs, the potential for exposing subsurface cultural resources and paleontological resources, and to recognize possible buried resources. This training shall include presentation of the procedures to be followed upon discovery or suspected discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American remains and their treatment, as well as of paleontological resources.~~ All construction personnel shall be trained regarding the recognition of possible buried cultural remains and protection of all cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic resources during construction, prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities. The Applicant shall complete training for all construction personnel and retain documentation showing when training of personnel was completed. Training shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials. Training shall inform all construction personnel that shall be avoided, and that travel and construction activity shall be confined to designated roads and areas. All personnel shall be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural materials on or off the ROW by Tule Wind, LLC, its representatives, or employees shall not be allowed. Violators shall be subject to prosecution under the appropriate State and federal laws, and violations shall be grounds for removal from the project. Unauthorized resource collection or disturbance may constitute grounds for the issuance of a stop work order. The following issues shall be addressed in training or in preparation for construction: • All construction contracts shall require construction personnel to attend training so they are aware of the potential for inadvertently exposing buried archaeological deposits, their responsibility to avoid and protect all cultural resources, and the penalties for collection, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction of cultural resources. • Tule Wind, LLC shall provide training for supervisory construction personnel describing the potential for exposing cultural resources and procedures and notifications required in the event of discoveries by project personnel or archaeological monitors. Supervisors shall also be briefed on the consequences of intentional or inadvertent damage to cultural resources. Supervisory personnel shall enforce restrictions on collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural resources **CUL-1D, Construction Monitoring:** Prior to issuance of grading permit(s), ~~the project applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall retain a qualified archaeologist, in accordance with the

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-3 (Cont.)		Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Secretary's Standards) (36 CFR 61), and Native American observer to monitor ground-disturbing activities in culturally sensitive areas in an effort to identify any unknown resources. A qualified archaeologist shall attend preconstruction meetings, as needed, to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the monitoring program and to discuss excavation plans with the excavation contractor. The requirements for archaeological monitoring shall be noted on the construction plans. ~~A qualified paleontologist shall be retained to monitor earth disturbances in all areas of paleontological sensitivity, per approval by lead agency.~~ All construction activities in environmentally sensitive areas, or any other area of the project deemed sensitive for containing cultural resources, shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Since significant portions of the project site contain sedimentary deposits that have the potential to contain buried cultural resources, then full-time cultural resources monitoring shall be implemented during all phases of ground-disturbing work in these areas. A cultural resource monitor shall meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards Qualifications as a professional archaeologist and, as appropriate, shall be on the lead agencies approved consultants list. The archaeological monitor(s) shall also be familiar with the project area and, therefore, be capable of anticipating the types of cultural resources that may be encountered. **CUL-1E, Discovery of Unknown Resources:** In the event that previously unknown cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance to allow evaluation of ~~potentially~~recommended significant cultural resources. The process for handling inadvertent discoveries shall be documented in the CRMP. It shall detail the methods, consultation procedures, and timelines for assessing register eligibility, formulating a mitigation plan, and implementing treatment should avoidance and protection of the resource not be possible. Mitigation and treatment plans for unanticipated discoveries shall be approved by the agency and SHPO prior to implementation. The archaeologist in coordination with the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall evaluate the significance of the discovered resources based on eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local registers. Preliminary determinations of NRHP eligibility shall be made by the BLM, in consultation with other appropriate agencies and local governments, and the SHPO. ~~As part of the HPTP-CRTP, all collected cultural remains shall be cleaned, cataloged, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution along with all required reports and documentation. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species.~~ **CUL-1F Control Unauthorized Access:** Tule Wind, LLC shall coordinate with the authorized officer of the BLM or, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. at least 60 days before construction in order to determine if gates shall be installed on access roads, especially trails that would be dually used as access roads, to prevent unauthorized vehicular access to the ROW. Gate installation shall be required at the discretion of the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians. On trails proposed for dual use as access roads, gates shall be wide enough to allow horses, bicycles, and pedestrians to pass through. Tule Wind, LLC shall document its coordination efforts with the administering agency of the road/trail and provide this documentation to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians 30 days prior to construction. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on the installed gates. **CUL-1G Funding of Law Enforcement Patrols:** To control unauthorized use of project access roads and to provide for the general protection of cultural and natural resources made more accessible as a result of the project facilities, Tule Wind, LLC shall provide

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-3 (Cont.)

	funding to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for law enforcement patrols for the term of the ROW. The BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall formulate what funding is reasonable to implement the above. **CUL-1H Continue Consultation with Native Americans and Other Traditional Groups.** Tule Wind, LLC shall provide assistance to the BLM, San Diego County, and/or CSLC, as requested by the BLM, San Diego County, and/or CSLC, to continue required government to government consultation with interested Native American tribes and individuals (Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and other traditional groups to identify and assess or mitigate the impact of the approved project on traditional cultural properties or other resources of Native American concern, such as sacred sites and landscapes, or areas of traditional plant gathering for food, medicine, basket weaving, or ceremonial uses. As directed by the BLM, San Diego County, and/or CSLC, Tule Wind, LLC shall undertake required treatments, studies, or other actions that result from such consultation. Actions that are required during or after construction shall be defined, detailed, and scheduled in the HPTP-CRMP and implemented by Tule Wind, LLC and may include the following: • Information regarding further developments in the projects; • Participation by Native American monitors in any addition surveys, archaeological excavation, and ground-disturbing construction activities; • Return of any prehistoric artifacts requiring repatriation under the NAGPRA that are recovered to the appropriate tribe after they have been analyzed by archaeologists; • The right to inspect sites where human remains are discovered and to determine the treatment and disposition of the remains; and • Copies of all site records, survey reports, or other environmental documents.
Location	Along entire proposed project
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, ~~will~~ shall review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan. All historic properties in the project impact area are identified and protected from disturbance. Quarterly updates to agencies.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**CUL-2, Human Remains:** All locations of known Native American human remains shall be avoided through project design and designation as ESAs if within 100 feet of project components. During construction, ~~I~~if human remains are encountered, Native American consultation consistent with NAGPRA shall be undertaken. In addition, if human remains are encountered on non-federal (state, county, or private) lands, California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the San Diego County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code §5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the San Diego County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within a reasonable time frame. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. Avoidance and protection of inadvertent discoveries which contain human remains shall be the preferred

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-3 (Cont.)

	protection strategy with complete avoidance of impacts to such resources protected from direct project impacts by project redesign. Tule Wind, LLC shall follow all State and federal laws, statutes, and regulations that govern the treatment of human remains. Tule Wind, LLC shall comply with and implement all required actions and studies that result from such consultations, as directed by the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians.
Location	Along entire proposed project
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	All human remains in the project impact area are identified and protected from disturbance. Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	For the duration of project
~~**Mitigation Measure**~~	~~**CUL-3, Complete Consultation with Native American and other Traditional Groups:** As required by NHPA Section 106, the applicant shall provide assistance to the lead agency, as requested, to complete required government-to-government consultation with interested Native American tribes and individuals (Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, and Section 106 of the NHPA) and other traditional groups to assess the impact of the approved project on TCPs or other resources of Native American concerns. As directed by the lead agency, the applicant shall undertake required treatments, studies, or other actions that result from such consultation.~~ ~~Actions that are required during or after construction shall be defined, detailed, and scheduled in the Historic Properties–Cultural Resources Treatment Plan in consultation with the applicant and may include the following:~~ ~~• Information regarding further developments in the projects;~~ ~~• Participation by Native American monitors in any additional surveys, archaeological excavations, and ground-disturbing construction activities;~~ ~~• Return of any prehistoric artifacts requiring repatriation under the NAGPRA that are recovered to the appropriate tribe after they have been analyzed by archaeologists;~~ ~~• The right to inspect sites where human remains are discovered and to determine the treatment and disposition of the remains; and~~ ~~• Copies of all site records, survey reports, or other environmental documents.~~
~~Location~~	~~Along entire proposed project~~
~~Monitoring/Reporting Action~~	~~BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.~~
~~Effectiveness Criteria~~	~~Prior to project approval~~ ~~Quarterly updates to agencies~~
~~Responsible Agency~~	~~BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~
~~Timing~~	~~Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan~~ ~~Plan in effect throughout construction~~
Mitigation Measure	**PALEO-1A, Inventory and evaluate paleontological resources in the Final APE:** Prior to construction, ~~the applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall conduct and submit to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians ~~lead agency and other involved land-managing agencies~~ for approval an inventory of significant paleontological resources within the affected area, based on field surveys of areas identified

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Location	Areas identified in PALEO-1A, PALEO-1B
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC/BLM will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan Plan in effect throughout construction
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**CUL-1A, Develop and Implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan -Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Plan:** A Historic Properties Treatment Plan–Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Program (HPTP-CRM~~T~~P) shall be prepared to avoid or mitigate impacts for significant cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 Guidelines. An MOA shall be developed among all federal, state, and local agencies to implement the HPTP-CR~~T~~MP. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, recorded cultural resources that can be avoided shall be listed and demarcated during construction as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All recommended NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 100 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An archaeologist shall monitor during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource ESAs. The HPTP-CRM~~T~~P shall also define any additional areas that are considered to be of high sensitivity for discovery of buried NRHP-eligible historic properties and CRHR-eligible historic resources, including burials, cremations, or sacred features~~. The HPTP-CRTP shall detail provisions completing testing required to completed eligibility determinations~~. These areas of high-sensitivity shall also be monitored by qualified archaeologists during construction. If recommended NRHP-eligible historic properties and CRHR-eligible historic resources are not avoidable, the HPTP-CRM~~T~~P shall provide a process for evaluating NRHP and CRHR eligibility, consulting with Native Americans about site treatment, working with engineers to avoid resources; suggest various options for reducing adverse effects; and outline a data recovery mitigation plan that would include research design, field sampling, laboratory analysis, reporting, curation, and dissemination of results. Other treatment measures to resolve adverse effects could include but are not limited to historical documentation, photography, collection and publishing of oral histories, field work to gather information for research purposes or some form of public awareness or interpretation. A description of alternative treatments to resolve adverse effects other than data recovery excavations could also include: • Relocation of construction components to portions of historic properties that do not contribute to the qualities that make the resource eligible for the NRHP and CRHR; • Deeding cemetery or other sensitive areas into open space in perpetuity and providing necessary long-term protection measures; • Public interpretation including the preparation of a public version of the cultural resources studies and/or education materials for local schools; • Providing Native American tribes future access to traditional and cultural areas on the Project site after completion of Project construction; and • Tule Wind, LLC financial support of existing cultural centers for the preparation of interpretive displays. The HPTP-CRMP shall include provisions for reporting and curation of artifacts and data at a

Impact Tule-CUL-4

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-CUL-4 (Cont.)	facility that is approved by the agency. Tule Wind, LLC shall attempt to gain permission for artifacts from privately held land to be curated with the other project collections. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, processing of all collected cultural remains shall be described. All artifacts shall be analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area. Faunal material shall be identified as to species. A Native American monitor may be required at culturally sensitive locations specified by the lead agency following government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes. The monitoring plan in the CRM~~T~~P shall indicate the locations where Native American monitors shall be required ~~and shall specify the tribal affiliation of the required Native American monitor for each location~~. **CUL-1B, Avoid and Protect Significant Resources:** ~~Known cultural resources that can be avoided shall be demarcated as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All potentially NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 50 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An archaeologist shall monitor during ground-disturbing activities at all cultural resource ESAs~~. Tule Wind, LLC shall design and implement a long-term management plan to protect NRHP-eligible, CRHR-eligible sites or sites treated as eligible for project management purposes from direct impacts of project operation and maintenance and from indirect impacts (such as erosion and access) that could result from the presence of the project. The plan shall be developed in consultation with the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians and other consulting parties to design measures that shall be effective against project maintenance impacts, such as vegetation clearing and road and tower maintenance, and project-related vehicular impacts. The plan shall also include context for understanding the cultural resources within the ROW and describe how protective measures for cultural resources within the ROW or main project area that may experience operational and access impacts as a result of the project. Measures considered shall include demarcation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's) during any subsequent project construction or maintenance activities for all historic properties within 50 feet of direct impact areas, permanent restrictive fencing or gates, permanent access road closures, signage, stabilization of potential erosive areas, site capping, site patrols, and interpretive/educational programs, or other measures that will be effective for protecting the resources. The plan shall be property specific and shall include provisions for monitoring and reporting its effectiveness and for addressing inadequacies or failures that result in damage to resources. Monitoring of sites selected during consultation with BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians -shall be conducted annually by a professional archaeologist for a minimum period of 5 years. Monitoring shall include inspection of all site loci and defined surface features, documented by photographs from fixed photo monitoring stations and written observations. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians within 1 month following the annual resource monitoring. The report shall indicate any properties that have been affected by erosion, unauthorized excavation or collecting or vehicle or maintenance impacts. For properties that have been impacted, Tule Wind, LLC shall provide recommendations for mitigating impacts and for improving protective measures. After 5 years of resource monitoring, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians shall evaluate the effectiveness of the protective measures and the monitoring program. Based on that evaluation, the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians may require that Tule Wind, LLC revise or refine the protective measures, or alter the monitoring protocol or schedule. If the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA,

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

	protection strategy with complete avoidance of impacts to such resources protected from direct project impacts by project redesign. Tule Wind, LLC shall follow all State and federal laws, statutes, and regulations that govern the treatment of human remains. Tule Wind, LLC shall comply with and implement all required actions and studies that result from such consultations, as directed by the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians.
Location	Along entire proposed project
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	All human remains in the project impact area are identified and protected from disturbance. Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	For the duration of project
~~**Mitigation Measure**~~	~~**CUL-3, Complete Consultation with Native American and other Traditional Groups:** As required by NHPA Section 106, the applicant shall provide assistance to the lead agency, as requested, to complete required government-to-government consultation with interested Native American tribes and individuals (Executive Memorandum of April 29, 1994, and Section 106 of the NHPA) and other traditional groups to assess the impact of the approved project on TCPs or other resources of Native American concerns. As directed by the lead agency, the applicant shall undertake required treatments, studies, or other actions that result from such consultation.~~ ~~Actions that are required during or after construction shall be defined, detailed, and scheduled in the Historic Properties Cultural Resources Treatment Plan in consultation with the applicant and may include the following:~~ ~~• Information regarding further developments in the projects;~~ ~~• Participation by Native American monitors in any additional surveys, archaeological excavations, and ground-disturbing construction activities;~~ ~~• Return of any prehistoric artifacts requiring repatriation under the NAGPRA that are recovered to the appropriate tribe after they have been analyzed by archaeologists;~~ ~~• The right to inspect sites where human remains are discovered and to determine the treatment and disposition of the remains; and~~ ~~• Copies of all site records, survey reports, or other environmental documents.~~
~~Location~~	~~Along entire proposed project~~
~~Monitoring/Reporting Action~~	~~BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.~~
~~Effectiveness Criteria~~	~~Prior to project approval~~ ~~Quarterly updates to agencies~~
~~Responsible Agency~~	~~BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~
~~Timing~~	~~Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan~~ ~~Plan in effect throughout construction~~
Mitigation Measure	**PALEO-1A, Inventory and evaluate paleontological resources in the Final APE:** Prior to construction, ~~the applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall conduct and submit to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians ~~lead agency and other involved land-managing agencies~~ for approval an inventory of significant paleontological resources within the affected area, based on field surveys of areas identified

Impact Tule-PALEO-1

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-PALEO-1 (Cont.)		as marginal through high or undetermined paleontological sensitivity potential. **PALEO-1B, Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan:** Following completion and approval of the paleontological resources inventory and prior to construction, ~~the applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall prepare and submit to the BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~lead agency and other involved land-managing agencies~~ for approval a Paleontological Monitoring Treatment Plan (Plan). The Plan shall be designed by a Qualified Paleontologist and shall be based on Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines and meet all regulatory requirements, including BLM and County of San Diego Paleontological Resource Guidelines. The qualified paleontologist shall have an MA or PhD in paleontology, shall have knowledge of the local paleontology, and shall be familiar with paleontological procedures and techniques. The Plan shall identify construction impact areas of moderate to high sensitivity for encountering significant resources and the depths at which those resources are likely to be encountered. The Plan shall outline a coordination strategy to ensure that a qualified paleontological monitor will conduct full-time monitoring of all ground disturbance in sediments determined to have a moderate to high sensitivity. Sediments of low, marginal, and undetermined sensitivity shall be monitored on a part-time basis (as determined by the Qualified Paleontologist). Sediments with zero sensitivity will not require paleontological monitoring. The Qualified Paleontologist shall have a BA in Geology or Paleontology, and a minimum of 1 year of monitoring experience in local sediments. The Plan shall detail the significance criteria to be used to determine which resources will be avoided or recovered for their data potential. The Plan shall also detail methods of recovery, preparation and analysis of specimens, final curation of specimens at a federally accredited repository, data analysis, and reporting. The Plan shall specify that all paleontological work undertaken by the applicant on public land shall be carried out by qualified paleontologists with the appropriate current permits, including, but not limited to, a Paleontological Resources Use Permit (for work on public lands administered by BLM). Notices to proceed shall be issued by the lead agency and other agencies with jurisdiction, following approval of the Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan. **PALEO-1C, Monitor Construction for Paleontology:** Based on the paleontological sensitivity assessment and Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan consistent with Mitigation Measure PALEO-01b (Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan), ~~the applicant~~Tule Wind, LLC shall conduct full-time construction monitoring by the qualified paleontological monitor in areas determined to have moderate (PFYC - Class 3) to high (PFYC - Class 4) paleontological sensitivity within the ~~ECO Substation~~Tule Wind Project site. Sediments of low, marginal (i.e., PFYC – Class 2), or, undetermined (PFYC Class 3) sensitivity shall be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor on a part-time basis (as determined by the Qualified Paleontologist). Construction activities shall be diverted when data recovery of significant fossils is warranted, as determined by the Qualified Paleontologist. **PALEO-1D Conduct Paleontological Data Recovery:** If avoidance of significant paleontological resources is not feasible or appropriate based on project design, treatment (including recovery, specimen preparation, data analysis, curation, and reporting) shall be carried out by the project, in accordance with the approved Treatment Plan per Mitigation Measure PALEO-01B (Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan). **PALEO-1E, Train Construction Personnel:** Prior to the initiation of construction or ground-disturbing activities, all construction personnel shall be trained regarding the recognition of possible subsurface paleontological resources and protection of all paleontological resources during construction. The project shall complete training for all construction personnel. Training shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed

Table D.7-~~13~~ 15 (Continued)

Impact Tule-PALEO-1 (Cont.)

	upon the discovery of paleontological materials. Training shall inform all construction personnel that Environmentally Sensitive Areas include areas determined to be paleontologically sensitive, as defined on the paleontological sensitivity maps for the project, and must be avoided, and that travel and construction activity must be confined to designated roads and areas. All personnel shall be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of protected fossils on or off the ROW by the project, its representatives, or employees will not be allowed. Violators will be subject to prosecution under the appropriate state and federal laws, and violations will be grounds for removal from the project. Unauthorized resource collection or disturbance may constitute grounds for the issuance of a stop-work order. The following issues shall be addressed in training or in preparation for construction: • All construction contracts shall include clauses that require construction personnel to attend training so they are aware of the potential for inadvertently exposing subsurface paleontological resources, their responsibility to avoid and protect all such resources, and the penalties for collection, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction of paleontological resources. • The project shall provide a background briefing for supervisory personnel describing the potential for exposing paleontological resources, the location of any potential Environmentally Sensitive Areas, and procedures and notifications required in the event of discoveries by project personnel or paleontological monitors. Supervisory personnel shall enforce restrictions on collection or disturbance of fossils. • Upon discovery of paleontological resources by paleontologists or construction personnel, work in the immediate area of the find shall be diverted, and the project paleontologist shall be notified. Once the find has been inspected and a preliminary assessment made, the project paleontologist will notify the lead agency and other appropriate land managers and proceed with data recovery in accordance with the approved Treatment Plan consistent with Mitigation Measure PALEO-1B (Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan).
Location	Areas identified in PALEO-1A, PALEO-1B
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review and ensure implementation.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the Plan Quarterly updates to agencies
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final Plan Plan in effect throughout construction
ESJ Gen Tie Project	
Mitigation Measure	**CUL-1A, Develop and Implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan-Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Plan:** A Historic Properties Treatment Plan–Cultural Resources ~~Treatment Program~~Management Plan (HPTP-CRM~~T~~P) shall be prepared to avoid or mitigate impacts for significant cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 Guidelines. An MOA shall be developed among all federal, state, and local agencies to implement the HPTP-CRM~~T~~P. As part of the HPTP-CRMP, recorded cultural resources that can be avoided shall be listed and demarcated during construction as Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). All recommended NRHP- and/or CRHR-eligible resources that would not be affected by direct impacts, but are within 100 feet of direct impact areas, shall be designated as ESAs. Protective fencing or other markers shall be erected and maintained to protect ESAs from inadvertent trespass for the duration of construction in the vicinity. An

Table D.8-~~14~~ 16 (Continued)

	used between the source and affected occupied properties. Noise barriers that break the line of sight would provide 5 dB attenuation. Increasing the height of the barrier would increase the attenuation of the barrier. A 5 dBA to 10 dBA attenuation is considered reasonably feasible. Supplemental construction equipment, such as drill rigs, may be used to support blasting. At a distance of 80 feet, drill rig noise emissions are approximately 75 dBA L_{eq}. Drill rigs, without mitigation, have the potential to cause temporary noise impacts if used less than 80 feet from the property line of an occupied residence. The blasting plan will include measures to reduce noise impacts resulting from the use of drill rigs at less than 80 feet from a property line. Such measures may include temporary noise barriers or limited hours of operation to reduce the impact to within the County standard.
Location	138 kV Transmission Line
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Plan prepared prior to construction. California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Achieve minimum 5 dBA to 10 dBA noise reduction
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Plan prepared prior to construction and in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**MM NOI-2 Conductor configuration selection to address noise impacts** As part of the project's design selection process, the proper conductor configuration shall be selected so that the corona noise does not exceed the County's noise ordinance limits along the transmission line corridor measured during worst-case weather conditions at or beyond 6 feet from the boundary of the easement upon which the transmission line is located.
Location	SWPL Loop-In
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC will ensure that these measures are carried out prior to project construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Achieve minimum 5 dBA to 10 dBA noise reduction
Responsible Agency	CPUC
Timing	Prior to construction
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM NOI-1 Blasting Plan** ~~Iberdrola Renewables~~Tule Wind, LLC will prepare a blasting plan that will reduce impacts associated with construction-related noise and vibrations related to blasting. The blasting plan will be site specific, based on general and exact locations of required blasting and the results of a project-specific geotechnical investigation. The blasting plan will include a description of the planned blasting methods, an inventory of receptors potentially affected by the planned blasting, and calculations to determine the area affected by the planned blasting. Noise calculations in the blasting plan will account for blasting activities and all supplemental construction equipment. The final blasting plan and pre-blast survey shall meet the requirements provided below, as well as those outlined in Mitigation Measure HAZ-4b. The blasting plan will include a schedule to demonstrate, where feasible, construction blasting to occur infrequently enough that it will not exceed the County's impulsive noise standard because blasting would not occur for more than 25% (15 minutes) during a 1-hour period due to the short time duration of a blast. Where this is not possible, other construction blasting would be coordinated with impacted building occupants to occur in their absence, or at other acceptable times, to avoid nuisance or annoyance complaints. If necessary the applicant will temporarily relocate impacted residents on an as-needed basis for the duration of the blasting activities. The applicant will be responsible for temporary relocation expenses (i.e.; expenses for temporary housing) incurred by impacted residents if relocation is necessary during blasting activities.

Impact Tule-NOI-1

Table D.8-~~14~~ 16 (Continued)

Impact Tule-NOI-1 (Cont.)	To ensure that potentially impacted residents are informed, the applicant will provide notice by mail to all property owners within 300 feet of the project at least 1 week prior to the start of construction activities. Blasting would be completed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. to be compliant with County noise ordinances. A rock anchoring or min-pile system may be used to reduce the risk of damage to structures during blasting activities. Fair compensation for lost use will be provided to the property owner. Physical damage to potentially vulnerable structures will be addressed by avoiding construction blasting near the structures wherever possible, and, if necessary, non-blasting construction methods will be evaluated. If adversely affected, structures shall be restored to an equivalent condition, and fair compensation for lost use will be provided to the owner. If necessary, portable noise barriers to reduce excessive noise impacts shall be used between the source and affected occupied properties. Noise barriers that break the line of sight would provide 5 dB attenuation. Increasing the height of the barrier would increase the attenuation of the barrier. A 5 dBA to 10 dBA attenuation is considered reasonably feasible. Supplemental construction equipment, such as drill rigs, may be used to support blasting. At a distance of 80 feet, drill rig noise emissions are approximately 75 dBA L_{eq}. Drill rigs, without mitigation, have the potential to cause temporary noise impacts if used less than 80 feet from the property line of an occupied residence. The blasting plan will include measures to reduce noise impacts resulting from the use of drill rigs at less than 80 feet from a property line. Such measures may include temporary noise barriers or limited hours of operation to reduce the impact to within the County standard.
Location	Throughout project where blasting is necessary
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, California State Lands Commission (CSLC), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Achieve minimum 5 dBA to 10 dBA noise reduction
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan prepared prior to construction and in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**MM NOI-3 Site-specific noise mitigation plan** Prior to construction, a site-specific noise mitigation plan will be developed to ensure that noise from turbines will not adversely impact surrounding residences. The noise mitigation plan will ensure that operations of the turbines will comply with County General Plan Policy 4b and County Noise Ordinance Section ~~34~~36.404. Mitigation of the turbine noise may include revising the turbine layout, curtailment of nighttime use of selected turbines, utilization of an alternate turbine manufacturer (or combination of manufacturers), ~~and~~ implementation of noise reduction technology, or other methods of compliance with applicable noise standards.~~.~~ The plan will also demonstrate how the project will maintain the turbines so that they will be kept in good running order throughout the operational life of the project and would not create noise levels due to deterioration that would violate County standards.
Location	Turbines
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project design.
Effectiveness Criteria	Meet County's noise ordinance limits measured at adjacent property lines
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.2-12 (Continued)

	Location	All construction areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specification are included and implemented, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
Impact Tule-NOI-1 (Cont.)	**APM**	**TULE-BIO-21.** Prior to any blasting east of McCain Valley Road biological monitors would confirm that no peninsular bighorn sheep were present within one-third of a mile of the area designated for blasting, in order to avoid harassment or disturbance impacts from blasting. If sheep are present and blasting cannot wait for a time when they have left the area then a temporary sound barrier will be erected to reduce the impacts on sheep habitat.
	Location	All construction areas located east of McCain Valley Road
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that specifications are included and implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that measures are implemented corresponding with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/County of San Diego/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Confirm implementation throughout the construction period.
	ESJ Gen Tie Project	
	Mitigation Measure	**BIO-1a. Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans.** All construction areas, access to construction areas, and construction-related activities shall be strictly limited to the areas identified on the final engineering plans. The limits of the approved work space shall be delineated with stakes and/or flagging ~~orange construction fencing~~ that shall be maintained throughout the construction period. An environmental monitor shall complete regular observations to ensure that all work is completed within the approved work limits, and in the event any work occurs beyond the approved limits, it shall be reported. During and after construction, entrances to access roads shall be gated to prevent the unauthorized use of these construction access roads by the general public. Signs prohibiting unauthorized use of the access roads shall be posted on these gates. In addition, to control unauthorized use of project access roads by off-road vehicle enthusiasts, Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission LLC, shall provide funding to land management entities responsible for areas set aside for habitat conservation to provide for off-road vehicle enforcement patrols. The responsible land management entities will formulate what funding is reasonable to control unauthorized use of project access roads.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	San Diego County to review final engineering plans and verify in the field that approved work limits are clearly delineated on the final engineering plans. An environmental monitor to ensure proper installation and maintenance of construction fencing and signage during construction. Environmental monitor to report to the County of San Diego whether any work occurred outside of the approved work limits.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Field verification that delineated construction areas correspond with final plans.
	Responsible Agency	County of San Diego
	Timing	Confirm implementation prior to any vegetation clearing or ground disturbance activities and throughout the construction period

Table D.8-~~14~~ 16 (Continued)

	used between the source and affected occupied properties. Noise barriers that break the line of sight would provide 5 dB attenuation. Increasing the height of the barrier would increase the attenuation of the barrier. A 5 dBA to 10 dBA attenuation is considered reasonably feasible. Supplemental construction equipment, such as drill rigs, may be used to support blasting. At a distance of 80 feet, drill rig noise emissions are approximately 75 dBA L_{eq}. Drill rigs, without mitigation, have the potential to cause temporary noise impacts if used less than 80 feet from the property line of an occupied residence. The blasting plan will include measures to reduce noise impacts resulting from the use of drill rigs at less than 80 feet from a property line. Such measures may include temporary noise barriers or limited hours of operation to reduce the impact to within the County standard.
Location	138 kV Transmission Line
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Plan prepared prior to construction. California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Achieve minimum 5 dBA to 10 dBA noise reduction
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Plan prepared prior to construction and in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**MM NOI-2 Conductor configuration selection to address noise impacts** As part of the project's design selection process, the proper conductor configuration shall be selected so that the corona noise does not exceed the County's noise ordinance limits along the transmission line corridor measured during worst-case weather conditions at or beyond 6 feet from the boundary of the easement upon which the transmission line is located.
Location	SWPL Loop-In
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC will ensure that these measures are carried out prior to project construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Achieve minimum 5 dBA to 10 dBA noise reduction
Responsible Agency	CPUC
Timing	Prior to construction
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM NOI-1 Blasting Plan** ~~Iberdrola Renewables~~Tule Wind, LLC will prepare a blasting plan that will reduce impacts associated with construction-related noise and vibrations related to blasting. The blasting plan will be site specific, based on general and exact locations of required blasting and the results of a project-specific geotechnical investigation. The blasting plan will include a description of the planned blasting methods, an inventory of receptors potentially affected by the planned blasting, and calculations to determine the area affected by the planned blasting. Noise calculations in the blasting plan will account for blasting activities and all supplemental construction equipment. The final blasting plan and pre-blast survey shall meet the requirements provided below, as well as those outlined in Mitigation Measure HAZ-4b. The blasting plan will include a schedule to demonstrate, where feasible, construction blasting to occur infrequently enough that it will not exceed the County's impulsive noise standard because blasting would not occur for more than 25% (15 minutes) during a 1-hour period due to the short time duration of a blast. Where this is not possible, other construction blasting would be coordinated with impacted building occupants to occur in their absence, or at other acceptable times, to avoid nuisance or annoyance complaints. If necessary the applicant will temporarily relocate impacted residents on an as-needed basis for the duration of the blasting activities. The applicant will be responsible for temporary relocation expenses (i.e.; expenses for temporary housing) incurred by impacted residents if relocation is necessary during blasting activities.

Impact Tule-NOI-2

Table D.8-~~14~~ 16 (Continued)

Impact Tule-NOI-2 (Cont.)		To ensure that potentially impacted residents are informed, the applicant will provide notice by mail to all property owners within 300 feet of the project at least 1 week prior to the start of construction activities. Blasting would be completed between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. to be compliant with County noise ordinances. A rock anchoring or min-pile system may be used to reduce the risk of damage to structures during blasting activities. Fair compensation for lost use will be provided to the property owner. Physical damage to potentially vulnerable structures will be addressed by avoiding construction blasting near the structures wherever possible, and, if necessary, non-blasting construction methods will be evaluated. If adversely affected, structures shall be restored to an equivalent condition, and fair compensation for lost use will be provided to the owner. If necessary, portable noise barriers to reduce excessive noise impacts shall be used between the source and affected occupied properties. Noise barriers that break the line of sight would provide 5 dB attenuation. Increasing the height of the barrier would increase the attenuation of the barrier. A 5 dBA to 10 dBA attenuation is considered reasonably feasible. Supplemental construction equipment, such as drill rigs, may be used to support blasting. At a distance of 80 feet, drill rig noise emissions are approximately 75 dBA L_{eq}. Drill rigs, without mitigation, have the potential to cause temporary noise impacts if used less than 80 feet from the property line of an occupied residence. The blasting plan will include measures to reduce noise impacts resulting from the use of drill rigs at less than 80 feet from a property line. Such measures may include temporary noise barriers or limited hours of operation to reduce the impact to within the County standard.
	Location	Throughout project where blasting is necessary
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, California State Lands Commission (CSLC), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Achieve minimum 5 dBA to 10 dBA noise reduction
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan prepared prior to construction and in effect throughout construction
Impact Tule-NOI-3	**Mitigation Measure**	**MM NOI-3 Site-specific noise mitigation plan** Prior to construction, a site-specific noise mitigation plan will be developed to ensure that noise from turbines will not adversely impact surrounding residences. The noise mitigation plan will ensure that operations of the turbines will comply with County General Plan Policy 4b and County Noise Ordinance Section ~~34~~36.404. Mitigation of the turbine noise may include revising the turbine layout, curtailment of nighttime use of selected turbines, utilization of an alternate turbine manufacturer (or combination of manufacturers), ~~and~~ implementation of noise reduction technology, or other methods of compliance with applicable noise standards.~~.~~ The plan will also demonstrate how the project will maintain the turbines so that they will be kept in good running order throughout the operational life of the project and would not create noise levels due to deterioration that would violate County standards.
	Location	Turbines
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project design.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Meet County's noise ordinance limits measured at adjacent property lines
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.8-~~14~~ 16 (Continued)

Impact Tule-NOI-3 (Cont.)

Timing	Prior to final selection/location of turbines and throughout operation of the project
ESJ Gen Tie Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM NOI-2 Conductor configuration selection to address noise impacts** As part of the project's design selection process, the proper conductor configuration shall be selected so that the corona noise does not exceed the County's noise ordinance limits along the transmission line corridor measured during worst-case weather conditions at or beyond 6 feet from the boundary of the easement upon which the transmission line is located.
Location	500 kV Transmission Line
Monitoring/Reporting Action	San Diego County will ensure that these measures are carried out during project design.
Effectiveness Criteria	Meet County's noise ordinance limits measured at or beyond 6 feet from the boundary of the easement upon which the transmission line is located
Responsible Agency	County of San Diego
Timing	Prior to final selection of transmission line conductors

D.8.9 Residual Effects

Implementation of the mitigation measures presented in Section D.8.8 cannot reliably ~~would not~~ mitigate noise and vibration impacts from blasting activities for the impacts in Table D.8-~~15~~ 17. Under NEPA, these impacts would remain unavoidable and adverse because full mitigation for noise and vibration impacts from blasting activities cannot be reliably mitigated when it is not known whether nearby residents that may be impacted would relocate if necessary to fully mitigate for impacts. Under CEQA, the following impacts would be significant and cannot be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant. No alternative has been provided that would reduce these temporary impacts.

Table D.8-17~~5~~
Significant and Unmitigable Impacts

ECO Substation Class I Impacts		
Impact No.	*Description*	*Status after Mitigation*
ECO-NOI-1	Construction noise would substantially disturb sensitive receptors and violate local rules, standards, and/or ordinances.	Construction noise associated with helicopter use, blasting, and nighttime construction would create a significant but temporary unmitigable noise impact.
Tule Wind Class I Impacts		
Tule-NOI-1	Construction noise would substantially disturb sensitive receptors and violate local rules, standards, and/or ordinances.	Construction noise would create a significant but temporary unmitigable noise impact if otherwise impacted residents do not agree to relocate.
Tule-NOI-2	Construction activity would temporarily cause groundborne vibration	Construction noise would create a significant but temporary unmitigable groundborne vibration impact if otherwise impacted residents do not agree to relocate.

Table D.9-8 (Continued)

Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and Caltrans (if required), depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will review Traffic Control Plan. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation. For coordination with emergency service providers, document coordination with providers, including provision of construction schedule shall be provided at the time of submittal of the Traffic Control Plan.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the plan/quarterly updates to agencies. For coordination with emergency service providers, evidence of coordination.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction.
Mitigation Measure	**TRA-2. Repair roadways damaged by construction activities.** If damage to roads occurs, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall coordinate repairs with the affected public agencies to ensure that any impacts to area roads are adequately repaired at Pacific Wind Development's cost. Roads disturbed by construction activities or construction vehicles shall be properly restored to ensure long-term protection of road surfaces. Care shall be taken to prevent damage to roadside drainage structures. Roadside drainage structures and road drainage features (e.g., rolling dips) shall be protected by regrading and reconstructing roads to drain properly. Said measures shall be incorporated into an access agreement/easement with the applicable governing agency prior to construction.
Location	All roads used to access construction sites
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Review documentation to ensure that Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ obtained permits for construction within each road ROW prior to construction. Verify that each affected roadway has been satisfactorily restored and/or reconstructed within 30 days of the end of the construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Restoration/maintenance of roads to preconstruction conditions as determined by the affected public agency
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	After construction is completed on each affected roadway
Mitigation Measure	**TRA-3. Consult with and inform FAA, DOD, ~~and~~ U.S. Customs and Border Protection ~~and FAA.~~** Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall consult with the FAA, DOD, and U.S. Customs and Border P~~atrol~~rotection (San Diego Sector) ~~and FAA~~ to avoid potential safety issues associated with proximity to airports, military bases or training area, and landing strips and to determine where Border ~~Patrol~~ Protection aircraft operate in the County. Prior to construction, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall provide written notification to the FAA, the U.S. Air Force Regional Environmental Coordinator (or appropriate DOD representative), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (San Diego Sector), and the BLM and San Diego County~~all Border Patrol aircraft working in the County~~, stating when and where the new transmission lines, towers, and wind turbines~~ and towers~~ will be erected, and shall install markers as requested by ~~the Border Patrol~~U.S. Customs and Border Protection or FAA. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall also provide all agencies listed above ~~Border Patrol aircraft, FAA, and Border Patrol~~ with aerial photos or topographic maps clearly showing the new lines, ~~and~~ towers, and wind turbines~~ in relation to the U.S.-Mexico border within San Diego County~~.
Location	~~Within the area of Border Patrol aircraft operations and the project site~~Turbine locations and along the 138 kV transmission line alignment
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Evidence of notification and submittal of aerial photos and/or topographic maps to FAA, DOD, U.S. Customs and Border ~~Patrol~~Protection, BLM , and San Diego County ~~and FAA~~
Effectiveness Criteria	Evidence of notification and sharing of information about the location of the new lines, ~~and~~ towers, and wind turbines.

Impact Tule-TRA-8

Table D.9-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-TRA-8 (Cont.)

Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~/FAA~~
Timing	Evidence of notification shall be provided to the BLM/ San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are to occur, after final engineering and prior to construction
ESJ Gen Tie Project	
Mitigation Measure	**TRA-1. Prepare and implement a Traffic Control Plan.** At minimum, the plan will include: • Energia Sierra Juarez shall encourage carpooling to the construction site to reduce personal vehicle traffic in the project area to the greatest extent possible. • Energia Sierra Juarez will consider specific object sizes, weights, origin, destination, and unique handling requirements and evaluate alternative transportation approaches. • Measures such as informational signs and flaggers shall be implemented when equipment may result in blocked roadways, and traffic cones or similar shall be implemented to identify any necessary changes in temporary lane configuration. • Flaggers and directional guidance for bicyclists along Old Highway 80 shall be used. • All Caltrans' standards for utility encroachments shall be met. • The plan shall be prepared in accordance with Caltrans Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the Work Area Traffic Control Handbook (WATCH) Manual. • Clearances or overhead crossings shall conform to regulations of the County of San Diego, and the number of crossings shall be minimized. • New installations under an existing roadbed shall be made by the boring-and-jacking method. No trenching under the traveled way will occur. • For freeways and expressways, the placement of longitudinal encroachments is prohibited within controlled-access rights-of-way (ROWs). • Utilities shall not be located in median areas. • Transverse crossings should be normal (90°) to the highway alignment where practical. If impractical, skews of up to 30° from normal may be allowed. • Supports for overhead lines crossing freeways shall be located outside the controlled-access ROW and not on cut-or-fill slopes and shall not impair sight distances. All installations shall be placed as close to the ROW line as possible. Aboveground utilities shall be outside of the clear recovery zone (20 feet from edge-of-travel way for conventional highways and 30 feet for freeways and expressways). Allowance shall be made for future widening of the highways. • New installations shall not impair sight distances. • Energia Sierra Juarez shall coordinate in advance with the applicants for the other two connected actions. This effort shall include coordinating the timing of construction of the various projects to reduce potential conflicts. • Energia Sierra Juarez shall coordinate in advance with emergency service providers to avoid restricting movements of emergency vehicles. The County and cities will then notify respective police, fire, ambulance, and paramedic services. Energia Sierra Juarez shall notify counties and cities of the proposed locations, nature, timing, and duration of any construction activities, and advise of any access restrictions that could impact their effectiveness. Energia Sierra Juarez shall provide a draft copy of the Traffic Control Plan to the agencies listed for comment a minimum of 90 days prior to the start of any construction activities. The comments will be provided back to Energia Sierra Juarez, and plan revisions will address each comment to the satisfaction of the commenting agency. The final plan will be approved by the County with input from commenting agencies and provided to Energia Sierra Juarez for implementation during all construction activities.
Location	At construction zones along proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project access roads

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

	be energized, subject to the review and approval of the appropriate regulatory agency. The written notice shall provide a contact person and telephone number for answering questions regarding the line and guidelines on what activities should be limited or restricted within the ROW. The written notice shall describe the nature and operation of the line, and SDG&E's responsibilities with respect to grounding all conducting objects. In addition, the notice shall describe the property owner's responsibilities with respect to notification for any new objects that may require grounding and guidelines for maintaining the safety of the ROW. SDG&E shall respond to and document all complaints received and the responsive action taken. These records shall be made available to the appropriate regulatory agency for review upon request. SDG&E shall refer all unresolved disputes to the approving agency for resolution.
Location	ECO Substation Project site and all project components
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	As part of project siting and construction process, but prior to approval of final construction plans; plan in effect throughout construction and operation
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-1a. Hazardous Materials Management Plan.** Prior to approval of final construction plans, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an HMMP for the construction phase of the project, which shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate agency, and shall include the following components: • The plan shall identify all hazardous materials that will be present on any portion of the construction site, including, but not limited to, fuels, solvents, and petroleum products. The plan shall address storage, use, transportation, and disposal of each hazardous material anticipated to be used at the site. The plan shall establish inspection procedures, storage requirements, storage quantity limits, inventory control, non-hazardous product substitutes, and disposition of excess materials. • The plan shall identify secondary containment and spill prevention countermeasures, as well as a contingency plan to identify potential spill hazards, how to prevent their occurrence, and responses for different quantities of spills that may occur. Secondary containment and countermeasures shall be in place throughout construction so that if any leaks or spills occur, responses will be made immediately. • The plan shall identify materials (and their locations) that will be on site and readily accessible to clean up small spills (i.e., spill kit, absorbent pads, and shovels). Such emergency spill supplies and equipment shall be clearly marked and located adjacent to all areas of work and in construction staging areas. The plan shall identify the spill-response materials that must be maintained in vehicles and substation sites during construction and procedures for notification to the appropriate authorities. • The plan shall identify adequate safety and fire suppression devices for construction-related activities involving toxic, flammable, or explosive materials (including refueling construction vehicles and equipment). Such devices shall be readily accessible on the project site, as specified by the County's Fire Department and per the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code. The plan shall be included as part of all contractor specifications and final construction plans to the satisfaction of the appropriate agency. The plan shall also identify requirements for notices to federal and local emergency response authorities, and shall include emergency response plans. Prior to construction, all contractor and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the components of the HMMP, as well as applicable environmental laws and

Impact Tule-HAZ-1

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HAZ-1 (Cont.)		regulations related to hazardous materials handling, storage, and spill prevention and response measures. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to the plan for all construction activities. The plan shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians at least 30 days prior to construction.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that the measures are implemented throughout construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-1b. Health and Safety Program.** Prior to approval of final construction plans, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a Health and Safety Program for each applicable phase of the project (i.e., construction, operation, and decommissioning). The program shall be developed to protect both workers and the general public during all phases of the project. The program shall be implemented to educate construction workers about the hazards associated with the particular project site and the safety measures that must be taken to prevent injury. The program shall include standards regarding occupational safety, safe work practices for each task, hazard training requirements for workers, and mechanisms for documentation and reporting. Regarding occupational health and safety, the program ~~shall~~ should identify all applicable federal and state occupational safety standards; establish safe work practices for each task (e.g., requirements for personal protective equipment and safety harnesses; OSHA standard practices for safe use of explosives and blasting agents; and measures for reducing occupational EMF exposures); establish fire safety evacuation procedures; and define safety performance standards (e.g., electrical system standards and lightning protection standards). The program ~~shall~~ should include a training program to identify hazard training requirements for workers for each task and establish procedures for providing required training to all workers. The program should~~shall~~ include worker training regarding how to identify potentially contaminated soils and/or groundwater. Documentation of training and a mechanism for reporting serious accidents to appropriate agencies should~~shall~~ be established. The program should~~shall~~ identify requirements for temporary fencing around staging areas, storage yards, and excavation areas during construction or decommissioning activities. Such fencing shall be designed to restrict transient traffic, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, and the general public from accessing areas under construction and should~~shall~~ be removed once construction or decommissioning activities are complete. The program should~~shall~~ also identify appropriate measures to be taken during operation of the project to limit public access to hazardous facilities (e.g., permanent fencing, locked access). In order to inform workers and the general public of the dangers of abandoned mines, pamphlets with the "Stay Out-Stay Alive" information used by federal and state governments should be distributed as part of the program. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to the program for all construction activities. The program shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians at least 30 days prior to construction.

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that the measures are implemented throughout construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/ San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Program in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-1c. Waste Management Plan.** Prior to approval of final construction plans, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a Waste Management Plan, which shall determine waste procedures, waste storage locations, waste-specific management and disposal requirements, inspection procedures, and waste minimization procedures. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to the plan for all construction activities. The plan shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, at least 30 days prior to construction.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-2a. Test for pesticides/herbicides on currently or historically farmed land.** In areas where the land has been or is currently being farmed, soil samples shall be collected and tested for herbicides, pesticides, and fumigants to determine the presence and extent of any contamination. The sampling and testing shall be prepared in consultation with the County Agricultural Commission, conducted by an appropriate California licensed professional, and sent to a California Certified Laboratory. A report documenting the areas proposed for sampling and the process used for sampling and testing shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval at least 60 days prior to construction. Results of the laboratory testing and recommended resolutions for handling and excavating materials found to exceed regulatory requirements shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, at least 30 days prior to construction. If soil or groundwater contamination is confirmed as a result of soil sampling, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall immediately stop work and notify the designated environmental field representative. All work in the contaminated area shall cease, the work shall be cordoned off, and the environmental field representative shall implement appropriate health and safety procedures. Work outside the contaminated area may continue as determined by the environmental field representative. Excavated materials containing elevated levels of pesticides or herbicides would require special handling and disposal according to procedures established by the regulatory agencies. Effective dust control suppression procedures shall be used in construction areas to reduce airborne emissions of these contaminants and reduce the risk of exposure to workers and the public. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall contact the appropriate regulatory agencies for the State of California (e.g., DTSC or RWQCB) and the County to plan options for handling, treating, and/or disposing materials.

Impact Tule-HAZ-1 (Cont.)

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

	plan shall contain provisions for a lead-awareness program for workers, as well as guidelines for the identification, removal, transport, and disposal of lead-impacted materials. This plan shall also emphasize that all activities within, or in close proximity to, contaminated areas must follow applicable environmental and hazardous waste laws and regulations. This plan shall be submitted to the project's lead agency 30 days prior to excavation. Documentation of any confirmed or suspected contamination identified during testing or excavation shall be made in the form of a report identifying the location and potential contamination, as well as the process used for sampling. Results of laboratory testing and recommended resolutions for handling and excavating materials found to exceed regulatory requirements shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-4a. Safety Assessment.** Prior to commencing construction activities, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall conduct a safety assessment to describe potential safety issues associated with the project, how safety prevention measures would be implemented, where medical aid kits would be located, the appropriate response action for each safety hazard, and procedures for notifying the appropriate authorities. The assessment shall address issues such as site access, construction hazards, safe work practices, security, heavy equipment transportation, traffic management, emergency procedures, and fire control.
Location	Tule Wind Project site and all project components
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-4b. Blasting Plan.** If blasting is deemed necessary for the construction of project components, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall conduct a pre-blast survey and prepare a blasting plan. A written report of the pre-blast survey and final blasting plan shall be provided to the appropriate regulatory agency and approved prior to any rock removal using explosives. In addition to any other requirements established by the appropriate regulatory agencies, the pre-blast survey and blasting plan shall meet the following conditions, as well as those outlined in Mitigation Measure NOI-1: The pre-blast survey shall be conducted for structures within a minimum radius of 1,000 feet from the identified blast site to be specified by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC. Sensitive receptors that could reasonably be affected by blasting shall be surveyed as part of the pre-blast survey. Notification that blasting would occur shall be provided to all owners of the identified structures to be surveyed prior to commencement of blasting. The pre-blast survey shall be included in the final blasting plan. The final blasting plan shall address air-blast limits, ground vibrations, and maximum peak particle velocity for ground movement, including provisions to monitor and assess compliance with the air-blast, ground vibration, and peak particle velocity requirements. The blasting plan shall meet

Impact Tule-HAZ-4

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HAZ-4 (Cont.)		criteria established in Chapter 3 (Control of Adverse Effects) in the Blasting Guidance Manual of the U.S. Department of Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The blasting plan shall outline the anticipated blasting procedures for the removal of rock material at the proposed turbine foundation locations. The blasting procedures shall incorporate line control to full depth and controlled blasting techniques to create minimum breakage outside the line control and maximum rock fragmentation within the target area. Prior to blasting, all applicable regulatory measures shall be met. ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC, its general contractor, or its subcontractor (as appropriate) shall keep a record of each blast for at least 1 year from the date of the last blast.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site and all project components
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-5a. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.** Prior to the facility going online and becoming operational, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an SPCC plan to address proper procedures for storage, handling, spill response, and disposal of hazardous materials for the ongoing operation of the project. The SPCC plan shall meet all requirements outlined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112). The SPCC plan shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate agency's engineering department and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer. The SPCC plan shall identify operating procedures that the facility will implement to prevent oil spills; control measures installed to prevent oil from leaving the project site; and countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. A copy of the plan shall be kept on site at the facility and made available for review by the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator during normal business hours. The plan shall be amended as required under 40 CFR Part 112. The plan shall be reviewed, evaluated, and updated (if necessary) every 5 years.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-5b. Hazardous Materials Business Plan.** Prior to the facility going online and becoming operational, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an HMBP in accordance with all related requirements in California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 and 2. The HMBP shall contain basic information on the location, type, and quantity of hazardous materials stored or used by the facility, as well as the health risks associated with each hazardous material. The HMBP shall include three components: an inventory and site map, emergency response plan, and employee training. The plan shall be reviewed and recertified every year and amended as required by California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 and 2.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

	criteria established in Chapter 3 (Control of Adverse Effects) in the Blasting Guidance Manual of the U.S. Department of Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The blasting plan shall outline the anticipated blasting procedures for the removal of rock material at the proposed turbine foundation locations. The blasting procedures shall incorporate line control to full depth and controlled blasting techniques to create minimum breakage outside the line control and maximum rock fragmentation within the target area. Prior to blasting, all applicable regulatory measures shall be met. ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC, its general contractor, or its subcontractor (as appropriate) shall keep a record of each blast for at least 1 year from the date of the last blast.
Location	Tule Wind Project site and all project components
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-5a. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.** Prior to the facility going online and becoming operational, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an SPCC plan to address proper procedures for storage, handling, spill response, and disposal of hazardous materials for the ongoing operation of the project. The SPCC plan shall meet all requirements outlined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112). The SPCC plan shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate agency's engineering department and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer. The SPCC plan shall identify operating procedures that the facility will implement to prevent oil spills; control measures installed to prevent oil from leaving the project site; and countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. A copy of the plan shall be kept on site at the facility and made available for review by the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator during normal business hours. The plan shall be amended as required under 40 CFR Part 112. The plan shall be reviewed, evaluated, and updated (if necessary) every 5 years.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-5b. Hazardous Materials Business Plan.** Prior to the facility going online and becoming operational, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an HMBP in accordance with all related requirements in California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 and 2. The HMBP shall contain basic information on the location, type, and quantity of hazardous materials stored or used by the facility, as well as the health risks associated with each hazardous material. The HMBP shall include three components: an inventory and site map, emergency response plan, and employee training. The plan shall be reviewed and recertified every year and amended as required by California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 and 2.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.

Impact Tule-HAZ-5

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HAZ-5 (Cont.)	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Impact Tule-HAZ-7	**Mitigation Measure**	**HAZ-6. Wind Turbine Safety Zone and Setbacks.** Prior to approval of final construction plans and as part of the Health and Safety Program for the project described in Mitigation Measure HAZ-1b, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall establish a safety zone or setback for wind turbine generators from residents and occupied buildings, roads, ROWs, transmission lines, and other public access areas sufficient to prevent accidents from the operation of wind turbine generators. A plan detailing the proposed setbacks and safety zone shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval at least 30 days prior to construction of any turbine foundation. The plan shall include a graphic depicting each turbine and the associated buffer safety zone. The industry standard safety setback is 1.25 times the total height for wind turbines and 1.0 times the total height for towers that do not contain moving parts. The safety setback shall be measured from the center of the wind turbine or tower to the edge of the ROW or easement, or if no ROW or easement is established, to the line or structure in question. The applicant shall ensure that all towers and structures comply with appropriate safety zones and setbacks. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or its contractor shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to approved setbacks and safety zones.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**PS-1a. Minimize electromagnetic and public safety communications.** The project shall be designed to minimize EMI (e.g., impacts to radar, microwave, television, and radio transmissions) and comply with FCC regulations. Signal strength studies shall be completed prior to construction and conducted when proposed locations have the potential to impact transmissions. Potential interference with public safety communications systems (e.g., radio traffic related to emergency activities) shall be avoided. In the event the project results in EMI, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or the facility operator shall work with the owner of the impacted communications system to resolve the problem. Potential measures may include realigning the existing antenna or installing relays to transmit the signal around the project. Additional warning information may also need to be conveyed to aircraft with onboard radar systems so that echoes from project equipment can be quickly recognized.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Measures in effect throughout construction and operation
	Mitigation Measure	**PS-1b. Limit conductor surface potential.** Prior to construction, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall specify and implement designs that limit the conductor surface electric gradient in accordance with the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Radio Noise Design Guide.

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-6. Wind Turbine Safety Zone and Setbacks.** Prior to approval of final construction plans and as part of the Health and Safety Program for the project described in Mitigation Measure HAZ-1b, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall establish a safety zone or setback for wind turbine generators from residents and occupied buildings, roads, ROWs, transmission lines, and other public access areas sufficient to prevent accidents from the operation of wind turbine generators. A plan detailing the proposed setbacks and safety zone shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval at least 30 days prior to construction of any turbine foundation. The plan shall include a graphic depicting each turbine and the associated buffer safety zone. The industry standard safety setback is 1.25 times the total height for wind turbines and 1.0 times the total height for towers that do not contain moving parts. The safety setback shall be measured from the center of the wind turbine or tower to the edge of the ROW or easement, or if no ROW or easement is established, to the line or structure in question. The applicant shall ensure that all towers and structures comply with appropriate safety zones and setbacks. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or its contractor shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to approved setbacks and safety zones.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1a. Minimize electromagnetic and public safety communications.** The project shall be designed to minimize EMI (e.g., impacts to radar, microwave, television, and radio transmissions) and comply with FCC regulations. Signal strength studies shall be completed prior to construction and conducted when proposed locations have the potential to impact transmissions. Potential interference with public safety communications systems (e.g., radio traffic related to emergency activities) shall be avoided. In the event the project results in EMI, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or the facility operator shall work with the owner of the impacted communications system to resolve the problem. Potential measures may include realigning the existing antenna or installing relays to transmit the signal around the project. Additional warning information may also need to be conveyed to aircraft with onboard radar systems so that echoes from project equipment can be quickly recognized.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Measures in effect throughout construction and operation
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1b. Limit conductor surface potential.** Prior to construction, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall specify and implement designs that limit the conductor surface electric gradient in accordance with the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Radio Noise Design Guide.

Impact Tule-HAZ-8

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-6. Wind Turbine Safety Zone and Setbacks.** Prior to approval of final construction plans and as part of the Health and Safety Program for the project described in Mitigation Measure HAZ-1b, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall establish a safety zone or setback for wind turbine generators from residents and occupied buildings, roads, ROWs, transmission lines, and other public access areas sufficient to prevent accidents from the operation of wind turbine generators. A plan detailing the proposed setbacks and safety zone shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval at least 30 days prior to construction of any turbine foundation. The plan shall include a graphic depicting each turbine and the associated buffer safety zone. The industry standard safety setback is 1.25 times the total height for wind turbines and 1.0 times the total height for towers that do not contain moving parts. The safety setback shall be measured from the center of the wind turbine or tower to the edge of the ROW or easement, or if no ROW or easement is established, to the line or structure in question. The applicant shall ensure that all towers and structures comply with appropriate safety zones and setbacks. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or its contractor shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to approved setbacks and safety zones.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1a. Minimize electromagnetic and public safety communications.** The project shall be designed to minimize EMI (e.g., impacts to radar, microwave, television, and radio transmissions) and comply with FCC regulations. Signal strength studies shall be completed prior to construction and conducted when proposed locations have the potential to impact transmissions. Potential interference with public safety communications systems (e.g., radio traffic related to emergency activities) shall be avoided. In the event the project results in EMI, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or the facility operator shall work with the owner of the impacted communications system to resolve the problem. Potential measures may include realigning the existing antenna or installing relays to transmit the signal around the project. Additional warning information may also need to be conveyed to aircraft with onboard radar systems so that echoes from project equipment can be quickly recognized.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Measures in effect throughout construction and operation
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1b. Limit conductor surface potential.** Prior to construction, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall specify and implement designs that limit the conductor surface electric gradient in accordance with the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Radio Noise Design Guide.

Impact Tule-PS-1

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to construction; measures in effect throughout construction and operation
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1c. Document complaints of broadcast interference.** After energizing the transmission line, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall respond to and document all radio/television/equipment interference complaints received and the responsive actions taken. These records shall be made available to the appropriate regulatory agency for review upon request. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall refer all unresolved disputes to the approving agency.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/ CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1d. Aeronautical study.** During preliminary design of the wind turbines, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an aeronautical study in consultation with the FAA and DOD in order to evaluate potential impacts to air defense and Department of Homeland Security radars. As part of the study, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit to the FAA specific coordinates, heights, frequencies, and power measurements related to each proposed turbine in order for the FAA to evaluate whether any of the turbines would exceed obstruction standards for flight operations or result in a significant hazard to air navigation in the area during construction or operation. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall coordinate with the FAA and DOD to resolve any issues related to the project's potential to impact the aforementioned radar systems, which may involve the incorporation of appropriate design considerations, including but not limited to, markings and lighting in accordance with FAA regulations. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall incorporate into the final design plans all conditions coordinated with the FAA and DOD for a determination of no hazard to air navigation.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	During preliminary design of the proposed wind turbines
Mitigation Measure	**PS-2. Determine proper grounding procedures and implement appropriate grounding measures.** As part of the project siting and construction process, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall identify objects (such as fences, conductors, and pipelines) that have the potential for induced voltages and work with the affected parties to determine proper grounding procedures (Note: CPUC General Order 95 and the NESC do not have specific requirements for grounding). Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall install all necessary grounding measures prior to energizing the line. At least 30 days prior to energizing the line, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall notify in writing all property owners within and adjacent to the project's ROW regarding the date the line is to be

Impact Tule-PS-1 (Cont.)

Table D.11-21 (Continued)

Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction.
Mitigation Measure	**AQ-2.** All off-road diesel engines with a rated output of greater than 50 horsepower will, at a minimum, meet the Tier 2 California Emissions Standards for Off-Road Compression Ignition Engines. If reasonably available, Tier 3 engines will be employed. SDG&E shall provide verification that the construction fleet meets the requirements identified as part of this mitigation measure.
Location	ECO Substation Project site and all project components.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM will ensure that all off-road equipment meets Tier 2 (or Tier 3) standards.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**AQ-1.** The following measures shall be incorporated to reduce fugitive dust and other criteria pollutant emissions during construction activities: • Rock aprons or rattle plates will be installed as needed at the intersection of dirt access roads and paved public roadways to clean the tires of equipment prior to leaving the site. • All active construction areas, unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas will be watered or stabilized with nontoxic soil stabilizers as needed to control fugitive dust. • All public streets will be swept or cleaned with mechanical sweepers if visible soil material is carried onto them by construction activities or vehicles. • Exposed stockpiles (e.g., dirt, sand, etc.) will be covered and/or watered or stabilized with nontoxic soil binders as needed to control emissions. • Trucks transporting bulk materials will be completely covered unless 2 feet of freeboard space from the top of the container is maintained with no spillage and loss of material. In addition, the cargo compartment of all haul trucks will be cleaned and/or washed at the delivery site after removal of the bulk material. • Movement of bulk material handling or transfer will be stabilized prior to handling or at a point of transfer with application of sufficient water, chemical stabilizers, or by sheltering or enclosing the operation and transfer line. • Traffic speeds on unpaved roads and the ROW will be limited to 15 miles per hour. • Vehicle idling time will be limited to a maximum of 5 minutes for vehicles and construction equipment, except where idling is required for the equipment to perform its task. • Road graders used during site development activities will be equipped with a CARB-verified Level 2 diesel emission control strategy or a comparable diesel-control technology that will reduce inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}) emissions by 50% or more. • If suitable park-and-ride facilities are available in the project vicinity, construction workers will be encouraged to carpool to the job site to the extent feasible. The ability to develop an effective carpool program for the project would depend upon the proximity of carpool facilities to the job site, the geographical commute departure points of construction workers, and the extent to which carpooling would not adversely affect worker show-up time and the project's construction schedule. • All off-road, diesel-powered construction equipment will be kept in good tune and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. • Construction equipment will use electric-powered motors where feasible. • The construction contractor will prepare and implement a high-wind dust control plan and terminate soil disturbance when winds exceed 25 miles per hour.

Impact Tule-AIR-1

Table D.11-21 (Continued)

Impact Tule-AIR-1 (Cont.)

	• The construction contractor will require 90-day, low-NO_x tune-ups for off-road equipment. • Diesel particulate filters will be utilized on heavy equipment where feasible. • Construction activities will comply with all applicable SDAPCD rules and regulations.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**AQ-2.** All off-road diesel engines with a rated output of greater than 50 horsepower will, at a minimum, meet the Tier 2 California Emissions Standards for Off-Road Compression Ignition Engines. If reasonably available, Tier 3 engines will be employed. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall provide verification that the construction fleet meets the requirements identified as part of this mitigation measure.
Location	Tule Wind Project site.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure that all off-road equipment meets Tier 2 (or Tier 3) standards.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
ESJ Gen Tie Project	
Mitigation Measure	**AQ-1.** The following measures shall be incorporated to reduce fugitive dust and other criteria pollutant emissions during construction activities: • Rock aprons or rattle plates will be installed as needed at the intersection of dirt access roads and paved public roadways to clean the tires of equipment prior to leaving the site. • All active construction areas, unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas will be watered or stabilized with nontoxic soil stabilizers as needed to control fugitive dust. • All public streets will be swept or cleaned with mechanical sweepers if visible soil material is carried onto them by construction activities or vehicles. • Exposed stockpiles (e.g., dirt, sand, etc.) will be covered and/or watered or stabilized with nontoxic soil binders as needed to control emissions. • Trucks transporting bulk materials will be completely covered unless 2 feet of freeboard space from the top of the container is maintained with no spillage and loss of material. In addition, the cargo compartment of all haul trucks will be cleaned and/or washed at the delivery site after removal of the bulk material. • Movement of bulk material handling or transfer will be stabilized prior to handling or at a point of transfer with application of sufficient water, chemical stabilizers, or by sheltering or enclosing the operation and transfer line. • Traffic speeds on unpaved roads and the ROW will be limited to 15 miles per hour. • Vehicle idling time will be limited to a maximum of 5 minutes for vehicles and construction equipment, except where idling is required for the equipment to perform its task. • Road graders used during site development activities will be equipped with a CARB-verified Level 2 diesel emission control strategy or a comparable diesel-control technology that will reduce inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}) emissions by 50% or more. • If suitable park-and-ride facilities are available in the project vicinity, construction workers will be encouraged to carpool to the job site to the extent feasible. The ability to develop an effective carpool program for the project would depend upon the proximity of

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Location	Along underground portion of transmission line, where applicable
Monitoring/Reporting Action	SDG&E to provide CPUC and BLM with an engineering report, sealed by a civil engineer registered in the State of California, demonstrating project components that may reasonably be subject to erosion during the life of the project. The report shall also provide plans for protection from scour, as well as an engineering demonstration that the project components will not induce erosion onto adjacent property. CPUC and BLM to monitor to verify compliance during construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Project components to withstand scour with no adverse effect on adjacent property.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Engineering evaluation, and associated scour/erosion protection design plans, shall be submitted to the CPUC and BLM for review and approval 60 days prior to the initiation of construction. Compliance to be ensured during construction.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure Impact Tule-HYD-1	**HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction.** In compliance with the new SWRCB's NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, effective July 1, 2010), Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a project-specific SWPPP. The SWPPP shall be prepared before construction begins and kept on site throughout the construction process. The SWPPP shall include: • Identification of pollutant sources and non-stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. • Specifications for BMPs that shall be implemented during project construction to minimize the potential for accidental releases and runoff from the construction areas, including temporary construction yards, pull sites, and helicopter landing zones. Specifications shall include: ○ A plan for training construction crews ○ A plan for monitoring and inspecting BMPs and site conditions ○ A plan for sampling and analysis of pollutants (as necessary). Where applicable, the following shall apply: • Construction impacts shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible • Upon completion of construction phases, roadways shall be reduced to minimum widths needed • Areas disturbed during construction shall be revegetated to their natural states • Construction roadways shall follow natural contours to the extent practical and be designed to minimize stream crossings, avoid wetlands, and maintain surface water runoff patterns to prevent erosion • CDFG guidelines for culverts shall be followed to minimize long term maintenance and meet a 10-year rain event to minimize trapping of sediment. • Where applicable, the following shall apply to reduce the release of contaminants to the local surface and groundwater: ○ For on-site storm drain inlets, mark all inlets with the words "No Dumping! Flows to Sensitive Habitat" or similar. ○ For landscaping, show locations of native trees or areas of shrubs and ground cover to be undisturbed and retained. Show self-retaining landscape, if any. State that final landscape plans will preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover will cover maximum extent possible. ○ Design landscaping to minimize irrigation, runoff, and use of pesticides and fertilizers that contribute to stormwater pollution. Select plants that are appropriate for site soils,

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HYD-1 (Cont.)		slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
	Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
	Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

	implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Completion of inspections as quickly as possible following a seismic event.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan.** The Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan would be included with the project grading plans submitted to the County for review and comment. The plan would be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/ or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, a minimum of 60 days prior to project design and would be prepared in accordance with the standards provided in the Manual of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures and consistent with practices recommended by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County. Implementation of the plan would help stabilize soil in graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities. Erosion control efforts, such as hay bales, water bars, covers, sediment fences, sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging), vehicle mats in wet areas, and retention/settlement ponds, would be installed before extensive soil clearing and grading begins. Appropriate stabilization measures, such as mulching or seeding, would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. Revegetation plans, the design and location of retention ponds, and grading plans would be submitted to the CDFG and ACOE for review in the event of construction near waterways. In disturbed areas where construction equipment has caused compaction of soils (e.g., staging areas, structure sites, temporary spur roads, etc.), soils would be decompacted as necessary prior to seeding, and reclamation would occur to enhance revegetation and reduce potential for erosion.
Location	Along entire proposed project site~~-a~~
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed,
Effectiveness Criteria	Implementation of the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design.** The design-level geotechnical studies to be performed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall identify the presence, if any, of potentially detrimental soil chemicals, such as chlorides and sulfates. Appropriate design measures shall be utilized for protection of reinforcement, concrete, and metal-structural components against corrosion, including use of corrosion-resistant materials and coatings, increased thickness of project components exposed to potentially corrosive conditions, and use of passive and/or active cathodic protection systems. The geotechnical studies shall also identify areas with potentially expansive or collapsible soils and include appropriate design features, including excavation of potentially expansive or collapsible soils during construction and replacement with engineered backfill, ground-treatment processes, and redirection of

Impact Tule-HYD-1 (Cont.)

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Location	Along underground portion of transmission line, where applicable
Monitoring/Reporting Action	SDG&E to provide CPUC and BLM with an engineering report, sealed by a civil engineer registered in the State of California, demonstrating project components that may reasonably be subject to erosion during the life of the project. The report shall also provide plans for protection from scour, as well as an engineering demonstration that the project components will not induce erosion onto adjacent property. CPUC and BLM to monitor to verify compliance during construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Project components to withstand scour with no adverse effect on adjacent property.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Engineering evaluation, and associated scour/erosion protection design plans, shall be submitted to the CPUC and BLM for review and approval 60 days prior to the initiation of construction. Compliance to be ensured during construction.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction.** In compliance with the new SWRCB's NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, effective July 1, 2010), Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a project-specific SWPPP. The SWPPP shall be prepared before construction begins and kept on site throughout the construction process. The SWPPP shall include: • Identification of pollutant sources and non-stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. • Specifications for BMPs that shall be implemented during project construction to minimize the potential for accidental releases and runoff from the construction areas, including temporary construction yards, pull sites, and helicopter landing zones. Specifications shall include: ○ A plan for training construction crews ○ A plan for monitoring and inspecting BMPs and site conditions ○ A plan for sampling and analysis of pollutants (as necessary). Where applicable, the following shall apply: • Construction impacts shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible • Upon completion of construction phases, roadways shall be reduced to minimum widths needed • Areas disturbed during construction shall be revegetated to their natural states • Construction roadways shall follow natural contours to the extent practical and be designed to minimize stream crossings, avoid wetlands, and maintain surface water runoff patterns to prevent erosion • CDFG guidelines for culverts shall be followed to minimize long term maintenance and meet a 10-year rain event to minimize trapping of sediment. • Where applicable, the following shall apply to reduce the release of contaminants to the local surface and groundwater: ○ For on-site storm drain inlets, mark all inlets with the words "No Dumping! Flows to Sensitive Habitat" or similar. ○ For landscaping, show locations of native trees or areas of shrubs and ground cover to be undisturbed and retained. Show self-retaining landscape, if any. State that final landscape plans will preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover will cover maximum extent possible. ○ Design landscaping to minimize irrigation, runoff, and use of pesticides and fertilizers that contribute to stormwater pollution. Select plants that are appropriate for site soils,

Impact Tule-HYD-2

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HYD-2 (Cont.)		slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
	Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
	Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

	implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Completion of inspections as quickly as possible following a seismic event.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan.** The Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan would be included with the project grading plans submitted to the County for review and comment. The plan would be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/ or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, a minimum of 60 days prior to project design and would be prepared in accordance with the standards provided in the Manual of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures and consistent with practices recommended by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County. Implementation of the plan would help stabilize soil in graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities. Erosion control efforts, such as hay bales, water bars, covers, sediment fences, sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging), vehicle mats in wet areas, and retention/settlement ponds, would be installed before extensive soil clearing and grading begins. Appropriate stabilization measures, such as mulching or seeding, would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. Revegetation plans, the design and location of retention ponds, and grading plans would be submitted to the CDFG and ACOE for review in the event of construction near waterways. In disturbed areas where construction equipment has caused compaction of soils (e.g., staging areas, structure sites, temporary spur roads, etc.), soils would be decompacted as necessary prior to seeding, and reclamation would occur to enhance revegetation and reduce potential for erosion.
Location	Along entire proposed project site~~.~~
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed,
Effectiveness Criteria	Implementation of the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design.** The design-level geotechnical studies to be performed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall identify the presence, if any, of potentially detrimental soil chemicals, such as chlorides and sulfates. Appropriate design measures shall be utilized for protection of reinforcement, concrete, and metal-structural components against corrosion, including use of corrosion-resistant materials and coatings, increased thickness of project components exposed to potentially corrosive conditions, and use of passive and/or active cathodic protection systems. The geotechnical studies shall also identify areas with potentially expansive or collapsible soils and include appropriate design features, including excavation of potentially expansive or collapsible soils during construction and replacement with engineered backfill, ground-treatment processes, and redirection of

Impact Tule-HYD-2 (Cont.)

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

	slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Impact Tule-HYD-3

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

	be energized, subject to the review and approval of the appropriate regulatory agency. The written notice shall provide a contact person and telephone number for answering questions regarding the line and guidelines on what activities should be limited or restricted within the ROW. The written notice shall describe the nature and operation of the line, and SDG&E's responsibilities with respect to grounding all conducting objects. In addition, the notice shall describe the property owner's responsibilities with respect to notification for any new objects that may require grounding and guidelines for maintaining the safety of the ROW. SDG&E shall respond to and document all complaints received and the responsive action taken. These records shall be made available to the appropriate regulatory agency for review upon request. SDG&E shall refer all unresolved disputes to the approving agency for resolution.
Location	ECO Substation Project site and all project components
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	As part of project siting and construction process, but prior to approval of final construction plans; plan in effect throughout construction and operation
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-1a. Hazardous Materials Management Plan.** Prior to approval of final construction plans, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an HMMP for the construction phase of the project, which shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate agency, and shall include the following components: • The plan shall identify all hazardous materials that will be present on any portion of the construction site, including, but not limited to, fuels, solvents, and petroleum products. The plan shall address storage, use, transportation, and disposal of each hazardous material anticipated to be used at the site. The plan shall establish inspection procedures, storage requirements, storage quantity limits, inventory control, non-hazardous product substitutes, and disposition of excess materials. • The plan shall identify secondary containment and spill prevention countermeasures, as well as a contingency plan to identify potential spill hazards, how to prevent their occurrence, and responses for different quantities of spills that may occur. Secondary containment and countermeasures shall be in place throughout construction so that if any leaks or spills occur, responses will be made immediately. • The plan shall identify materials (and their locations) that will be on site and readily accessible to clean up small spills (i.e., spill kit, absorbent pads, and shovels). Such emergency spill supplies and equipment shall be clearly marked and located adjacent to all areas of work and in construction staging areas. The plan shall identify the spill-response materials that must be maintained in vehicles and substation sites during construction and procedures for notification to the appropriate authorities. • The plan shall identify adequate safety and fire suppression devices for construction-related activities involving toxic, flammable, or explosive materials (including refueling construction vehicles and equipment). Such devices shall be readily accessible on the project site, as specified by the County's Fire Department and per the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code. The plan shall be included as part of all contractor specifications and final construction plans to the satisfaction of the appropriate agency. The plan shall also identify requirements for notices to federal and local emergency response authorities, and shall include emergency response plans. Prior to construction, all contractor and subcontractor personnel shall receive training regarding the components of the HMMP, as well as applicable environmental laws and

Impact Tule-HYD-3 (Cont.)

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

		regulations related to hazardous materials handling, storage, and spill prevention and response measures. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to the plan for all construction activities. The plan shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians at least 30 days prior to construction.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that the measures are implemented throughout construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Impact Tule-HYD-3 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**HAZ-1b. Health and Safety Program.** Prior to approval of final construction plans, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a Health and Safety Program for each applicable phase of the project (i.e., construction, operation, and decommissioning). The program shall be developed to protect both workers and the general public during all phases of the project. The program shall be implemented to educate construction workers about the hazards associated with the particular project site and the safety measures that must be taken to prevent injury. The program shall include standards regarding occupational safety, safe work practices for each task, hazard training requirements for workers, and mechanisms for documentation and reporting. Regarding occupational health and safety, the program ~~shall~~ should identify all applicable federal and state occupational safety standards; establish safe work practices for each task (e.g., requirements for personal protective equipment and safety harnesses; OSHA standard practices for safe use of explosives and blasting agents; and measures for reducing occupational EMF exposures); establish fire safety evacuation procedures; and define safety performance standards (e.g., electrical system standards and lightning protection standards). The program ~~shall~~ should include a training program to identify hazard training requirements for workers for each task and establish procedures for providing required training to all workers. The program should~~shall~~ include worker training regarding how to identify potentially contaminated soils and/or groundwater. Documentation of training and a mechanism for reporting serious accidents to appropriate agencies should~~shall~~ be established. The program should~~shall~~ identify requirements for temporary fencing around staging areas, storage yards, and excavation areas during construction or decommissioning activities. Such fencing shall be designed to restrict transient traffic, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, and the general public from accessing areas under construction and should~~shall~~ be removed once construction or decommissioning activities are complete. The program should~~shall~~ also identify appropriate measures to be taken during operation of the project to limit public access to hazardous facilities (e.g., permanent fencing, locked access). In order to inform workers and the general public of the dangers of abandoned mines, pamphlets with the "Stay Out-Stay Alive" information used by federal and state governments should be distributed as part of the program. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to the program for all construction activities. The program shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians at least 30 days prior to construction.

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that the measures are implemented throughout construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/ San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Program in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-1c. Waste Management Plan.** Prior to approval of final construction plans, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a Waste Management Plan, which shall determine waste procedures, waste storage locations, waste-specific management and disposal requirements, inspection procedures, and waste minimization procedures. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to the plan for all construction activities. The plan shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, at least 30 days prior to construction.
Impact Tule-HYD-3 (Cont.)	Location	Tule Wind Project site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-2a. Test for pesticides/herbicides on currently or historically farmed land.** In areas where the land has been or is currently being farmed, soil samples shall be collected and tested for herbicides, pesticides, and fumigants to determine the presence and extent of any contamination. The sampling and testing shall be prepared in consultation with the County Agricultural Commission, conducted by an appropriate California licensed professional, and sent to a California Certified Laboratory. A report documenting the areas proposed for sampling and the process used for sampling and testing shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval at least 60 days prior to construction. Results of the laboratory testing and recommended resolutions for handling and excavating materials found to exceed regulatory requirements shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, at least 30 days prior to construction. If soil or groundwater contamination is confirmed as a result of soil sampling, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall immediately stop work and notify the designated environmental field representative. All work in the contaminated area shall cease, the work shall be cordoned off, and the environmental field representative shall implement appropriate health and safety procedures. Work outside the contaminated area may continue as determined by the environmental field representative. Excavated materials containing elevated levels of pesticides or herbicides would require special handling and disposal according to procedures established by the regulatory agencies. Effective dust control suppression procedures shall be used in construction areas to reduce airborne emissions of these contaminants and reduce the risk of exposure to workers and the public. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall contact the appropriate regulatory agencies for the State of California (e.g., DTSC or RWQCB) and the County to plan options for handling, treating, and/or disposing materials.

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HYD-3 (Cont.)	Location	Tule Wind Project site and all project components
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Measures in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-2b. Contingency plan for encountering contaminated soils.** If soil or groundwater contamination is suspected or encountered during grading or excavation activities (e.g., unusual soil discoloration or strong odor), Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall immediately stop work and notify the designated environmental field representative. All work in the area of suspected contamination shall cease, the work area shall be cordoned off, and the environmental field representative shall implement appropriate health and safety procedures. Work outside the suspected area may continue as determined by the environmental field representative. Preliminary samples of the soil, groundwater, or suspected material shall be taken by OSHA-trained individuals and sent to a California Certified Laboratory for characterization. If the sample testing determines that contamination is not present, work shall continue at the previously suspected site. If contamination is found above regulatory limits, however, the appropriate regulatory agency (e.g., RWQCB or Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)) responsible for responding to and providing environmental oversight of the region shall be notified in accordance with state or local regulations. In addition, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall contact the appropriate regulatory agencies for the State of California (e.g., DTSC or RWQCB) and the County to plan options for handling, treating, and/or disposing of materials. Documentation of the suspected contamination shall be made in the form of a report, identifying the location and potential contamination, as well as the process for sampling. Results of laboratory testing and recommended resolutions for handling and excavating materials found to exceed regulatory requirements shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval.
	Location	Tule Wind Project site and all project components
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HAZ 3. Soil testing for lead contamination.** Soil samples shall be collected and tested from all excavation sites within 500 feet of any area identified as a current or historical shooting range to determine the presence of lead and extent of any contamination. The sampling and testing shall be conducted by a California licensed professional and sent to a California Certified Laboratory. A report documenting the areas proposed for sampling and the process used for sampling and testing shall be submitted to the project's lead agency for review and approval at least 60 days prior to excavation. Results of the laboratory testing and recommended resolutions for handling and excavating any materials found to exceed regulatory requirements shall be submitted to the project's lead agency 30 days prior to excavation. In addition, a Soil/Lead Contamination Handling Plan shall be prepared to address appropriate procedures in the event that lead contamination is discovered as a result of soil testing. This

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

	slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Impact Tule-HYD-4

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HYD-4 (Cont.)		the area. The applicant will provide demonstration of compliance will all applicable laws and regulations and will obtain a County of San Diego Major Use Permit for use of any proposed well prior to construction that is located within the County. • *Documentation of Purchased Water Source(s)*. For water that is to be purchased from one or more water/utility district(s), the applicant shall provide written documentation from such district(s) indicating the total amount of water to be provided and the time frame that the water will be made available to the project. (Confirmed potential water district sources include the Jacumba Community Services District and the Live Oak Springs Water Company). Total confirmed water supplies from the combination of above documented sources shall equal the total gallons of water needed through construction of the project.
	Location	Along entire Proposed Project site and alternatives
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, RWQCB
	Effectiveness Criteria	Water Study verified groundwater quantities and Will Serve Letter quantities add up to equal estimated project construction water needs
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
	Timing	Minimum 60 days prior to project construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-4: Stormwater Management Plan.** The applicant shall commission an SWMP in compliance with the County of San Diego Major Storm Water Management Plan. The SWMP shall be project specific and developed in conjunction with project design. The SWMP shall include site design BMPs that, where applicable, shall: • Maintain pre-development rainfall runoff characteristics. The BMPs shall: ○ Locate the project and road improvement alignments to avoid or minimize impacts to receiving waters or to increase the preservation of critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions. ○ Minimize the project's impervious footprint. ○ Conserve natural and critical areas, such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive and unstable soil conditions ○ Where landscape is proposed, drain rooftops, impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping. ○ Design and locate roadway structures and bridges to reduce the amount of work in live streams, and minimize the construction impacts. ○ Implement the following methods to minimize erosion from slopes: ▪ Disturb existing slopes only when necessary ▪ Minimize cut-and-fill areas to reduce slope lengths ▪ Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes ▪ Provide benches or terraces on high cut-and-fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows; ▪ Round and shape slopes to reduce concentrated flow ▪ Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels. • Protect slopes and channels. The BMPs shall: ○ Minimize disturbances to natural drainages. ○ Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes. ○ Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. ○ Stabilize permanent channel crossings. ○ Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts,

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

	the area. The applicant will provide demonstration of compliance will all applicable laws and regulations and will obtain a County of San Diego Major Use Permit for use of any proposed well prior to construction that is located within the County. • *Documentation of Purchased Water Source(s)*. For water that is to be purchased from one or more water/utility district(s), the applicant shall provide written documentation from such district(s) indicating the total amount of water to be provided and the time frame that the water will be made available to the project. (Confirmed potential water district sources include the Jacumba Community Services District and the Live Oak Springs Water Company). Total confirmed water supplies from the combination of above documented sources shall equal the total gallons of water needed through construction of the project.
Location	Along entire Proposed Project site and alternatives
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, RWQCB
Effectiveness Criteria	Water Study verified groundwater quantities and Will Serve Letter quantities add up to equal estimated project construction water needs
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Timing	Minimum 60 days prior to project construction
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-4: Stormwater Management Plan.** The applicant shall commission an SWMP in compliance with the County of San Diego Major Storm Water Management Plan. The SWMP shall be project specific and developed in conjunction with project design. The SWMP shall include site design BMPs that, where applicable, shall: • Maintain pre-development rainfall runoff characteristics. The BMPs shall: ○ Locate the project and road improvement alignments to avoid or minimize impacts to receiving waters or to increase the preservation of critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions. ○ Minimize the project's impervious footprint. ○ Conserve natural and critical areas, such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive and unstable soil conditions ○ Where landscape is proposed, drain rooftops, impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping. ○ Design and locate roadway structures and bridges to reduce the amount of work in live streams, and minimize the construction impacts. ○ Implement the following methods to minimize erosion from slopes: ▪ Disturb existing slopes only when necessary ▪ Minimize cut-and-fill areas to reduce slope lengths ▪ Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes ▪ Provide benches or terraces on high cut-and-fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows; ▪ Round and shape slopes to reduce concentrated flow ▪ Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels. • Protect slopes and channels. The BMPs shall: ○ Minimize disturbances to natural drainages. ○ Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes. ○ Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. ○ Stabilize permanent channel crossings. ○ Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts,

Impact Tule-HYD-5

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HYD-5 (Cont.)		conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters. ○ Include other design principles that are comparable and equally effective. ○ The SWMP shall also incorporate Low Impact Development Features into the project, including but not limited to: ▪ Preserve well-draining soils (Type A or B) ▪ Preserve significant trees ▪ Set back development envelope from drainages ▪ Restrict heavy construction equipment access to planned green/open space areas ▪ Re-till soils compacted by construction vehicles/equipment ▪ Collect and reuse upper soil layers of development site containing organic materials ▪ Curb cuts to landscaping ▪ Use rural swales ▪ Use concave median ▪ Use permeable pavements ▪ Pitch pavements toward landscaping ▪ Use cisterns and rain barrels ▪ Downspout to swale ▪ Use vegetated roofs ▪ Use soil amendments ▪ Reuse native soils ▪ Use smart irrigation systems ▪ Use street trees (HDR 2009b) The SWMP shall ensure that the project follows CDFG guidelines for culverts to minimize long-term maintenance and meet a 10-year rain event to minimize the trapping of sediment. The San Diego County Department of Public Works shall ensure that the SWMP is implemented as proposed.
	Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	San Diego County Department of Public Works shall ensure the SWMP is in compliance with the County of San Diego Major Storm Water Management Plan
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the SWMP
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	A SWMP that has been reviewed and approved by the San Diego County Department of Public Works shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 30 days prior to project construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-5: Creek-crossing procedures.** Where creek crossings can be completed during dry season, with no flows present in the creek, seasonally timed restorative open trenching will be completed. This procedure will use minimum trench widths. Trench cut material will not be placed outside of the creek bed and outside of 100-year inundated areas. Trench fill will be compacted and replaced to existing conditions, including matching existing creek bed gradations, and restoring vegetation. Open trenching restoration will be completed prior to any wet season flows, and will include anti-erosion action plans for any unplanned rainfall during construction. The applicant shall obtain all required permits prior to completing open trenching through drainages. In any case, flows will be isolated from open trenching by best management practices mandated by the General Construction Permit. Areas of trenching

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

	criteria established in Chapter 3 (Control of Adverse Effects) in the Blasting Guidance Manual of the U.S. Department of Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The blasting plan shall outline the anticipated blasting procedures for the removal of rock material at the proposed turbine foundation locations. The blasting procedures shall incorporate line control to full depth and controlled blasting techniques to create minimum breakage outside the line control and maximum rock fragmentation within the target area. Prior to blasting, all applicable regulatory measures shall be met. ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC, its general contractor, or its subcontractor (as appropriate) shall keep a record of each blast for at least 1 year from the date of the last blast.
Location	Tule Wind Project site and all project components
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-5a. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.** Prior to the facility going online and becoming operational, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an SPCC plan to address proper procedures for storage, handling, spill response, and disposal of hazardous materials for the ongoing operation of the project. The SPCC plan shall meet all requirements outlined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112). The SPCC plan shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate agency's engineering department and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer. The SPCC plan shall identify operating procedures that the facility will implement to prevent oil spills; control measures installed to prevent oil from leaving the project site; and countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. A copy of the plan shall be kept on site at the facility and made available for review by the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator during normal business hours. The plan shall be amended as required under 40 CFR Part 112. The plan shall be reviewed, evaluated, and updated (if necessary) every 5 years.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-5b. Hazardous Materials Business Plan.** Prior to the facility going online and becoming operational, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare an HMBP in accordance with all related requirements in California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 and 2. The HMBP shall contain basic information on the location, type, and quantity of hazardous materials stored or used by the facility, as well as the health risks associated with each hazardous material. The HMBP shall include three components: an inventory and site map, emergency response plan, and employee training. The plan shall be reviewed and recertified every year and amended as required by California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 and 2.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out at the appropriate time.

Impact Tule-HYD-7

Table D.10-13 (Continued)

Impact Tule-HYD-7 (Cont.)

Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout operation of facility
Mitigation Measure	**HAZ-6. Wind Turbine Safety Zone and Setbacks.** Prior to approval of final construction plans and as part of the Health and Safety Program for the project described in Mitigation Measure HAZ-1b, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall establish a safety zone or setback for wind turbine generators from residents and occupied buildings, roads, ROWs, transmission lines, and other public access areas sufficient to prevent accidents from the operation of wind turbine generators. A plan detailing the proposed setbacks and safety zone shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, for review and approval at least 30 days prior to construction of any turbine foundation. The plan shall include a graphic depicting each turbine and the associated buffer safety zone. The industry standard safety setback is 1.25 times the total height for wind turbines and 1.0 times the total height for towers that do not contain moving parts. The safety setback shall be measured from the center of the wind turbine or tower to the edge of the ROW or easement, or if no ROW or easement is established, to the line or structure in question. The applicant shall ensure that all towers and structures comply with appropriate safety zones and setbacks. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or its contractor shall designate an environmental field representative who shall be on site to observe, enforce, and document adherence to approved setbacks and safety zones.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Plan in effect throughout construction
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1a. Minimize electromagnetic and public safety communications.** The project shall be designed to minimize EMI (e.g., impacts to radar, microwave, television, and radio transmissions) and comply with FCC regulations. Signal strength studies shall be completed prior to construction and conducted when proposed locations have the potential to impact transmissions. Potential interference with public safety communications systems (e.g., radio traffic related to emergency activities) shall be avoided. In the event the project results in EMI, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ or the facility operator shall work with the owner of the impacted communications system to resolve the problem. Potential measures may include realigning the existing antenna or installing relays to transmit the signal around the project. Additional warning information may also need to be conveyed to aircraft with onboard radar systems so that echoes from project equipment can be quickly recognized.
Location	Tule Wind Project site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are completed, will ensure that these measures are carried out during project construction.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Measures in effect throughout construction and operation
Mitigation Measure	**PS-1b. Limit conductor surface potential.** Prior to construction, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall specify and implement designs that limit the conductor surface electric gradient in accordance with the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Radio Noise Design Guide.

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

	implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Completion of inspections as quickly as possible following a seismic event.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan.** The Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan would be included with the project grading plans submitted to the County for review and comment. The plan would be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/ or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, a minimum of 60 days prior to project design and would be prepared in accordance with the standards provided in the Manual of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures and consistent with practices recommended by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County. Implementation of the plan would help stabilize soil in graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities. Erosion control efforts, such as hay bales, water bars, covers, sediment fences, sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging), vehicle mats in wet areas, and retention/settlement ponds, would be installed before extensive soil clearing and grading begins. Appropriate stabilization measures, such as mulching or seeding, would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. Revegetation plans, the design and location of retention ponds, and grading plans would be submitted to the CDFG and ACOE for review in the event of construction near waterways. In disturbed areas where construction equipment has caused compaction of soils (e.g., staging areas, structure sites, temporary spur roads, etc.), soils would be decompacted as necessary prior to seeding, and reclamation would occur to enhance revegetation and reduce potential for erosion.
Location	Along entire proposed project site~~-a~~
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed,
Effectiveness Criteria	Implementation of the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design.** The design-level geotechnical studies to be performed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall identify the presence, if any, of potentially detrimental soil chemicals, such as chlorides and sulfates. Appropriate design measures shall be utilized for protection of reinforcement, concrete, and metal-structural components against corrosion, including use of corrosion-resistant materials and coatings, increased thickness of project components exposed to potentially corrosive conditions, and use of passive and/or active cathodic protection systems. The geotechnical studies shall also identify areas with potentially expansive or collapsible soils and include appropriate design features, including excavation of potentially expansive or collapsible soils during construction and replacement with engineered backfill, ground-treatment processes, and redirection of

Impact Tule-GEO-1

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Location	Along underground portion of transmission line, where applicable
Monitoring/Reporting Action	SDG&E to provide CPUC and BLM with an engineering report, sealed by a civil engineer registered in the State of California, demonstrating project components that may reasonably be subject to erosion during the life of the project. The report shall also provide plans for protection from scour, as well as an engineering demonstration that the project components will not induce erosion onto adjacent property. CPUC and BLM to monitor to verify compliance during construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Project components to withstand scour with no adverse effect on adjacent property.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Engineering evaluation, and associated scour/erosion protection design plans, shall be submitted to the CPUC and BLM for review and approval 60 days prior to the initiation of construction. Compliance to be ensured during construction.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction.** In compliance with the new SWRCB's NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, effective July 1, 2010), Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall prepare a project-specific SWPPP. The SWPPP shall be prepared before construction begins and kept on site throughout the construction process. The SWPPP shall include: • Identification of pollutant sources and non-stormwater discharges associated with construction activity. • Specifications for BMPs that shall be implemented during project construction to minimize the potential for accidental releases and runoff from the construction areas, including temporary construction yards, pull sites, and helicopter landing zones. Specifications shall include: ○ A plan for training construction crews ○ A plan for monitoring and inspecting BMPs and site conditions ○ A plan for sampling and analysis of pollutants (as necessary). Where applicable, the following shall apply: • Construction impacts shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible • Upon completion of construction phases, roadways shall be reduced to minimum widths needed • Areas disturbed during construction shall be revegetated to their natural states • Construction roadways shall follow natural contours to the extent practical and be designed to minimize stream crossings, avoid wetlands, and maintain surface water runoff patterns to prevent erosion • CDFG guidelines for culverts shall be followed to minimize long term maintenance and meet a 10-year rain event to minimize trapping of sediment. • Where applicable, the following shall apply to reduce the release of contaminants to the local surface and groundwater: ○ For on-site storm drain inlets, mark all inlets with the words "No Dumping! Flows to Sensitive Habitat" or similar. ○ For landscaping, show locations of native trees or areas of shrubs and ground cover to be undisturbed and retained. Show self-retaining landscape, if any. State that final landscape plans will preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover will cover maximum extent possible. ○ Design landscaping to minimize irrigation, runoff, and use of pesticides and fertilizers that contribute to stormwater pollution. Select plants that are appropriate for site soils,

Impact Tule-GEO-1 (Cont.)

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-GEO-1 (Cont.)		slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
	Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
	Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
	Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

	implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Completion of inspections as quickly as possible following a seismic event.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan.** The Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan would be included with the project grading plans submitted to the County for review and comment. The plan would be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/ or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, a minimum of 60 days prior to project design and would be prepared in accordance with the standards provided in the Manual of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures and consistent with practices recommended by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County. Implementation of the plan would help stabilize soil in graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities. Erosion control efforts, such as hay bales, water bars, covers, sediment fences, sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging), vehicle mats in wet areas, and retention/settlement ponds, would be installed before extensive soil clearing and grading begins. Appropriate stabilization measures, such as mulching or seeding, would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. Revegetation plans, the design and location of retention ponds, and grading plans would be submitted to the CDFG and ACOE for review in the event of construction near waterways. In disturbed areas where construction equipment has caused compaction of soils (e.g., staging areas, structure sites, temporary spur roads, etc.), soils would be decompacted as necessary prior to seeding, and reclamation would occur to enhance revegetation and reduce potential for erosion.
Location	Along entire proposed project site~~-a~~
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed,
Effectiveness Criteria	Implementation of the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design.** The design-level geotechnical studies to be performed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall identify the presence, if any, of potentially detrimental soil chemicals, such as chlorides and sulfates. Appropriate design measures shall be utilized for protection of reinforcement, concrete, and metal-structural components against corrosion, including use of corrosion-resistant materials and coatings, increased thickness of project components exposed to potentially corrosive conditions, and use of passive and/or active cathodic protection systems. The geotechnical studies shall also identify areas with potentially expansive or collapsible soils and include appropriate design features, including excavation of potentially expansive or collapsible soils during construction and replacement with engineered backfill, ground-treatment processes, and redirection of

Impact Tule-GEO-2

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

Impact Tule-GEO-2 (Cont.)		surface water and drainage away from expansive foundation soils. Studies shall conform to industry standards of care and ASTM standards for field and laboratory testing. Design shall conform to applicable sections of the County of San Diego grading codes, CBC, and the standard specifications for public works construction. The geotechnical studies prepared by a certified geologist shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 60 days prior to construction of proposed structures.
	Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of geotechnical studies are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented during construction.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by geologic conditions.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction.
	Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-3: Conduct geotechnical investigations.** The applicant shall perform design-level geotechnical investigations to evaluate the potential for liquefaction, lateral spreading, seismic slope instability, and ground-cracking hazards to affect the approved project and all associated facilities. Where these hazards are found to exist, appropriate engineering design and construction measures that meet CBC and IEEE design parameters shall be incorporated into the project designs. Appropriate measures for project facilities could include construction of pile foundations, ground improvement of liquefiable zones, installation of flexible bus connections, and incorporation of slack in underground cables to allow ground deformations without damage to structures. The geotechnical investigations prepared by a certified geologist shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 60 days prior to construction of proposed structures.
	Location	All project components where structures are proposed
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of geotechnical investigations are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented during construction
	Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by geologic conditions
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction
	Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-4: Facilities inspections conducted following major seismic event.** If large levels of ground shaking (such as Modified Mercalli Intensity VI or greater) are experienced or a major earthquake (magnitude 6.0 and above), occurs along the Elsinore Fault, a professional licensed geologist, geotechnical engineer, and structural engineer hired by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall perform facilities inspections as quickly as possible. Careful examination shall be conducted of all project facilities. Any required repair or needed improvements shall be implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
	Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

	implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
Timing	Completion of inspections as quickly as possible following a seismic event.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan.** The Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan would be included with the project grading plans submitted to the County for review and comment. The plan would be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/ or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, a minimum of 60 days prior to project design and would be prepared in accordance with the standards provided in the Manual of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures and consistent with practices recommended by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County. Implementation of the plan would help stabilize soil in graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities. Erosion control efforts, such as hay bales, water bars, covers, sediment fences, sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging), vehicle mats in wet areas, and retention/settlement ponds, would be installed before extensive soil clearing and grading begins. Appropriate stabilization measures, such as mulching or seeding, would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. Revegetation plans, the design and location of retention ponds, and grading plans would be submitted to the CDFG and ACOE for review in the event of construction near waterways. In disturbed areas where construction equipment has caused compaction of soils (e.g., staging areas, structure sites, temporary spur roads, etc.), soils would be decompacted as necessary prior to seeding, and reclamation would occur to enhance revegetation and reduce potential for erosion.
Location	Along entire proposed project site~~.a~~
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed,
Effectiveness Criteria	Implementation of the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design.** The design-level geotechnical studies to be performed by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall identify the presence, if any, of potentially detrimental soil chemicals, such as chlorides and sulfates. Appropriate design measures shall be utilized for protection of reinforcement, concrete, and metal-structural components against corrosion, including use of corrosion-resistant materials and coatings, increased thickness of project components exposed to potentially corrosive conditions, and use of passive and/or active cathodic protection systems. The geotechnical studies shall also identify areas with potentially expansive or collapsible soils and include appropriate design features, including excavation of potentially expansive or collapsible soils during construction and replacement with engineered backfill, ground-treatment processes, and redirection of

Impact Tule-GEO-3

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

Impact Tule-GEO-3 (Cont.)

	surface water and drainage away from expansive foundation soils. Studies shall conform to industry standards of care and ASTM standards for field and laboratory testing. Design shall conform to applicable sections of the County of San Diego grading codes, CBC, and the standard specifications for public works construction. The geotechnical studies prepared by a certified geologist shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 60 days prior to construction of proposed structures.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of geotechnical studies are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented during construction.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by geologic conditions.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-3: Conduct geotechnical investigations.** The applicant shall perform design-level geotechnical investigations to evaluate the potential for liquefaction, lateral spreading, seismic slope instability, and ground-cracking hazards to affect the approved project and all associated facilities. Where these hazards are found to exist, appropriate engineering design and construction measures that meet CBC and IEEE design parameters shall be incorporated into the project designs. Appropriate measures for project facilities could include construction of pile foundations, ground improvement of liquefiable zones, installation of flexible bus connections, and incorporation of slack in underground cables to allow ground deformations without damage to structures. The geotechnical investigations prepared by a certified geologist shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 60 days prior to construction of proposed structures.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of geotechnical investigations are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented during construction
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by geologic conditions
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction
Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-4: Facilities inspections conducted following major seismic event.** If large levels of ground shaking (such as Modified Mercalli Intensity VI or greater) are experienced or a major earthquake (magnitude 6.0 and above), occurs along the Elsinore Fault, a professional licensed geologist, geotechnical engineer, and structural engineer hired by ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall perform facilities inspections as quickly as possible. Careful examination shall be conducted of all project facilities. Any required repair or needed improvements shall be implemented as soon as feasible to ensure that the integrity of project facilities has not been compromised.
Location	All project components where structures are proposed.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of facilities inspections are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented following a seismic event.
Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by a seismic event and that repairs are completed as soon as feasible.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Table D.13-9 (Continued)

Impact Tule-GEO-3 (Cont.)	Timing	Completion of inspections as quickly as possible following a seismic event.
	Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-5: Conduct geotechnical surveys for landslides and mines.** ~~Pacific Wind Development~~Tule Wind, LLC shall perform design-level geotechnical surveys to evaluate the potential for unstable slopes, landslides, earthflows, debris flows and mine tunnels/shafts in the vicinity of project facilities and shall address these surveys in final design of project facilities. Based on these surveys, approved project facility design shall incorporate appropriate measures, such as locating facilities away from very steep hillsides, debris flow source areas, the mouths of steep hillside drainages, and mine tunnels and shafts. Appropriate design and construction considerations shall be followed for the slope areas within the project area, including BMPs for surface drainage, reducing slope inclinations where grading operations are conducted to minimize potential slope instabilities. Possible mitigation measures to reduce rockfall, rock slope failure, and landslide hazards include mechanical removal of large boulders from slope faces; stabilization of boulders with anchors, rock bolting, gunite, or cable nets; or construction of intercepting slope ditches or berms. The geotechnical studies prepared by a certified geologist shall be submitted to BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/ or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, 60 days prior to construction of proposed structures.
Impact Tule-GEO-4	Location	All project components where structures are proposed.~~Results of geotechnical investigations are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented during construction~~
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Results of geotechnical investigations are reviewed to ensure that recommendations are implemented during construction~~BLM/ San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~
	Effectiveness Criteria	Assurance that proposed structures are not damaged by geologic conditions
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Prior to and during construction
	ESJ Gen Tie Project	
	Mitigation Measure	**MM GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan.** The Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan would be included with the project grading plans submitted to the County for review and comment. The plan would be submitted to San Diego County a minimum of 60 days prior to project design and would be prepared in accordance with the standards provided in the Manual of Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures and consistent with practices recommended by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County. Implementation of the plan would help stabilize soil in graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan would designate BMPs that would be implemented during construction activities. Erosion control efforts, such as hay bales, water bars, covers, sediment fences, sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging), vehicle mats in wet areas, and retention/settlement ponds, would be installed before extensive soil clearing and grading begins. Appropriate stabilization measures, such as mulching or seeding, would be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. Revegetation plans, the design and location of retention ponds, and grading plans would be submitted to the CDFG and ACOE for review in the event of construction near waterways. In disturbed areas where construction equipment has caused compaction of soils (e.g., staging areas, structure sites, temporary spur roads, etc.), soils would be decompacted as necessary prior to seeding, and reclamation would occur to enhance revegetation and reduce potential for erosion.
	Location	Along entire proposed project site

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

	slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Impact Tule-GEO-4 (Cont.)

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-GEO-4 (Cont.)

	the area. The applicant will provide demonstration of compliance will all applicable laws and regulations and will obtain a County of San Diego Major Use Permit for use of any proposed well prior to construction that is located within the County. • *Documentation of Purchased Water Source(s)*. For water that is to be purchased from one or more water/utility district(s), the applicant shall provide written documentation from such district(s) indicating the total amount of water to be provided and the time frame that the water will be made available to the project. (Confirmed potential water district sources include the Jacumba Community Services District and the Live Oak Springs Water Company). Total confirmed water supplies from the combination of above documented sources shall equal the total gallons of water needed through construction of the project.
Location	Along entire Proposed Project site and alternatives
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, RWQCB
Effectiveness Criteria	Water Study verified groundwater quantities and Will Serve Letter quantities add up to equal estimated project construction water needs
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Timing	Minimum 60 days prior to project construction
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-4: Stormwater Management Plan.** The applicant shall commission an SWMP in compliance with the County of San Diego Major Storm Water Management Plan. The SWMP shall be project specific and developed in conjunction with project design. The SWMP shall include site design BMPs that, where applicable, shall: • Maintain pre-development rainfall runoff characteristics. The BMPs shall: ○ Locate the project and road improvement alignments to avoid or minimize impacts to receiving waters or to increase the preservation of critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions. ○ Minimize the project's impervious footprint. ○ Conserve natural and critical areas, such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive and unstable soil conditions ○ Where landscape is proposed, drain rooftops, impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping. ○ Design and locate roadway structures and bridges to reduce the amount of work in live streams, and minimize the construction impacts. ○ Implement the following methods to minimize erosion from slopes: ▪ Disturb existing slopes only when necessary ▪ Minimize cut-and-fill areas to reduce slope lengths ▪ Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes ▪ Provide benches or terraces on high cut-and-fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows; ▪ Round and shape slopes to reduce concentrated flow ▪ Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels. • Protect slopes and channels. The BMPs shall: ○ Minimize disturbances to natural drainages. ○ Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes. ○ Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. ○ Stabilize permanent channel crossings. ○ Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts,

Table D.14-7 (Continued)

	Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM
	Timing	CPUC and BLM to verify coordination efforts at final design.
	Tule Wind Project	
Impact Tule-PSU-1	**Mitigation Measure**	**PSU-1a. Notification of utility service interruption.** Prior to construction in which a utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall notify members of the public affected by the planned outage by mail of the impending interruption, and shall post flyers informing the public of the service interruption in neighborhoods affected by the planned outage. Copies of notices and dates of public notification shall be provided to the applicable lead agency.
	Location	Locations where existing utility services would have planned interruption of services (proposed Tule Wind Project)
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) shall confirm that Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ has posted notices/flyers and that copies have been submitted for review prior to posting
	Effectiveness Criteria	Residents and landowners are informed of planned outages
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed) to verify planned outage noticing by Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ prior to the start of project construction, in areas where utility service interruption is known to be unavoidable.
	Mitigation Measure	**PSU-1b. Protect underground utilities.** Prior to construction of the transmission line, the Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall submit to BLM and San Diego County written documentation, including evidence of review by the appropriate jurisdictions, including the following: • Construction plans designed to protect existing utilities and that show the dimensions and location of the finalized alignment • Records that the applicant provided the plans to affected jurisdiction for review, revision, and final approval • Evidence that the project meets all necessary local requirements • Evidence of compliance with design standards • Copies of necessary permits, agreements, or conditions of approval • Records of discretionary decisions made by the appropriate agencies.
	Location	Along the entire transmission line route (proposed Tule Wind Project).
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and San Diego County to confirm receipt of written documentation from Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~
	Effectiveness Criteria	Disruption of existing utilities during construction is minimized.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County,
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ to submit documentation to BLM and San Diego County prior to construction of transmission line
	Mitigation Measure	**PSU-1c. Coordinate with utility providers.** Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall coordinate with all applicable utility providers with facilities located within or adjacent to the project to ensure that design does not conflict with other facilities prior to construction. In the event of a conflict, the project will be aligned vertically and/or horizontally as appropriate to avoid other utilities and provide adequate operational and safety buffering. Alternately, the other existing facilities may be relocated. Long-term operations and maintenance of the project will be negotiated through easement, purchased ROW, franchise agreement, or joint use agreement.

Table D.14-7 (Continued)

Impact Tule-PSU-1 (Cont.)	Location	Along the entire transmission line route associated with the proposed Tule Wind Project.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to confirm that Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ has coordinated with all potentially affected utility providers
	Effectiveness Criteria	Utilities are contacted regarding construction plans, and existing facilities are avoided during construction.
	Responsible Agency	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ to coordinate with utility providers prior to construction of transmission lines. BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians to verify coordination efforts at final design

D.14.9 Residual Effects

Under NEPA, the Proposed PROJECT would result in adverse impacts. Mitigation measures summarized in Section D.14.8 have been provided and would mitigate all impacts. Under CEQA, i~~I~~mplementation of mitigation measures presented in Section D.14.8 (and Section D.12.8 for mitigation measures associated with the use of existing wells or the drilling of new wells to groundwater resources) will mitigate all public service and utility impacts~~, and under CEQA, all impacts will be mitigated~~ to less than significant; therefore, no residual effects would occur for the Proposed PROJECT or alternatives.

D.14.10 References

14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendix A–L. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

40 CFR 1500–1518. Protection of Environment; Chapter V: Council on Environmental Quality.

Adam, J. 2010. "Water Availability 2010 for the San Diego Gas & Electric East County Substation Project, SWA Gen. File: Water Availability." Letter from Jack Adam, Director of Engineering, Sweetwater Authority. August 25, 2010.

AMR San Diego (American Medical Response San Diego). 2011. AMR San Diego Custom Solutions. Accessed online April 12, 2011, at: http://www.amr-sandiego.com/customsolutions.asp.

Bennett, J. 2010. "Groundwater Supply Options." Memorandum to Patrick Brown, project planner, from Jim Bennett, groundwater geologist, County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. Project Number P09-008. March 4, 2010.

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

	slopes, climate, wind, sun, rain, land use, ecological consistency, and plant interactions. ○ For outdoor storage of equipment or materials, show storage areas and how they will be covered and what structural features or grading will be incorporated to prevent pollutants from discharging from the site. ○ Designate areas for vehicle/equipment repair, maintenance, and cleaning, and document how these areas will be contained to prevent pollutant runoff. ○ For leaking or failure of large power transformers, have 100% containment at each power transformer.
Location	All areas disturbed by construction activities.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure its implementation
Effectiveness Criteria	Construction and BMPs in place during construction, and kept operating as long as needed. Mitigation measure is effective if water quality near the project is maintained.
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction.
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation.** Prior to excavation, a qualified geologist/hydrologist shall determine the depth of groundwater in areas where excavation would occur. The project shall be designed to avoid areas of shallow groundwater where feasible. In such areas where groundwater cannot be avoided during excavation, the site shall be dewatered during construction, and materials that could contaminate the groundwater shall be kept at least 200 feet from the dewatering activities. An NPDES permit shall be obtained for proper disposal of water. Treatment may be required prior to discharge.
Location	Along entire Proposed Project Site
Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, CSLC, BIA, and/or the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed, will ensure dewatering is completed consistent with NPDES permit requirements.
Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the construction plans
Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Timing	Prior to and during construction
Mitigation Measure	**HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply.** Prior to construction Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will prepare comprehensive documentation that identifies one or more confirmed, reliable water sources that when combined meet the project's full water supply construction needs. Documentation will consist of the following: • *Preparation of a groundwater study. For well water that is to be used, the applicant will commission a groundwater study* by a qualified hydrogeologist to assess the existing condition of the underlying groundwater/aquifer and all existing wells (with owner's permission) in the vicinity of proposed well location/water sources. The groundwater study will evaluate aquifer properties and aquifer storage. The groundwater study will estimate short and long-term well water supplies from each well proposed to be used, and documentation indicating that each well is capable of producing the total amount of water to be supplied for construction from each well. The groundwater study will estimate short- and long-term impacts of the use of the well(s) on the local groundwater production (short-term extraction for construction water and ongoing O&M water), on all project wells, and on other wells in the project area. The groundwater study will include an assessment of the potential for subsidence brought on by project-related water use in

Impact Tule-PSU-3

Table D.12-6 (Continued)

Impact Tule-PSU-3 (Cont.)		the area. The applicant will provide demonstration of compliance will all applicable laws and regulations and will obtain a County of San Diego Major Use Permit for use of any proposed well prior to construction that is located within the County. • *Documentation of Purchased Water Source(s)*. For water that is to be purchased from one or more water/utility district(s), the applicant shall provide written documentation from such district(s) indicating the total amount of water to be provided and the time frame that the water will be made available to the project. (Confirmed potential water district sources include the Jacumba Community Services District and the Live Oak Springs Water Company). Total confirmed water supplies from the combination of above documented sources shall equal the total gallons of water needed through construction of the project.
	Location	Along entire Proposed Project site and alternatives
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM, San Diego County, RWQCB
	Effectiveness Criteria	Water Study verified groundwater quantities and Will Serve Letter quantities add up to equal estimated project construction water needs
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
	Timing	Minimum 60 days prior to project construction
	Mitigation Measure	**HYD-4: Stormwater Management Plan.** The applicant shall commission an SWMP in compliance with the County of San Diego Major Storm Water Management Plan. The SWMP shall be project specific and developed in conjunction with project design. The SWMP shall include site design BMPs that, where applicable, shall: • Maintain pre-development rainfall runoff characteristics. The BMPs shall: ○ Locate the project and road improvement alignments to avoid or minimize impacts to receiving waters or to increase the preservation of critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions. ○ Minimize the project's impervious footprint. ○ Conserve natural and critical areas, such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive and unstable soil conditions ○ Where landscape is proposed, drain rooftops, impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping. ○ Design and locate roadway structures and bridges to reduce the amount of work in live streams, and minimize the construction impacts. ○ Implement the following methods to minimize erosion from slopes: ▪ Disturb existing slopes only when necessary ▪ Minimize cut-and-fill areas to reduce slope lengths ▪ Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes ▪ Provide benches or terraces on high cut-and-fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows; ▪ Round and shape slopes to reduce concentrated flow ▪ Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels. • Protect slopes and channels. The BMPs shall: ○ Minimize disturbances to natural drainages. ○ Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes. ○ Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. ○ Stabilize permanent channel crossings. ○ Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts,

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Mitigation Measure	**FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council.** Provide funding for Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~locally based~~ FireSafe Council with a clarified focus of coordinating a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Evacuation Plan. Funding for the Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council will enable this newly formed organization a means to proactively complete these plans, provisions for applying for grant funding, and ultimately, for implementing fuel reduction and evacuation plans. Funding will be a lump sum, one-time amount with SDG&E providing fair share of CWPP and Evacuation Plan preparation. ~~(e.g., Campo/Lake Moreno FireSafe Council) to prepare or implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The funding will be determined in conjunction with the local fire authority's input, the specified fuel reduction project priorities identified by the FireSafe Council, and in consideration of the funding amount provided under Mitigation Measure FF-3.~~
Location	Funds to be allocated for hazard reduction projects within the nearest jurisdiction/FireSafe Council boundary with assets to be protected.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	County/Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County~~ FireSafe Council verifies project contributions.
Effectiveness Criteria	Funds are deposited. Community Wildfire Protection Plan is prepared and/or hazard reduction projects are initiated and completed.
Responsible Agency	~~San Diego County~~Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council monitors SDG&E's fund contributions~~.~~
Timing	Prior to construction, one-time, lump sum~~Annually to correspond with funding of Rural Fire Protection District Development Agreement.~~
Mitigation Measure	**FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan.** All areas disturbed during construction activities that will not be continuously included in the long-term maintenance access right-of-way (ROW) will be provided native plant restoration in order to prevent non-native, weedy plants from establishing. Disturbed areas that will be included in the long-term maintenance program will not be revegetated as any plants that establish in these areas will be removed on an ongoing (at least annual) basis. Mitigation Measure FF-7 corresponds with Mitigation Measure Bio-1d and is not a duplicative plan but will be implemented under the biological monitoring program. It directs that the temporary disturbance areas will be revegetated with native plants common to the area through direction detailed in a Habitat Restoration Plan. The Habitat Restoration Plan will be prepared to restore native habitat and to reduce the potential for non-native plant establishment. The restoration plan will incorporate a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan to assist in restoring the construction area to the prior vegetated state and lessen the possibility of establishment of non-native, flammable plant species. A copy of the Revegetation Plan will be provided to the CPUC and BLM.
Location	All disturbed areas of ECO Substation, access roadway and work areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM to verify that restoration plan has been submitted and is implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Restoration plan will designate monitoring frequency and duration and success criteria.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM.
Timing	Plan submitted to CPUC and BLM for review 90 days prior to energizing the substation and related facilities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**FF-1: Develop and ~~I~~implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan**. ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ Tule Wind, LLC shall develop a multiagency Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CAL FIRE,

Impact Tule-FF-1

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-1 (Cont.)		SDRFPD, and SDCFA. Tule Wind, LLC shall monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan. ~~for the Tule Wind Project and monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan. Plan reviewers shall include the following: CAL FIRE, and SDCFA. Pacific Wind Development shall provide a draft copy of this plan to each listed agency at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities. Comments on the plan shall be provided by Pacific Wind Development to all other participants, and Pacific Wind Development shall resolve each comment in consultation with CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA.~~ The final plan will be approved by the commenting agencies prior to the initiation of construction activities ~~and provided to~~by Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development for implementation during all construction activities.~~ At minimum, the plan will include the following: • Procedures for minimizing potential ignition ○ vegetation clearing ○ fuel modification establishment ○ parking requirements ○ smoking restrictions ○ hot work restrictions • Red Flag Warning restrictions • Fire coordinator role and responsibility • Fire suppression equipment on site at all times work is occurring • Requirements of Title 14 of the CCR, Article 8 #918 "Fire Protection" for private land portions • Access Road widening (28-foot County roads, 18-foot-wide spur roads) • Applicable components of the SDG&E Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice (2009) • Emergency response and reporting procedures • Emergency contact information • Worker education materials; kick-off and tailgate meeting schedules • Other information as provided by CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, California State Land Commission (CSLC), BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, San Diego County~~and Tribal Governments~~ Additional restrictions will include the following: • During the construction phase of the project, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall implement ongoing fire patrols. Tule Wind, LLC shall maintain fire patrols during construction hours and for 1 hour after end of daily construction and hotwork~~during the fire season as defined each year by local, state, and federal fire agencies. These dates vary from year to year, generally occurring from late spring through dry winter periods~~. • Fire Suppression Resource Inventory – In addition to 14 CCR ~~Title 14,~~ 918.1(a), (b), and (c), Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall update in writing the 24-hour contact information and on-site fire suppression equipment, tools, and personnel list on a quarterly basis and provide it to the Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, and CAL FIRE • ~~During~~ During Red Flag Warning events, as issued daily by the National Weather Service in SRAs and LRAs, and when the USFS Project Activity Level is Very High on Cleveland National Forest (as appropriate), all non-essential, non-emergency construction and maintenance activities shall cease or be required to operate under a Hot Work Procedure (see APM TULE-PDF-1). ~~Exception for transmission line testing: A transmission line may be tested, one time only, if the loss of another transmission facility could lead to system instability or cascading outages.~~

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-1 (Cont.)		• ~~Utility~~ Tule Wind, LLC and contractor personnel shall be informed of changes to the Red Flag event status and Project Activity Level as stipulated by CAL FIRE and Cleveland National Forest. • All construction crews and inspectors shall be provided with radio and cellular telephone access that is operational ~~along the entire length~~throughout the project area ~~of the approved route~~ to allow for immediate reporting of fires. Communication pathways and equipment shall be tested and confirmed operational each day prior to initiating construction activities at each construction site. All fires shall be reported to the fire agencies with jurisdiction in the project area immediately upon ignition. • Each crew member shall be trained in fire prevention, initial attack firefighting, and fire reporting. Each member shall carry at all times a laminated card listing pertinent telephone numbers for reporting fires and defining immediate steps to take if a fire starts. Information on contact cards shall be updated and redistributed to all crewmembers as needed, and outdated cards destroyed, prior to the initiation of construction activities on the day the information change goes into effect. • Each member of the construction crew shall be trained and equipped to extinguish small fires with hand-held fire extinguishers in order to prevent them from growing into more serious threats. Each crew member shall at all times be within 100 yards of a vehicle containing equipment necessary for fire suppression as outlined in the final Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan. • Water storage tanks (APM TULE-PDF-7) shall be installed and operational at the time of start of construction, except where construction of new access roads is necessary to reach the SDRFPD's preferred location for the water tank, in which case the water tank will be installed along with access road construction. Tule Wind, LLC will provide a draft copy of the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan to CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA for comment a minimum of 90 days prior to the start of any construction activities. The comments will be provided back to Tule Wind, LLC and revisions to the plan will address each comment to the satisfaction of the commenting agency. The final plan will be approved by CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA with input from the BLM, County of San Diego, California State Lands Commission, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, as desired, prior to the initiation of construction activities and provided to the Tule Wind, LLC for implementation during all construction prior to the initiation of construction activities. All construction work on the Tule Wind Project shall follow the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan guidelines and commitments. ~~Pacific Wind Development shall fully implement the plan during all construction and maintenance activities. All construction work on the Tule Wind Project shall follow the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan guidelines and commitments, and plan contents are to be incorporated into the standard construction contracting agreements for the construction of the Tule Wind Project. Primary plan enforcement implementation responsibility shall remain withPacific Wind Development and monitored by CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA.~~
	Location	At project wind generation site, access roads, work areas, and along entire Tule Wind Project site.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, BIA, and~~/or~~ Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed), and USFS (as appropriate) will review ~~Pacific Wind~~Tule Wind, LLC's ~~Development's~~ Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan and ensure its implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the plan. Quarterly updates to agencies. Work stoppage during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Coordination with fire authority.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-1 (Cont.)

Responsible Agency	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS.
Timing	Minimum 90 days prior to construction for draft of Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan. Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final plan. Plan in effect throughout construction.
Mitigation Measure	**FF-2: Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to Create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational ~~and~~ Maintenance Plan**. The ~~R~~revised plan will address the Tule Wind Project and will be implemented during all operational ~~and~~ maintenance work associated with the project for the life of the project. Important fire safety concepts that will be included in this document are as follows: ~~Focused Fire Protection Plan content applicable to the Tule Wind Project's ongoing operation~~ • Guidance on where maintenance activities may occur (non-vegetated areas, cleared access roads, and work pads that are approved as part of the project design plans) • Fuel modification buffers required by the FPP • When vegetation work will occur (prior to any other work activity) • Timing of vegetation clearance work to reduce likelihood of ignition and or fire spread • Coordination procedures with fire authority • Integration of the project's Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan content • Personnel training and fire suppression equipment. Prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project, Tule Wind, LLC will install a skid-mounted Type VI firefighting unit with at least 100 gallons water capacity and a pump rate of approximately 25-30 gallons per minute into two of its operations and maintenance pick-up trucks. In addition, also prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project, Tule Wind, LLC personnel will undergo training by SDRFPD personnel, or another entity certified to conduct such training, on the proper use of Type VI firefighting equipment to fight incipient fires. • Red Flag Warning restrictions for operational ~~and~~ maintenance work • Fire safety coordinator role as manager of fire prevention and protection procedures, coordinator with fire authority and educator • Communication protocols • Incorporation of CAL FIRE, San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA reviewed and approved Response Plan mapping and assessment. • Other information as provided by CAL FIRE, San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, ~~Tribal Governments~~BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will provide a draft copy of the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan to the agencies listed previously for comment a minimum of 90 days prior to the start of any construction activities. The comments will be provided back to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ and plan revisions will address each comment to the satisfaction of the commenting agency. The final plan will be approved by the commenting agencies prior to energizing the project and provided to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ for implementation during all operation ~~and~~al maintenance activities.
Location	At Tule Wind Project site, access roads/work areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, BIA, Ewiipaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS will review and provide comment, and CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA will approve ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's revised Fire Plan for Electric Standard Practice. BLM and San Diego County will verify adoption of plan.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-1 (Cont.)	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the plan. Quarterly updates to agencies. Work stoppage during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Ongoing coordination with Fire Authority.
	Responsible Agency	CAL FIRE, ~~Rural Fire Protection District, SDFCA~~SDRFPD, SDCFA, BLM, ~~Tribal~~ BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~Governments~~, and CSLC.
	Timing	Review and approval of plan minimum 90 days prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project. Revision every 5 years thereafter.
Impact Tule-FF-2	**Mitigation Measure**	**FF-3: ~~Development Agreement with~~Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA).** Through a development agreement with SDRFPD and SDCFA, Tule Wind, LLC will ~~P~~provide funding for the training and acquisition of necessary firefighting equipment and services to ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA to improve the response and firefighting effectiveness near wind turbines, electrical transmission lines, and aerial infrastructure based on project fire protection needs. ~~Although not implementable on BLM or other federal land, the local fire authority will respond through mutual aid to wildfires within its jurisdiction, regardless of land ownership designation.~~ Funding would be provided through a Development Agreement with ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPA and SDCFA~~.~~ Assistance by Tule Wind, LLC shall provide funding for one SDCFA Fire Code Specialist II position to enforce existing fire code requirements, including but not limited to implementing required fuel management requirements (e.g., defensible space), in priority areas to be identified by the SDCFA for the life of the project. All fuel management activities shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15304 (i), which indicates that the minor land alternation activities will not have a significant effect on the environment, as the activities will not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. In addition, Tule Wind, LLC is to provide funding to allow SDCFA to employ up to four volunteer/reserve firefighters as part-time code inspectors on a stipend basis for up to 90 days per year for the life of the project. The funding for the SDCFA Fire Code Specialist II position and the four volunteer/reserve firefighters as part-time code inspectors will be provided through proportional contributions, to be determined by the CPUC and BLM, from Tule Wind, LLC (and the other applicants) to the SDCFA prior to construction. ~~The Development Agreement would include, but not be limited to, the following items as agreed upon by Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, and the applicant:~~ ~~Funding toward purchase of a Type I (or other) fire engine equipped for potential project-related fires (i.e., foam capability).~~ ~~Funding as required by standard Fire District fee schedule~~ ~~Foam concentrate supply of 450 gallons, foam education equipment, and nozzles on mobile trailer.~~
	Location	At Tule Wind Project, access roadway/work.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA verifies Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ contributes to fund established by the development agreement.. SDRFPD/SDCFA verifies position(s) are filled.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Agreement is finalized. Annual contributions are made according to agreement between Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ and ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA. Hiring of position(s) complete Equipment is acquired and put “online”.
	Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District/SDCFA.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)	Timing	Development agreement funding ~~A~~annually or as otherwise agreed. New position(s) in place at beginning of construction and through life of the project.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-4: Customized Fire Protection Plan for Project.** A draft Fire Protection Plan will be submitted to SDRFPD and SDCFA at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities. Comments on the draft FPPs shall be provided to the Tule Wind, LLC and the Tule Wind, LLC shall resolve each comment in consultation with SDRFPD and SDCFA. The final FPP shall be approved prior to the initiation of construction activities. The FPP will ~~to~~ include, at minimum, the following: • San Diego County FPP Content Requirements (http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/docs/Fire-Report-Format.pdf~~http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/dplu/docs/Fire-Report-Format.pdf~~) • Rural Fire Protection District Content Requirements ○ Provisions for fire safety and prevention ○ Water supply ○ Fire suppression/detection systems – built-in detection system with notification ○ Secondary containment ○ Site security and access ○ Emergency shut-down provisions ○ Fuel modification plan ○ Access road widths and surfacing ○ Emergency drill participation. • Emergency evacuation plan • Integration into plans created to satisfy Mitigation Measures FF-1 and FF-2. The Tule Wind Project FPP will be incorporated into MM FF-1, the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan, and MM FF-2, the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice (2009) Operational Maintenance Plan. The Customized Fire Protection Plan will incorporate clarifications and additional Tule Wind Project APMs described in Section B of this EIR/EIS. The Final FPP for the Tule Wind Project is to be approved by SDRFPD and SDCFA prior to initiation of construction. The current FPP for the Tule Wind Project is available on the CPUC website: http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/ECOSUB.htm. ~~The FPP will incorporate additional APMs described in Section B.4.4 of this EIR/EIS.~~
	Location	Applicable to Tule Wind Project site, access roads, and work areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and County verify FPP is prepared and approved by Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
	Effectiveness Criteria	FPP is created. FPP requirements are implemented project wide.
	Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District/SDCFA
	Timing	Draft FPP incorporated into EIR/EIS submittal. Findings incorporated into Plans created to satisfy Mitigation Measures FF-1 and FF-2. Comments provided to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ a minimum of 60 days prior to scheduled start of construction. Final FPP completed a minimum of 30 days prior to the scheduled start of construction. Plan applicable for life of project.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-5: Wind Turbine Generator Fire Protection Systems.** Fire detection, warning, and suppression systems for each wind turbine generator will include ~~the latest~~modern technology and will address, at minimum, the following: • Use of non-combustible or difficult to ignite materials

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

		• Early fire detection and warning systems • ~~Frequent maintenance~~Maintenance according to manufacturer specification • Auto switch-off and complete disconnection from the power supply system • Ongoing hazard/fire safety training for staff • Automatic fire extinguishing systems in the nacelle of each wind turbine (stationary, inert gas, or similar). Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will implement this technology through the wind turbine manufacturer or an aftermarket supplier. • Non-combustible or high flash point lubricant oils.
	Location	At Tule Wind Project wind turbine locations.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA approve ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's Fire Protection System.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Fire suppression system approval by Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
	Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
	Timing	Prior to operation.
Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)	**Mitigation Measure**	**FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council.** Provide funding ~~for locally based~~for Boulevard/Jacumba\La Posta FireSafe Council ~~(e.g., Campo/Lake Moreno FireSafe Council)~~ with a clarified focus of coordinating a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Evacuation Plan. Funding for the Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council will enable this newly formed organization a means to proactively complete these plans, provisions for applying for grant funding, and ultimately, for implementing fuel reduction and evacuation plans. Funding will be a lump sum, one-time amount with Tule Wind, LLC providing fair share of CWPP and evacuation plan preparation. ~~to prepare or implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The funding will be determined in conjunction with the local fire authority's input, the specified fuel reduction project priorities identified by the FireSafe Council and in consideration of the funding amount provided under Mitigation Measure FF-3.~~
	Location	Funds to be allocated for hazard reduction projects within the nearest jurisdiction/FireSafe Council boundary with assets to be protected.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County~~ FireSafe Council verifies project contributions.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Funds are deposited. Community Wildfire Protection Plan and evacuation plan is prepared and/or hazard reduction projects are initiated and completed.
	Responsible Agency	Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County FireSafe~~ Council monitors ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's fund contributions
	Timing	~~Annually.~~Prior to construction, one-time lump sum.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan.** All areas disturbed during construction activities that will not be continuously included in the long-term maintenance access ROW will be provided native plant restoration in order to prevent non-native, weedy plants from establishing. Disturbed areas that will be included in the long-term maintenance program will not be revegetated as any plants that establish in these areas will be removed on an ongoing (at least annual) basis. Mitigation Measure FF-7 corresponds with Mitigation Measure Bio-1d and is not a duplicative plan but will be implemented under the biological monitoring program. It directs that the temporary disturbance areas will be revegetated with native plants common to the area through direction detailed in a Habitat Restoration Plan. The Habitat Restoration Plan will be prepared to restore native habitat and to reduce the potential for non-native plant

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)		establishment. The restoration plan will incorporate a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan to assist in restoring the construction area to the prior vegetated state and lessen the possibility of establishment of non-native, flammable plant species. A copy of the Revegetation Plan will be provided to the BLM and San Diego County. In addition, prior to the termination of the ROW authorization, a decommissioning plan will be developed and approved by the BLM and other agencies having jurisdiction. The decommissioning plan will include a site reclamation plan and monitoring program. As the wind facility is removed from the site, topsoil from all decommissioning activities will be salvaged and reapplied during final reclamation. All areas of disturbed soil will be reclaimed to native habitat conditions found naturally in the area.
	Location	At disturbed areas of Tule Wind Project site, access roadway, work areas (as appropriate).
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the restoration activities are being completed) to verify that restoration plan has been submitted and is implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Restoration plan will designate monitoring frequency and duration and success criteria.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for review 90 days prior to energizing the collector substation and related facilities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
	ESJ Gen Tie Project	
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-1: Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan.** . Energia Sierra Juarez (ESJ) U.S. Transmission, LLC shall develop a multiagency Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA. ~~for the~~ ESJ Gen-Tie Project shall ~~and~~ monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan. ~~Plan reviewers shall include CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and San Diego County Fire Authority, (SDCFA), and. ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC shall provide a draft copy of this plan to each listed agency at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities. Comments on the plan shall be provided by ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC to all other participants, and ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC shall resolve each comment in consultation with CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA.~~ The final plan will be approved by the CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA ~~commenting agencies~~ prior to the initiation of construction activities and shall be implemented during all construction activities by ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC~~nd provided to ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC for implementation during all construction activities~~. At minimum, the plan will include the following: • Procedures for minimizing potential ignition ○ vegetation clearing ○ fuel modification establishment ○ parking requirements ○ smoking restrictions ○ hot work restrictions • Red Flag Warning restrictions • Fire coordinator role and responsibility • Fire suppression equipment on site at all times work is occurring • Requirements of Title 14 of the CCR, Article 8 #918 “Fire Protection” • Applicable components of the SDG&E Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice (2009)

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-CUL-1	For each cultural or archaeological resource, a qualified archaeologist will clearly designate its boundaries with marker flags. The markers will not be distinguishable from other sensitive resources to be avoided.
TULE-CUL-2	The construction crew will be made aware of all areas to avoid, including cultural or archaeological site locations.
TULE-CUL-3	Construction activities will avoid any flagged cultural or archaeological resource sites.
TULE-CUL-4	Work will stop if cultural resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or nonhuman bone are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures. Treatment measures typically include development of avoidance strategies, capping with fill material, or mitigation of impacts through data recovery programs such as excavation or detailed documentation. The construction contractor and lead contractor compliance inspector will verify that work is halted until appropriate treatment measures are implemented.
TULE-CUL-5	If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission. If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there will be no further excavation of disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until: (1) the San Diego County corner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and (2) if the remains are of Native American origin, a) The descendants of the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the land owner of 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 Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98, or b) The Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant of the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.
TULE-PDF-1	Iberdrola Renewables will comply with the applicable sections in NFPA 51-B "Fire prevention during welding, cutting and other hot work" and CFC Chapter 26 "Welding and other Hot Work." During Red Flag Alerts, operations involving cutting, welding, thermit welding, brazing, soldering, grinding, thermal spraying, use of torches, or other similar activity during construction or maintenance activities will be conducted according to NFPA 51-B. Red Flag Warnings are issued by the U.S. National Weather Service based on humidity of less than or equal to 25 percent, temperature greater than 75 F degrees and a sustained wind average of 15 miles per hour or greater. The project area is located in the National Weather Service San Diego Mountain (CA 258) zone. Iberdrola Renewables will implement a Hot Work Procedure on-site to minimize the potential for fire ignition. Components of the Hot Work Procedure will include: • Prior to hot work activity commencing, the on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will monitor daily the National Weather Service Red Flag Alert system. • In the event of a Red Flag Alert, prior to hot work activity commencing, the on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will contact the local fire agency to determine the level of alert specific to the project area. • The on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will require all hot work to be conducted according to NFPA 51-B. • Iberdrola Renewables will require all employees and/or sub-contractors who perform hot work during Red Flag Alerts to be trained under the applicable sections of NFPA 51-B. • The on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will have the authority to modify hot work activities associated with construction and/or maintenance activities to the degree necessary to prevent fire ignition.

Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)

Table B-12 (Continued)

	APM No.	Description
Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)	TULE-PDF-4	The project will comply with the County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code, Section 96.1.3301.2, Explosives and Fireworks Applicability. The Fire Code requires a permit application to be issued prior to the start of blasting activities. Blasting activities shall be limited to Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or one-half hour before sunset, whichever occurs first, unless issuance of grant approval. Surrounding residents within 600 feet will be notified in writing within 600 feet of any major blast location or 300 feet from any minor blast location.
	TULE-PDF-5	As a standard practice, Iberdrola Renewables does not allow construction waste to accumulate. Waste associated with project construction will be contained in metal containers and/or designated cleared construction staging areas (large items). The metal containers and staging areas will be monitored and emptied on a regular basis.
Impact Tue-FF-2 (Cont.)	TULE-PDF-6	As part of the project construction and operations, chemicals such as oils and cleaners for turbines will be properly storage, used, and handled as regulated under the California Fire Code (CFC). Areas on the project site that store, use or handle these materials will be at least 50 feet from any building or turbine, and will have a fuel modification zone around them of at least 30 feet and will be constructed in compliance with the CFC. Dispensing of any motor vehicle fuels shall comply with the CFC. Spill control will be provided in all areas, and shall contain the contents of the largest container. Electrical systems shall comply with the CFC and with the National Electrical Code; NFPA 70, and with NFPA 497 where applicable. Grounding and bonding will be provided where necessary. Any transfer or dispensing pumps shall have a remote emergency shut down device 75 feet away. There shall be portable fire extinguishers with a minimum rating of 20 BC, located approximately 50 feet away and mounted on a visible post approximately 4 feet off ground. Safety signage shall be provided for any transfer/dispensing areas and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted.
	TULE-PDF-7	Based upon the *Estimate of Water Availability* memorandum (Geo-Logic Associates September 7, 2010 – Appendix B to the Applicant's Environmental Document), on the conservative peak water use requirements of 250,000 gallons per day (associated with road construction, concrete mixing and dust control activities), an estimated continuous supply of water (24-hours per day, 7 days per week) will be required from wells pumping at a cumulative continuous rate of 124 gpm. Although there are several wells on the project site, two wells on the project site have been identified as readily available for project use: 1. One well is located on Rough Acres Ranch approximately one to two miles north of I-8 between Ribbonwood Road and McCain Valley Road. Drilled in 2009, data provided on the well log for this well indicates that the estimated well yield is 60 gallons per minute (gpm); however, with the current pump in this well, the Ranch Manager indicates that the well produces at a rate of 50 gpm. A 72-hour constant rate aquifer pumping test was performed at this well at 50 gpm. Based on the current preliminary test data, there was very little response from pumping in the adjacent observation well, about 30 feet from the pumping well, and therefore it is reasonable to assume that sustained pumping at 50 gpm, at a minimum can be achieved from this well. Further, with a higher volume pump it may be possible to pump at greater volumes without significant impacts to other adjacent groundwater users; 2. One well is located on the Ewiiaapaayp Reservation, about 7 miles north of Interstate 8 on La Posta Road. A 72-hour constant rate aquifer pumping test was conducted at this well at 80 gpm. Based on the preliminary test results it is reasonable to assume that sustained pumping at 80 gpm is feasible at this well location. Therefore, based on the preliminary data from two recent pumping tests with a combined total pumping rate of 130 gpm, it is likely that the necessary water supply requirements for the project (124 gpm of continuous pumping, seven days a week) can be met from these two wells. There are four potential additional water supply sources available for the project. The State Correctional Facility is located about one half mile north of Interstate 8 off of McCain Road. This correctional facility maintains two wells with estimated production of 45 and 65 gpm. The Live Oak Springs Resort located south of Interstate 8 on Old Highway 80 about ¾-mile northwest of the intersection with Highway 94 may provide a

Table B-12 (Continued)

	APM No.	Description
		source of water supply. This resort (and water company) operates a well that pumps about 40,000 gallons per day (25 to 30 gpm) and maintains a 100,000 gallon pond, and two large tanks with an additional 50,000 gallons of storage capacity. They have committed to providing 40,000 for immediate use and up to 80,000 gallons per day with additional storage tanks (pers. comm., September 8, 2010); equivalent to 28 to 55 gpm. The Jacumba Community Service District (CSD) also has indicated that their well produces 200 gpm and they will commit up to 40,000 gallons per day to the project (pers. comm., September 8, 2010); equivalent to about 28 gpm. Finally, the City of El Centro has indicated that they are willing to sell wastewater plant effluent to the project for use during the construction phase. The available on-site groundwater can provide the required project water requirements through continuous pumping at a rate of 124 gpm. Current pumping test results indicate at least 130 gpm can be achieved from the two tested wells, and potential greater volumes with a higher volume pump at the Rough Acres Ranch test well. However, with off-site water from the State Correctional Facility, Live Oak Springs Resort, and Jacumba CSD for purchase, an additional 80,000 to 120,000 gallons of water per day, or approximately 55 to 83 gpm of water could be available to support the project water supply needs; ample water for the nine-month construction period. With these additional off-site sources, the combined on-site and off-site water could be equivalent to an estimated 213 gpm could be made available in support of the project. If a fire were to occur in the project area, construction activities utilizing ground water would cease and the groundwater available from these sources could be used for firefighting purposes. In addition, based on informal conversations with the staff members of the various fire agencies and other sources would be utilized for firefighting purposes (HDR staff, Pers. Comm.). Iberdrola Renewables will provide four (4) additional water tanks to the SDRFPD to place at strategic locations throughout the site. The tanks will be installed and maintained by BR, with SDRFPD maintaining adequate water levels for fire protection services. The water tanks will provide a supplemental water source that can be utilized for additional fire suppression for the community of Boulevard and BLM lands that have limited access to water. The same wells will provide the source of water during operations. When the project turbines become operational, only a limited quantity of water will be required, estimated at 2,500 gallons per day to supply the operations and maintenance building services and support staff.
Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)	TULE-PDF-8	A Fire and Emergency Protection Services Agreement for the project shall be executed between Iberdrola Renewables and the SDRFPD, and other agencies as appropriate. The Agreement shall be executed by all parties prior to commencement of construction of the project. The purpose of the Agreement is to fund the employment and training of personnel, and acquisition and maintenance of equipment to provide fire and emergency protection services for the project. The Agreement will describe the scope of services to be provided by the SDRFPD, and other agencies as appropriate, and will be maintained throughout the life of the project. Iberdrola Renewables will educate the construction crew and maintenance employees as to potential dangers that may occur during construction and maintenance of the project. To reduce the possibility of fire ignition during hot work, Iberdrola Renewables will implement the Hot Work Procedure and coordinate with local fire authority regarding the specific conditions in the project area. The PDFs discussed in Section 3.6 will minimize the risk of ignition sources; therefore, the project's contribution to this impact is less than cumulatively considerable.
	TULE-PDF-9	The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines as well as the 138 kV transmission lines will be designed in accordance with CPUC GO 95 "Rules For Overhead Electric Line Construction" and the current edition of the NESC to ensure sufficient clearance between conductors and vegetation to prevent contact. For example, the 138kV transmission line will have a minimum clearance from the conductor to the ground of 30 feet and the 34.5 kV overhead collector lines will have a minimum of 18.5 feet. Although, IBR's standard practice is to place the lines at a greater distance apart (e.g., 25 feet). Based on regular visual inspections, vegetation removal and management will be conducted below the lines to ensure this clearance is maintained.
	TULE-PDF-10	The area within the project substation, which will contain transformers, capacitors, and other electrical components, will be cleared of vegetation, graveled, and maintained vegetation free. In addition, a 5-foot wide area outside the substation fence will be cleared and graveled. A 15-foot diameter area around transformers

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	located at turbine towers will be cleared and graveled. Additional fuel management will occur for a balance of 100 feet from the turbine base. No switching devices with moving parts (fused cutouts, switches, reclosers) will be located on the poles. This removes a potential ignition source from arcing. Equipment within the substation, including transformers, will be protected in compliance with NFPA 850 and the CFC. Fire fighting foam concentrate will be required at the substation location in the event of an oil fire.
TULE-PDF-11	The design of the power lines will comply with APLIC "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines" which is the industry standard developed to minimize avian contact with power lines. Bird caused flashovers are very unlikely for the project because the energized 1384 kV conductors will have minimum distances of 30 vertical feet to the ground and 12 horizontal feet apart, and the 34.5 kV overhead collector lines will have a minimum distance of 18.5 feet vertical feet and 5 feet horizontal feet apart.
TULE-PDF-12	The lines and associated facilities will be designed in accordance with CPUC GO 95 "Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction" and the current edition of the NESC to ensure the design minimizes the potential for inadvertent conductor contact.
TULE-PDF-13	Self-supporting steel poles will be utilized for the 138 kV transmission line. Steel and wood are being considered for 34.5 kV overhead collector system poles. If guy wires and anchors are used, they will be rated for a minimum of 150% of expected loading. This design approach eliminates the most likely cause of pole collapse, which is failure of a guy wire and/or anchor.
TULE-PDF-14	Periodic visual inspection of the 138 kV transmission line will occur and washing will occur on an "as needed" basis as determined by the visual inspections.
TULE-PDF-15	Electrical collection and transmission system and turbines will include the required FAA and CAL FIRE lighting and markings.
TULE-PDF-16	*Nacelle Fire Risk Reduction* 1. *Up-Tower* – Turbines with electrical (medium-voltage) equipment in the nacelle have a number of safety devices to detect electrical arc and smoke. For example, the turbine design being considered for the project include the following fire detection components ~~are included and~~ that will be mounted on key power cables within the nacelle: • Smoke detectors; • Arc-flash sensors; ~~and~~ • Over-current sensing transducers; and • Portable fire extinguishers.~~.~~ Should any of these devices register an out-of-range condition, the device immediately commands a shutdown of the turbine and will disengage it from the electrical collection system and send a notice through the SCADA system to the ECC in Portland, Oregon. The entire turbine is electrically protected by current-limiting switchgear that is installed inside the base of the tower. The project will be operated and maintained by approximately 12 permanent full-time employees, who will monitor the wind turbines during normal business hours. In addition, Iberdrola Renewables' NCC in Portland, Oregon monitors and can control all of Iberdrola Renewables' wind turbines through the SCADA and is staffed 24 hours a day. Primary communications with the wind farm is via Telco T1 lines, and all plants have satellite backup capability. The NCC has the ability to control each turbine individually, as well as control the substation. Should any out-of-range issue occur at the project, the NCC will contact the sites' dedicated on-call person to deploy to the site to investigate and/or call emergency services if warranted by the type of out-of-range signal transmitted to the NCC. *Down-Tower* – This type of turbine being considered for the project has the electrical components installed in metal cabinets inside the base of the tower, and a low-voltage-to-medium-voltage transformer installed adjacent to the ~~transformer~~tower. In this configuration, the probability of an uncontained

Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)

Table B-12 (Continued)

	APM No.	Description
Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)		electrical fire in the nacelle is extremely remote, as there are no combustible materials inside the tower. However, this turbine style still has the same risk of a fire associated with electrical components as the Up-Tower style does. ~~the same risk of a fire associated with electrical components exists.~~ As with the other turbine type, a tower-based circuit breaker electrically protects the entire machine. This location will also have supervised smoke detectors. The potential for fire ignition in the nacelle due to blade over speed, wind or vibration is limited due to the design of the turbine blades, which are equipped with a pitch system that allows the blades to be rotated in order to control and stop the turbine in high wind conditions. As back-up to the three independent blade pitch systems, the turbines are equipped with a mechanical breaking system. In addition, turbines are equipped with vibrations sensors that automatically shut the turbines down if vibrations exceed the normal operating conditions. ~~The down-tower turbine type will include similar fire detection, fire suppression, and safety features in the nacelle as the up-tower turbine type (e.g., smoke detectors, arc flash mitigation relays and over-current protection), however, fire suppression on the down-tower transformer is unnecessary due to the enclosed conditions of the turbine and improved fire access to the site. For the down-tower turbine type, there is a very low potential of an electrical fire escaping the turbine and causing a wildland fire.~~ ~~In addition, a potential fire risk associated with wind turbines is improperly installed electrical equipment (e.g., technical defects or components in the power electronics, failure of power switches, failure of control electronics, high electrical resistance caused by insufficient contact surface with electrical connections, such as loose connections, insufficient electrical protection concept with respect to the identification of insulation defects and the selectivity of switch-off units, no pole mounted disconnected switches, inadequate surge protection, inadequate grounding due to incorrect design or improper installation).~~ If fire ignition occurred within the Up-Tower or Down-Tower turbine type due to improperly installed electrical equipment, the fire protection and prevention features identified above would be triggered and the device that registered an out-of-range condition would immediately shutdown and an alarm would be indicated on the wind farm SCADA as well as on screens at Iberdrola Renewables' NCC in Portland, Oregon. In addition, signage will be posted at the NCC to call a 10 digit 24/7 landline phone number to emergency dispatch center in San Diego County in t~~e4~~he case of an emergency.
	TULE-PDF-17	~~Although a final decision on the type of wind turbine has not been made, the majority of turbine manufacturers have imbedded "grounding" systems within the turbine blades to prevent ignition of a fire due to lighting.~~ All wind turbine models being considered for this project will incorporate blade lightning protection systems. In general, these systems consist of air-receptors on various locations along the length of the blade, ground-conducting straps in the hub, nacelle, and tower, lightning detection tell-tale circuit cards, and tower grounding to earth. As mentioned earlier, Iberdrola Renewables has nearly 50 million operating hours on its U.S. fleet, and over that time lightning-induced fire has not occurred. To provide separation of installed equipment from combustible vegetation, gravel will be placed in and around substation, O&M building, wind turbines, and transformers. The project proposes up to a 200-foot cleared area around each turbine depending on the site topography at the time of construction. Upon completion of construction, with the exception of an area 60 feet in diameter (gravel up to a 10-foot radius to provide surface stabilization), the 200-foot cleared area would be revegetated with fire safe (non-combustible), low fuel vegetation, in a spacing and height configuration consistent with fire agency standard practices for a distance necessary to provide a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management from the turbine base and/or transformer. The impact analysis in the environmental document assumes a permanent impact to a 200-foot radius around each turbine. Fuel management would be performed annually prior to May 1 and more often as needed.
	TULE-PDF-18	• No off-road vehicle use would be necessary because all wind turbine and associated project components (e.g., substation and O&M building) will be located in cleared areas. As part of the project design, existing access roads will be improved and new access roads are proposed that meet the requirements of the County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (2009) where they occur on County lands with the exception of spurs that serve turbines only.

Table B-12 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)

APM No.	Description
	• Hot Work Procedure (PDF-1). • Construction, Operations, and Maintenance Fire Prevention/Protection Plan (PDF-2). • Road maintenance activities requiring the use of grading equipment will be suspended during red flag events. • Permanently assigned project vehicles will carry, as a minimum, a fire extinguisher, shovel, and two-way-radio.
TULE-PDF-19	No vehicle will be idle or parked in areas of combustible fuels, such as brush or grass. All wind turbine and associated project components (e.g., substation and O&M building) are located in cleared areas. As part of the project design, existing access roads will be improved and new access roads are proposed.
TULE-PDF-20	Portable equipment powered by two cycle engines or capable of producing significant exhaust heat will be located within the 200-foot radius surrounding the turbine in which vegetative fuel reduction will take place.
TULE-PDF-21	Work on energized equipment will be avoided whenever possible. Personnel performing work on energized equipment will be trained in applicable OSHA and other safety requirements.
TULE-PDF-22	Smoking is limited to cleared areas around the O&M building.
TULE-PDF-23	As part of the project design, existing access roads will be improved and new access roads are proposed that meet the requirements of the County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (2009) where they occur on County lands with the exception of spurs that serve turbines only. These improvements will have the effect of decreasing fire response times to the project area and general area, in the event of a fire or other emergency. The proposed access road improvements will also improve public safety should a vegetation fire occur in the area by providing alternate routes of egress. Currently the only public exit road from the McCain Valley area is McCain Valley Road. The proposed connector road between Ribbonwood and McCain Valley Road is proposed as a private road; however, it will not be gated. As a result, this road will be available to the community in the event of an emergency. This road will be improved to meet County of San Diego private road standards. Additionally, the turbine roads will improve access allowing fire crews and tanker trucks faster initial response in the project area. Fire and other emergency vehicles will also be able to utilize the access roads to improve response times to remote areas. BLM roads or turbine roads that are proposed to be gated shall be provided with an approved Knox Box as discussed in Section 5.1 [of the Tule Wind Applicant's Environmental Document].
TULE-PDF-24	The O&M facility is the only new structure proposed that will include Iberdrola Renewables staff during business hours. The O&M building will include the PDF that provide fire prevention and protection. • The facility construction, including walls, penetrations through walls, doors, vents, roof, glazing and any skylights, will comply with the County Building Code (CBC) Wildland Urban Interface construction standards in Section 92.1.704, and Chapter 7-A of the CBC, and the CFC. • The O&M building will be located on a 5-acre site including a parking lot and will be surrounded by a 4-acre cleared area. The substation facility will have the required 3-acre graveled fenced cleared area around it and will have adequate spacing from transformers and other potential fire sources. The project will provide a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management. • Any batteries would comply with the requirements in the CFC and would have secondary containment and required ventilation to prevent build up of hydrogen gas. • Various occupancies in the building, as classified by the CBC, will have the required fire separations and will comply with the CFC and CBC for the type of occupancy and activities therein; for example, storage, or maintenance shop. • Sprinklers with exception of control room, which may have an alternative suppression system. Fire Sprinkler system will be supervised by Iberdrola Renewables' Portland Control center and to the offsite 24/7 alarm monitoring company. Determination will be made by Iberdrola Renewables as to supervision by the alarm monitoring company. Supervision to a Fire District approved remote alarm monitoring company required based on number of sprinkler heads. Twenty heads requires electrical supervision of all valves in system, pumps, water tank level, etc. CFC Section 903.4.

Table B-12 (Continued)

	APM No.	Description
Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)		• The SCADA monitoring system will have emergency power source at the O&M building, in addition to 24/7 monitoring at the NCC. Both Iberdrola Renewable's on-site staff and staff at the NCC will have the emergency contact information for the fire agencies, and will coordinate to make sure that the fire agencies will be called in the event of a fire or medical emergency. • The control room will be separated from remainder of building by 1-hour fire rated walls for fire safety and will have exterior exits. • The building will have smoke detectors, which are supervised in control room, activate an alarm on exterior of building, and are supervised to the NCC. Alarms may not be transmitted to the offsite 24/7 alarm monitoring company, so as to avoid false calls to 911 resulting in an unnecessary response. • The building will have a KNOX key box on exterior by main door for use by firefighters. Per the requirements of PRC 4291, *Reduction of Fire Hazards Around Buildings*, the project will provide 100 feet of fuel modification around all buildings, and is the primary mechanism for conducting fire prevention activities on property within CAL FIRE jurisdiction. In addition, Iberdrola Renewables will implement a brush management plan at its project O&M facility, turbine pads, and substation. This plan will be consistent with the following County Consolidated Fire Code: • Under the County Consolidated Fire Code, brush is to be modified within 100 feet (31 meters) of structures in radius, called defensible space (Section 4707.2a). There are two zones to be aware of when creating a defensible space for fire mitigation. • Zone 1, From structure out to a minimum of 50 feet: "The area within 50 feet (15 meters) of a building or structure shall be cleared of vegetation that is not fire resistant and/or replanted with fire-resistant plants" (County Fire Code Section 4707.2a). • Zone 2, Between 50 to 100 feet from structures: "In the area between 50 to 100 feet (15 to 31 meters) from a building all dead and dying vegetation shall be removed. Native vegetation may remain in this area provided that the vegetation is modified so that combustible vegetation does not occupy more than 50 percent of the square footage of this area" (County Fire Code, Section 4707.2a).
	TULE-PDF-25	Transformers contain cooling oil, which can be ignited by an electrical arc. NFPA 850, including Section 10.5.2.6, provides recommendations for transformer protection. These recommendations will be followed. Transformers associated with the substation will be located approximately 50 feet from the O&M building and will be surrounded by a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management. The substation is proposed to be located adjacent to the O&M building on a 5-acre parcel and will be surrounded by a 3-acre graveled parcel providing a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management around the substation. Transformers will utilize fire walls for exposure protection and will have secondary containment to control any oil that could be released. The size of the containment must be adequate to contain the total amount of oil plus firefighting water for 15 minutes. NFPA 850 recommends 10 minutes however, per NFPA 11, foam delivery from hand lines assumes an application time frame of 15 minutes. Firefighting foam concentrate will be stored at substation for use by firefighters. Typically, a 3% Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) concentrate is used, and the application rate is 0.16 gpm/sq. ft. for 15 minutes from a firefighter hose line. In concept, the needed gpm flow rate for the hose lines is 250 gpm. This is subject to detailed design and size of the containment. Fire resistant oils can also be used if they do not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or other toxic materials. Prior to operations of the facility, actual design of the transformer fire protection measures will be determined by Iberdrola Renewables and submitted to SDRFPD and SDCFA for approval.
	TULE-PDF-26	Prevention and minimization of fire risk is a primary concern for Iberdrola Renewables. Other typical best management practices related to combustible storage that will be implemented on the project site include: • Minimizing accumulation of combustible material, only allow storage of flammable materials in fire rated cabinets, ensure all combustible waste material is collected and disposed of properly including the storage of oily rags in approved containers, maintain a list of potential fire hazards at the plant including how sources of ignition will be controlled for each of these potential hazards. • Perform periodic housekeeping inspections to find and mitigate any fire hazards found, ensure employees

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
Impact Tule-FF-2 (Cont.)	and sub-contractors are trained in fire prevention, and ensure employees are trained in the use of fire extinguishers. • Combustible storage and trash on site during construction and operation phases will be properly stored in a clear area with fuel modification around it, and be away from turbines and the substation. Such storage will be orderly and be removed from the site as soon as possible.
TULE-HAZ-1	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan. The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plan shall identify where hazardous materials and waste will be stored on-site, what spill prevention measures will be implemented, the location of spill kits, the appropriate spill response action for each material or waste, and procedures for notification to the appropriate authorities.
TULE-HAZ-2	Hazardous Materials Management Plan. The Hazardous Materials Management Plan shall include storage, use, transportation, and disposal procedures of each hazardous material anticipated to be used at the site. The plan will establish; inspection procedures, storage requirements, storage quantity limits, inventory control, nonhazardous product substitutes, and disposition of excess materials. The hazardous materials management plan will also identify requirements for notices to federal and local emergency response authorities, and will include emergency response plans.
TULE-HAZ-3	Waste Management Plan. The waste management plan shall determine waste procedures, waste storage locations, waste-specific management and disposal requirements, inspection procedures, and waste minimization procedures.
TULE-HYD-1	The project applicant will consult the Department of California Fish and Game guidelines and recommendations for culvert design so that culverts are appropriately sized and protected to prevent scour and sedimentation and ultimately ~~to~~ minimize the long-term ~~maintenance~~impacts to the natural streambed. The project design will meet a 10-year rain event to minimize the trapping of sediment
TULE-HYD-2	The project will follow the site design requirements outlined in the County of San Diego Storm Water Management Plan to limit the impacts to the project.
TULE-HYD-3	Maintain pre-development rainfall runoff characteristics: • Locate the project and road improvement alignments to avoid or minimize impacts to receiving waters or to increase the preservation of critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions. • Minimize the project impervious footprint. • Conserve natural areas. • Where landscape is proposed drain rooftops, impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails and patios into adjacent landscaping. • Design and locate roadway structures and bridges to reduce the amount of work in live streams and minimize the construction impacts. • Implement the following methods to minimize erosion from slopes: ○ Disturb existing slopes only when necessary; ○ Minimize cut and fill areas to reduce slope lengths; ○ Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes; ○ Provide benches or terraces on high cut and fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows; ○ Round and shape slopes to reduce concentrated flow; ○ Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels.
TULE-HYD-4	Protect slopes and channels: • Minimize disturbances to natural drainages. • Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes • Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. • Stabilize permanent channel crossings.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Mitigation Measure	**FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council.** Provide funding for Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~locally based~~ FireSafe Council with a clarified focus of coordinating a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Evacuation Plan. Funding for the Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council will enable this newly formed organization a means to proactively complete these plans, provisions for applying for grant funding, and ultimately, for implementing fuel reduction and evacuation plans. Funding will be a lump sum, one-time amount with SDG&E providing fair share of CWPP and Evacuation Plan preparation. ~~(e.g., Campo/Lake Moreno FireSafe Council) to prepare or implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The funding will be determined in conjunction with the local fire authority's input, the specified fuel reduction project priorities identified by the FireSafe Council, and in consideration of the funding amount provided under Mitigation Measure FF-3.~~
Location	Funds to be allocated for hazard reduction projects within the nearest jurisdiction/FireSafe Council boundary with assets to be protected.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	County/Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County~~ FireSafe Council verifies project contributions.
Effectiveness Criteria	Funds are deposited. Community Wildfire Protection Plan is prepared and/or hazard reduction projects are initiated and completed.
Responsible Agency	~~San Diego County~~Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council monitors SDG&E's fund contribution~~s~~.
Timing	Prior to construction, one-time, lump sum~~Annually to correspond with funding of Rural Fire Protection District Development Agreement.~~
Mitigation Measure	**FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan.** All areas disturbed during construction activities that will not be continuously included in the long-term maintenance access right-of-way (ROW) will be provided native plant restoration in order to prevent non-native, weedy plants from establishing. Disturbed areas that will be included in the long-term maintenance program will not be revegetated as any plants that establish in these areas will be removed on an ongoing (at least annual) basis. Mitigation Measure FF-7 corresponds with Mitigation Measure Bio-1d and is not a duplicative plan but will be implemented under the biological monitoring program. It directs that the temporary disturbance areas will be revegetated with native plants common to the area through direction detailed in a Habitat Restoration Plan. The Habitat Restoration Plan will be prepared to restore native habitat and to reduce the potential for non-native plant establishment. The restoration plan will incorporate a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan to assist in restoring the construction area to the prior vegetated state and lessen the possibility of establishment of non-native, flammable plant species. A copy of the Revegetation Plan will be provided to the CPUC and BLM.
Location	All disturbed areas of ECO Substation, access roadway and work areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CPUC and BLM to verify that restoration plan has been submitted and is implemented.
Effectiveness Criteria	Restoration plan will designate monitoring frequency and duration and success criteria.
Responsible Agency	CPUC/BLM.
Timing	Plan submitted to CPUC and BLM for review 90 days prior to energizing the substation and related facilities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
Tule Wind Project	
Mitigation Measure	**FF-1: Develop and ~~i~~Implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan**. ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ Tule Wind, LLC shall develop a multiagency Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CAL FIRE,

Impact Tule-FF-3

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-3 (Cont.)		SDRFPD, and SDCFA. Tule Wind, LLC shall monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan. ~~for the Tule Wind Project and monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan. Plan reviewers shall include the following: CAL FIRE, and SDCFA. Pacific Wind Development shall provide a draft copy of this plan to each listed agency at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities. Comments on the plan shall be provided by Pacific Wind Development to all other participants, and Pacific Wind Development shall resolve each comment in consultation with CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA.~~ The final plan will be approved by the commenting agencies prior to the initiation of construction activities ~~and provided to~~by Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development for implementation during all construction activities.~~ At minimum, the plan will include the following: • Procedures for minimizing potential ignition ○ vegetation clearing ○ fuel modification establishment ○ parking requirements ○ smoking restrictions ○ hot work restrictions • Red Flag Warning restrictions • Fire coordinator role and responsibility • Fire suppression equipment on site at all times work is occurring • Requirements of Title 14 of the CCR, Article 8 #918 "Fire Protection" for private land portions • Access Road widening (28-foot County roads, 18-foot-wide spur roads) • Applicable components of the SDG&E Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice (2009) • Emergency response and reporting procedures • Emergency contact information • Worker education materials; kick-off and tailgate meeting schedules • Other information as provided by CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, California State Land Commission (CSLC), BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, San Diego County~~and Tribal Governments~~ Additional restrictions will include the following: • During the construction phase of the project, Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall implement ongoing fire patrols. Tule Wind, LLC shall maintain fire patrols during construction hours and for 1 hour after end of daily construction and hotwork~~during the fire season as defined each year by local, state, and federal fire agencies. These dates vary from year to year, generally occurring from late spring through dry winter periods~~. • Fire Suppression Resource Inventory – In addition to 14 CCR ~~Title 14,~~ 918.1(a), (b), and (c), Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ shall update in writing the 24-hour contact information and on-site fire suppression equipment, tools, and personnel list on a quarterly basis and provide it to the Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, and CAL FIRE • ~~During~~ During Red Flag Warning events, as issued daily by the National Weather Service in SRAs and LRAs, and when the USFS Project Activity Level is Very High on Cleveland National Forest (as appropriate), all non-essential, non-emergency construction and maintenance activities shall cease or be required to operate under a Hot Work Procedure (see APM TULE-PDF-1). ~~Exception for transmission line testing: A transmission line may be tested, one time only, if the loss of another transmission facility could lead to system instability or cascading outages.~~

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-3 (Cont.)		• ~~Utility~~ Tule Wind, LLC and contractor personnel shall be informed of changes to the Red Flag event status and Project Activity Level as stipulated by CAL FIRE and Cleveland National Forest. • All construction crews and inspectors shall be provided with radio and cellular telephone access that is operational ~~along the entire length~~throughout the project area ~~of the approved route~~ to allow for immediate reporting of fires. Communication pathways and equipment shall be tested and confirmed operational each day prior to initiating construction activities at each construction site. All fires shall be reported to the fire agencies with jurisdiction in the project area immediately upon ignition. • Each crew member shall be trained in fire prevention, initial attack firefighting, and fire reporting. Each member shall carry at all times a laminated card listing pertinent telephone numbers for reporting fires and defining immediate steps to take if a fire starts. Information on contact cards shall be updated and redistributed to all crewmembers as needed, and outdated cards destroyed, prior to the initiation of construction activities on the day the information change goes into effect. • Each member of the construction crew shall be trained and equipped to extinguish small fires with hand-held fire extinguishers in order to prevent them from growing into more serious threats. Each crew member shall at all times be within 100 yards of a vehicle containing equipment necessary for fire suppression as outlined in the final Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan. • Water storage tanks (APM TULE-PDF-7) shall be installed and operational at the time of start of construction, except where construction of new access roads is necessary to reach the SDRFPD's preferred location for the water tank, in which case the water tank will be installed along with access road construction. Tule Wind, LLC will provide a draft copy of the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan to CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA for comment a minimum of 90 days prior to the start of any construction activities. The comments will be provided back to Tule Wind, LLC and revisions to the plan will address each comment to the satisfaction of the commenting agency. The final plan will be approved by CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA with input from the BLM, County of San Diego, California State Lands Commission, BIA, and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, as desired, prior to the initiation of construction activities and provided to the Tule Wind, LLC for implementation during all construction prior to the initiation of construction activities. All construction work on the Tule Wind Project shall follow the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan guidelines and commitments. ~~Pacific Wind Development shall fully implement the plan during all construction and maintenance activities. All construction work on the Tule Wind Project shall follow the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan guidelines and commitments, and plan contents are to be incorporated into the standard construction contracting agreements for the construction of the Tule Wind Project. Primary plan enforcement implementation responsibility shall remain withPacific Wind Development and monitored by CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA.~~
	Location	At project wind generation site, access roads, work areas, and along entire Tule Wind Project site.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, BIA, and~~/or~~ Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the construction activities are being completed), and USFS (as appropriate) will review ~~Pacific Wind~~Tule Wind, LLC's ~~Development's~~ Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan and ensure its implementation.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the plan. Quarterly updates to agencies. Work stoppage during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Coordination with fire authority.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-3 (Cont.)

Responsible Agency	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS.
Timing	Minimum 90 days prior to construction for draft of Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan. Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final plan. Plan in effect throughout construction.
Mitigation Measure	**FF-2: Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to Create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational ~~and~~ Maintenance Plan**. The ~~R~~revised plan will address the Tule Wind Project and will be implemented during all operational ~~and~~ maintenance work associated with the project for the life of the project. Important fire safety concepts that will be included in this document are as follows: ~~Focused Fire Protection Plan content applicable to the Tule Wind Project's ongoing operation~~ • Guidance on where maintenance activities may occur (non-vegetated areas, cleared access roads, and work pads that are approved as part of the project design plans) • Fuel modification buffers required by the FPP • When vegetation work will occur (prior to any other work activity) • Timing of vegetation clearance work to reduce likelihood of ignition and or fire spread • Coordination procedures with fire authority • Integration of the project's Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan content • Personnel training and fire suppression equipment. Prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project, Tule Wind, LLC will install a skid-mounted Type VI firefighting unit with at least 100 gallons water capacity and a pump rate of approximately 25-30 gallons per minute into two of its operations and maintenance pick-up trucks. In addition, also prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project, Tule Wind, LLC personnel will undergo training by SDRFPD personnel, or another entity certified to conduct such training, on the proper use of Type VI firefighting equipment to fight incipient fires. • Red Flag Warning restrictions for operational ~~and~~ maintenance work • Fire safety coordinator role as manager of fire prevention and protection procedures, coordinator with fire authority and educator • Communication protocols • Incorporation of CAL FIRE, San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA reviewed and approved Response Plan mapping and assessment. • Other information as provided by CAL FIRE, San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, ~~Tribal Governments~~BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will provide a draft copy of the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan to the agencies listed previously for comment a minimum of 90 days prior to the start of any construction activities. The comments will be provided back to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ and plan revisions will address each comment to the satisfaction of the commenting agency. The final plan will be approved by the commenting agencies prior to energizing the project and provided to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ for implementation during all operation ~~and~~al maintenance activities.
Location	At Tule Wind Project site, access roads/work areas.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, BIA, Ewiipaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS will review and provide comment, and CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA will approve ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's revised Fire Plan for Electric Standard Practice. BLM and San Diego County will verify adoption of plan.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-3 (Cont.)	Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the plan. Quarterly updates to agencies. Work stoppage during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Ongoing coordination with Fire Authority.
	Responsible Agency	CAL FIRE, ~~Rural Fire Protection District, SDFCA~~SDRFPD, SDCFA, BLM, ~~Tribal~~ BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~Governments~~, and CSLC.
	Timing	Review and approval of plan minimum 90 days prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project. Revision every 5 years thereafter.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-3: ~~Development Agreement with~~Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA).** Through a development agreement with SDRFPD and SDCFA, Tule Wind, LLC will ~~P~~provide funding for the training and acquisition of necessary firefighting equipment and services to ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA to improve the response and firefighting effectiveness near wind turbines, electrical transmission lines, and aerial infrastructure based on project fire protection needs. ~~Although not implementable on BLM or other federal land, the local fire authority will respond through mutual aid to wildfires within its jurisdiction, regardless of land ownership designation.~~ Funding would be provided through a Development Agreement with ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPA and SDCFA~~.~~ Assistance by Tule Wind, LLC shall provide funding for one SDCFA Fire Code Specialist II position to enforce existing fire code requirements, including but not limited to implementing required fuel management requirements (e.g., defensible space), in priority areas to be identified by the SDCFA for the life of the project. All fuel management activities shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15304 (i), which indicates that the minor land alternation activities will not have a significant effect on the environment, as the activities will not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. In addition, Tule Wind, LLC is to provide funding to allow SDCFA to employ up to four volunteer/reserve firefighters as part-time code inspectors on a stipend basis for up to 90 days per year for the life of the project. The funding for the SDCFA Fire Code Specialist II position and the four volunteer/reserve firefighters as part-time code inspectors will be provided through proportional contributions, to be determined by the CPUC and BLM, from Tule Wind, LLC (and the other applicants) to the SDCFA prior to construction. ~~The Development Agreement would include, but not be limited to, the following items as agreed upon by Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, and the applicant:~~ ~~Funding toward purchase of a Type I (or other) fire engine equipped for potential project-related fires (i.e., foam capability).~~ ~~Funding as required by standard Fire District fee schedule~~ ~~Foam concentrate supply of 450 gallons, foam education equipment, and nozzles on mobile trailer.~~
	Location	At Tule Wind Project, access roadway/work.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA verifies Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ contributes to fund established by the development agreement.. SDRFPD/SDCFA verifies position(s) are filled.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Agreement is finalized. Annual contributions are made according to agreement between Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ and ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA. Hiring of position(s) complete Equipment is acquired and put “online”.
	Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District/SDCFA.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-3 (Cont.)	Timing	Development agreement funding Aannually or as otherwise agreed. New position(s) in place at beginning of construction and through life of the project.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-4: Customized Fire Protection Plan for Project.** A draft Fire Protection Plan will be submitted to SDRFPD and SDCFA at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities. Comments on the draft FPPs shall be provided to the Tule Wind, LLC and the Tule Wind, LLC shall resolve each comment in consultation with SDRFPD and SDCFA. The final FPP shall be approved prior to the initiation of construction activities. The FPP will ~~to~~ include, at minimum, the following: • San Diego County FPP Content Requirements (http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/docs/Fire-Report-Format.pdf~~http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/dplu/docs/Fire-Report-Format.pdf~~) • Rural Fire Protection District Content Requirements ○ Provisions for fire safety and prevention ○ Water supply ○ Fire suppression/detection systems – built-in detection system with notification ○ Secondary containment ○ Site security and access ○ Emergency shut-down provisions ○ Fuel modification plan ○ Access road widths and surfacing ○ Emergency drill participation. • Emergency evacuation plan • Integration into plans created to satisfy Mitigation Measures FF-1 and FF-2. The Tule Wind Project FPP will be incorporated into MM FF-1, the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan, and MM FF-2, the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice (2009) Operational Maintenance Plan. The Customized Fire Protection Plan will incorporate clarifications and additional Tule Wind Project APMs described in Section B of this EIR/EIS. The Final FPP for the Tule Wind Project is to be approved by SDRFPD and SDCFA prior to initiation of construction. The current FPP for the Tule Wind Project is available on the CPUC website: http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/ECOSUB.htm. ~~The FPP will incorporate additional APMs described in Section B.4.4 of this EIR/EIS.~~
	Location	Applicable to Tule Wind Project site, access roads, and work areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM and County verify FPP is prepared and approved by Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
	Effectiveness Criteria	FPP is created. FPP requirements are implemented project wide.
	Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District/SDCFA
	Timing	Draft FPP incorporated into EIR/EIS submittal. Findings incorporated into Plans created to satisfy Mitigation Measures FF-1 and FF-2. Comments provided to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ a minimum of 60 days prior to scheduled start of construction. Final FPP completed a minimum of 30 days prior to the scheduled start of construction. Plan applicable for life of project.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-5: Wind Turbine Generator Fire Protection Systems.** Fire detection, warning, and suppression systems for each wind turbine generator will include ~~the latest~~modern technology and will address, at minimum, the following: • Use of non-combustible or difficult to ignite materials

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-3 (Cont.)		• Early fire detection and warning systems • ~~Frequent maintenance~~Maintenance according to manufacturer specification • Auto switch-off and complete disconnection from the power supply system • Ongoing hazard/fire safety training for staff • Automatic fire extinguishing systems in the nacelle of each wind turbine (stationary, inert gas, or similar). Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will implement this technology through the wind turbine manufacturer or an aftermarket supplier. • Non-combustible or high flash point lubricant oils.
	Location	At Tule Wind Project wind turbine locations.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA approve ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's Fire Protection System.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Fire suppression system approval by Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
	Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
	Timing	Prior to operation.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council.** Provide funding ~~for locally based~~for Boulevard/Jacumba\La Posta FireSafe Council ~~(e.g., Campo/Lake Moreno FireSafe Council)~~ with a clarified focus of coordinating a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Evacuation Plan. Funding for the Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council will enable this newly formed organization a means to proactively complete these plans, provisions for applying for grant funding, and ultimately, for implementing fuel reduction and evacuation plans. Funding will be a lump sum, one-time amount with Tule Wind, LLC providing fair share of CWPP and evacuation plan preparation. ~~to prepare or implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The funding will be determined in conjunction with the local fire authority's input, the specified fuel reduction project priorities identified by the FireSafe Council and in consideration of the funding amount provided under Mitigation Measure FF-3.~~
	Location	Funds to be allocated for hazard reduction projects within the nearest jurisdiction/FireSafe Council boundary with assets to be protected.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County~~ FireSafe Council verifies project contributions.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Funds are deposited. Community Wildfire Protection Plan and evacuation plan is prepared and/or hazard reduction projects are initiated and completed.
	Responsible Agency	Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County FireSafe~~ Council monitors ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's fund contributions
	Timing	~~Annually.~~Prior to construction, one-time lump sum.
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan.** All areas disturbed during construction activities that will not be continuously included in the long-term maintenance access ROW will be provided native plant restoration in order to prevent non-native, weedy plants from establishing. Disturbed areas that will be included in the long-term maintenance program will not be revegetated as any plants that establish in these areas will be removed on an ongoing (at least annual) basis. Mitigation Measure FF-7 corresponds with Mitigation Measure Bio-1d and is not a duplicative plan but will be implemented under the biological monitoring program. It directs that the temporary disturbance areas will be revegetated with native plants common to the area through direction detailed in a Habitat Restoration Plan. The Habitat Restoration Plan will be prepared to restore native habitat and to reduce the potential for non-native plant

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

	Responsible Agency	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS.
	Timing	Minimum 90 days prior to construction for draft of Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan. Minimum 30 days prior to construction for final plan. Plan in effect throughout construction.
Impact Tule-FF-4	**Mitigation Measure**	**FF-2: Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to Create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational ~~and~~ Maintenance Plan**. The ~~R~~revised plan will address the Tule Wind Project and will be implemented during all operational ~~and~~ maintenance work associated with the project for the life of the project. Important fire safety concepts that will be included in this document are as follows: ~~Focused Fire Protection Plan content applicable to the Tule Wind Project's ongoing operation~~ • Guidance on where maintenance activities may occur (non-vegetated areas, cleared access roads, and work pads that are approved as part of the project design plans) • Fuel modification buffers required by the FPP • When vegetation work will occur (prior to any other work activity) • Timing of vegetation clearance work to reduce likelihood of ignition and or fire spread • Coordination procedures with fire authority • Integration of the project's Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan content • Personnel training and fire suppression equipment. Prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project, Tule Wind, LLC will install a skid-mounted Type VI firefighting unit with at least 100 gallons water capacity and a pump rate of approximately 25-30 gallons per minute into two of its operations and maintenance pick-up trucks. In addition, also prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project, Tule Wind, LLC personnel will undergo training by SDRFPD personnel, or another entity certified to conduct such training, on the proper use of Type VI firefighting equipment to fight incipient fires. • Red Flag Warning restrictions for operational ~~and~~ maintenance work • Fire safety coordinator role as manager of fire prevention and protection procedures, coordinator with fire authority and educator • Communication protocols • Incorporation of CAL FIRE, San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA reviewed and approved Response Plan mapping and assessment. • Other information as provided by CAL FIRE, San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, CSLC, ~~Tribal Governments~~BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS. Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will provide a draft copy of the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan to the agencies listed previously for comment a minimum of 90 days prior to the start of any construction activities. The comments will be provided back to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ and plan revisions will address each comment to the satisfaction of the commenting agency. The final plan will be approved by the commenting agencies prior to energizing the project and provided to Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ for implementation during all operation ~~and~~al maintenance activities.
	Location	At Tule Wind Project site, access roads/work areas.
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, BLM, BIA, Ewiipaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and USFS will review and provide comment, and CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA will approve ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's revised Fire Plan for Electric Standard Practice. BLM and San Diego County will verify adoption of plan.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-4 (Cont.)

Effectiveness Criteria	Approval and implementation of the plan. Quarterly updates to agencies. Work stoppage during Red Flag Warnings and Very High PAL. Ongoing coordination with Fire Authority.
Responsible Agency	CAL FIRE, ~~Rural Fire Protection District, SDFCA~~SDRFPD, SDCFA, BLM, ~~Tribal~~ BIA, Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians~~Governments~~, and CSLC.
Timing	Review and approval of plan minimum 90 days prior to energizing the Tule Wind Project. Revision every 5 years thereafter.
Mitigation Measure	**FF-3: ~~Development Agreement with~~Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA).** Through a development agreement with SDRFPD and SDCFA, Tule Wind, LLC will ~~P~~provide funding for the training and acquisition of necessary firefighting equipment and services to ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA to improve the response and firefighting effectiveness near wind turbines, electrical transmission lines, and aerial infrastructure based on project fire protection needs. ~~Although not implementable on BLM or other federal land, the local fire authority will respond through mutual aid to wildfires within its jurisdiction, regardless of land ownership designation.~~ Funding would be provided through a Development Agreement with ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPA and SDCFA~~.~~ Assistance by Tule Wind, LLC shall provide funding for one SDCFA Fire Code Specialist II position to enforce existing fire code requirements, including but not limited to implementing required fuel management requirements (e.g., defensible space), in priority areas to be identified by the SDCFA for the life of the project. All fuel management activities shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15304 (i), which indicates that the minor land alternation activities will not have a significant effect on the environment, as the activities will not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. In addition, Tule Wind, LLC is to provide funding to allow SDCFA to employ up to four volunteer/reserve firefighters as part-time code inspectors on a stipend basis for up to 90 days per year for the life of the project. The funding for the SDCFA Fire Code Specialist II position and the four volunteer/reserve firefighters as part-time code inspectors will be provided through proportional contributions, to be determined by the CPUC and BLM, from Tule Wind, LLC (and the other applicants) to the SDCFA prior to construction. ~~The Development Agreement would include, but not be limited to, the following items as agreed upon by Rural Fire Protection District, SDCFA, and the applicant:~~ ~~Funding toward purchase of a Type I (or other) fire engine equipped for potential project-related fires (i.e., foam capability).~~ ~~Funding as required by standard Fire District fee schedule~~ ~~Foam concentrate supply of 450 gallons, foam education equipment, and nozzles on mobile trailer.~~
Location	At Tule Wind Project, access roadway/work.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA verifies Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ contributes to fund established by the development agreement.. SDRFPD/SDCFA verifies position(s) are filled.
Effectiveness Criteria	Agreement is finalized. Annual contributions are made according to agreement between Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ and ~~Rural Fire Protection District~~SDRFPD/SDCFA. Hiring of position(s) complete Equipment is acquired and put “online”.
Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District/SDCFA.

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

	• Early fire detection and warning systems • ~~Frequent maintenance~~Maintenance according to manufacturer specification • Auto switch-off and complete disconnection from the power supply system • Ongoing hazard/fire safety training for staff • Automatic fire extinguishing systems in the nacelle of each wind turbine (stationary, inert gas, or similar). Tule Wind, LLC ~~Pacific Wind Development~~ will implement this technology through the wind turbine manufacturer or an aftermarket supplier. • Non-combustible or high flash point lubricant oils.
Location	At Tule Wind Project wind turbine locations.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA approve ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's Fire Protection System.
Effectiveness Criteria	Fire suppression system approval by Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
Responsible Agency	Rural Fire Protection District and SDCFA.
Timing	Prior to operation.
Mitigation Measure	**FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council.** Provide funding ~~for locally based~~for Boulevard/Jacumba\La Posta FireSafe Council ~~(e.g., Campo/Lake Moreno FireSafe Council)~~ with a clarified focus of coordinating a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and Evacuation Plan. Funding for the Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta FireSafe Council will enable this newly formed organization a means to proactively complete these plans, provisions for applying for grant funding, and ultimately, for implementing fuel reduction and evacuation plans. Funding will be a lump sum, one-time amount with Tule Wind, LLC providing fair share of CWPP and evacuation plan preparation. ~~to prepare or implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The funding will be determined in conjunction with the local fire authority's input, the specified fuel reduction project priorities identified by the FireSafe Council and in consideration of the funding amount provided under Mitigation Measure FF-3.~~
Location	Funds to be allocated for hazard reduction projects within the nearest jurisdiction/FireSafe Council boundary with assets to be protected.
Monitoring/Reporting Action	Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County~~ FireSafe Council verifies project contributions.
Effectiveness Criteria	Funds are deposited. Community Wildfire Protection Plan and evacuation plan is prepared and/or hazard reduction projects are initiated and completed.
Responsible Agency	Boulevard/Jacumba/La Posta ~~San Diego County FireSafe~~ Council monitors ~~Pacific Wind Development's~~Tule Wind, LLC's fund contributions
Timing	~~Annually.~~Prior to construction, one-time lump sum.
Mitigation Measure	**FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan.** All areas disturbed during construction activities that will not be continuously included in the long-term maintenance access ROW will be provided native plant restoration in order to prevent non-native, weedy plants from establishing. Disturbed areas that will be included in the long-term maintenance program will not be revegetated as any plants that establish in these areas will be removed on an ongoing (at least annual) basis. Mitigation Measure FF-7 corresponds with Mitigation Measure Bio-1d and is not a duplicative plan but will be implemented under the biological monitoring program. It directs that the temporary disturbance areas will be revegetated with native plants common to the area through direction detailed in a Habitat Restoration Plan. The Habitat Restoration Plan will be prepared to restore native habitat and to reduce the potential for non-native plant

Impact Tule-FF-4 (Cont.)

Table D.15-8 (Continued)

Impact Tule-FF-4 (Cont.)		establishment. The restoration plan will incorporate a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan to assist in restoring the construction area to the prior vegetated state and lessen the possibility of establishment of non-native, flammable plant species. A copy of the Revegetation Plan will be provided to the BLM and San Diego County. In addition, prior to the termination of the ROW authorization, a decommissioning plan will be developed and approved by the BLM and other agencies having jurisdiction. The decommissioning plan will include a site reclamation plan and monitoring program. As the wind facility is removed from the site, topsoil from all decommissioning activities will be salvaged and reapplied during final reclamation. All areas of disturbed soil will be reclaimed to native habitat conditions found naturally in the area.
	Location	At disturbed areas of Tule Wind Project site, access roadway, work areas (as appropriate).
	Monitoring/Reporting Action	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (depending on the jurisdiction where the restoration activities are being completed) to verify that restoration plan has been submitted and is implemented.
	Effectiveness Criteria	Restoration plan will designate monitoring frequency and duration and success criteria.
	Responsible Agency	BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
	Timing	Plan submitted BLM/San Diego County/CSLC/BIA/Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians for review 90 days prior to energizing the collector substation and related facilities. Restoration will be initiated at earliest opportunity upon completion of soil-disturbing activities.
	ESJ Gen Tie Project	
	Mitigation Measure	**FF-1: Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan.** . Energia Sierra Juarez (ESJ) U.S. Transmission, LLC shall develop a multiagency Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA. ~~for the~~ ESJ Gen-Tie Project shall ~~and~~ monitor construction activities to ensure implementation and effectiveness of the plan. ~~Plan reviewers shall include CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and San Diego County Fire Authority, (SDCFA), and. ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC shall provide a draft copy of this plan to each listed agency at least 90 days before the start of any construction activities. Comments on the plan shall be provided by ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC to all other participants, and ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC shall resolve each comment in consultation with CAL FIRE, Rural Fire Protection District, and SDCFA.~~ The final plan will be approved by the CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, and SDCFA ~~commenting agencies~~ prior to the initiation of construction activities and shall be implemented during all construction activities by ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC~~nd provided to ESJ U.S. Transmission, LLC for implementation during all construction activities~~. At minimum, the plan will include the following: • Procedures for minimizing potential ignition ○ vegetation clearing ○ fuel modification establishment ○ parking requirements ○ smoking restrictions ○ hot work restrictions • Red Flag Warning restrictions • Fire coordinator role and responsibility • Fire suppression equipment on site at all times work is occurring • Requirements of Title 14 of the CCR, Article 8 #918 “Fire Protection” • Applicable components of the SDG&E Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice (2009)

ATTACHMENT D-2

Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) Adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission

development projects on public lands. The amount of the required bond will be determined during the ROW authorization process based on site-specific and project-specific factors. All bonds will be periodically reviewed (at least every 5 years) by the BLM authorized officer to ensure adequacy of the bond.

The decommissioning plan would also be provided to the County of San Diego, which also may require a bond to ensure decommissioning of the project on County lands.

B.4.4 Tule Wind Project Applicant Proposed Measures

APMs provided by Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~ are listed by subject in Table B-11, Tule Wind Project Applicant Proposed Measures for Each Issue Area. Table B-12, Tule Wind Project Applicant Proposed Measures, lists the APMs as proposed by Tule Wind, LLC~~Pacific Wind Development~~.

Table B-11
Tule Wind Project Applicant Proposed Measures for Each Issue Area

Issue Area	Applicable APMs
Aesthetics	TULE-AES-1 through TULE-AES-14~~1~~
Air Quality	TULE-AIR-1 through TULE-AIR-18
Biological Resources	TULE-BIO-1 through TULE-BIO-11
Cultural Resources	TULE-CUL-1 through TULE-CUL-5
Fire and Fuels Management (APMs are referred to as Project Design Features, PDFs)	TULE-PDF-1 through TULE-PDF-26
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	TULE-HAZ-1 through TULE-HAZ-3
Hydrology and Water Quality	TULE-HYD-1 through TULE-HYD-5
Noise	TULE-NOI-1 through TULE-NOI-16
Public Health and Safety	TULE-PHS-1 through TULE-PHS-8
Recreation and Wilderness	TULE-REC-1 through TULE-REC-2
Traffic and Transportation	TULE-TRAF-1 through TULE-TRAF-3

Table B-12
Tule Wind Project Applicant Proposed Measures

APM No.	Description
TULE-AES-1	Use of wind turbine towers, nacelles, and rotors that are locally uniform and that conform to high standards of industrial design to present a trim, uncluttered, aesthetic appearance.
TULE-AES-2	Use of low-reflectivity, neutral white finishes for the towers, nacelles, and rotors to minimize contrast with the sky backdrop and to minimize the reflections that can call attention to structures in the landscape.
TULE-AES-3	Use of neutral gray, white, off-white, or earth tone finishes for the small cabinets containing pad-mounted equipment that might be located at the base of each turbine, to help the cabinets blend into the surrounding ground plane.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-AES-4	Restriction of exterior lighting on the turbines to the aviation warning lights required by the FAA, which will be kept to the minimum required number and intensity to meet FAA standards.
TULE-AES-5	Placement of much of the Facility's electrical collection system underground (as much as possible), minimizing the system's visual impacts.
TULE-AES-6	Use of a low-reflectivity finish for the exterior of the O&M facility building to maximize its visual integration into the surrounding landscape.
TULE-AES-7	Restriction of outdoor night lighting at the O&M facility and the substation to the minimum required for safety and security; sensors and switches will be used to keep lighting turned off when not required, and all lights will be hooded and directed to minimize backscatter and offsite light trespass. In keeping with the San Diego County Dark Skies Ordinance, Class II lamp source and shielding requirements will be used to illuminate walkways, roadways, equipment yards, parking lots and outdoor security. Fully shielded low pressure sodium lighting will be used on outdoor fixtures to reduce or eliminate detrimental lighting impacts to nearby Astronomical Observatories.
TULE-AES-8	Use of a low-reflectivity finish for substation equipment to minimize its visual salience.
TULE-AES-9	Use of dull gray porcelain insulators to reduce insulator visibility.
TULE-AES-10	Use of fencing with a dull finish around the substation to reduce the fence's contrast with the surroundings.
TULE-AES-11	Avoid trees to the extent practical.
TULE-AES-12	The public shall be involved and informed about the visual site design elements of the proposed wind energy facilities. Possible approaches include conducting public forums for disseminating information, offering organized tours of operating wind developments, and using computer simulation and visualization techniques in public presentations.
TULE-AES-13	Turbine arrays and turbine design shall be integrated with the surrounding landscape. Design elements to be addressed include visual uniformity, use of tubular towers, proportion and color of turbines, non-reflective paints, and prohibition of commercial messages on turbines.
TULE-AES-14	Other site design elements shall be integrated with the surrounding landscape. Elements to address include minimizing the profile of the ancillary structures, burial of cables, prohibition of commercial symbols, and lighting. Regarding lighting, efforts shall be made to minimize the need for and amount of lighting on ancillary structures.
TULE-AIR-1	The construction contractor(s) shall adhere to all San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) Rules and Regulations.
TULE-AIR-2	Compliance with SDAPCD Rule 55 for fugitive dust and SDAPCD Rule 61 for handling VOCs shall reduce NOx, and PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions during construction.
TULE-AIR-3	Implementation of active dust suppression measures during the construction period to minimize the creation of dust clouds; including, but not limited to: applying water at least once per day, or conduct watering as necessary to prevent visible dust emissions from exceeding 100 feet in length in any direction. Increase watering frequency to four times per day if winds exceed 25 mph. Non-toxic soil stabilizers may be utilized to control fugitive dust.
TULE-AIR-4	Restrict construction vehicle speeds to 20 miles per hour (MPH) on unpaved roads.
TULE-AIR-5	Construction workers will be encouraged to carpool to the job site.
TULE-AIR-6	Construction vehicles and equipment will be limited to a maximum of five minutes idling time, when not performing required tasks. Certain vehicles, such as large diesel-powered vehicles, have extended warm-up times following start-up that limit their availability for use following start-up. Where such diesel powered vehicles are required for repetitive construction tasks, these vehicles may require more idling time.
TULE-AIR-7	Heavy-duty diesel equipment engines shall be properly tuned and maintained in compliance with State of California emissions regulations to ensure minimum emissions under normal operation. Construction contractors shall implement this measure to the extent practical.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-AIR-8	Use low-emission construction equipment. The construction contractor(s) shall maintain construction equipment per manufacturing specifications and use low-emission equipment. The construction contractor(s) shall substitute small electric-powered equipment for diesel and gasoline-powered construction equipment where feasible.
TULE-AIR-9	Apply soil stabilizers to construction areas not being utilized.
TULE-AIR-10	Prepare and implement a high wind dust control plan.
TULE-AIR-11	Stabilize previously disturbed areas if subsequent construction is delayed.
TULE-AIR-12	Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as feasible.
TULE-AIR -13	Require 90-day low-NO_x tune-ups for construction equipment.
TULE-AIR-14	Utilize diesel particulate filter on heavy equipment where feasible.
TULE-AIR -15	Vehicles hauling dirt or fill shall be covered with a tarp or by other means.
TULE-BIO-1	*Management of Temporary Stockpiles.* Temporary stockpiles outside the channels or debris basins will be stabilized by compacting or other measures if present at the work site from 1 December to 1 April. Silt fences, berms, or other methods will be used to prevent sediments from being eroded from the temporary stockpile into the adjacent drainage. Temporary stockpiles may be placed in channel bottoms or debris basins if they are located on barren soil or areas with non-native weeds, and are not placed in such a manner that they are exposed to flowing water. No temporary stockpiles will be placed on the channel bed or banks during the period of 1 December to 1 April for more than the duration of the sediment removal work. Permanent stockpiles will be located landward of the 100-year floodplain to the maximum extent feasible.
TULE-BIO -2	*Minimization of Disturbance to Vegetation in Channel Bottom.* Iberdrola Renewables will minimize vegetation removal or reduction from channel bottoms to the least amount necessary to achieve the specific maintenance objectives for the reach. Vegetation removal in the channel bottom will be conducted in a non-continuous manner, allowing small patches of in-channel vegetation to persist provided it will not adversely affect conveyance capacity.
TULE-BIO-3	*Road Base Discharge Avoidance.* Iberdrola Renewables will implement measures to prevent the discharge of road base, fill, sediments, and asphalt beyond a previously established road bed when working adjacent to channels and basin bottoms.
TULE-BIO-4	*Habitat Restoration.* Iberdrola Renewables will restore native vegetation in the affected work areas after construction. Restoration will include planting or seeding native plants that were present prior to the work and/or are compatible with existing vegetation near the work area. Iberdrola Renewables will prepare a restoration plan for the project that specifies the limits of restoration, planting mix and densities, performance criteria for survival and growth, and maintenance and monitoring procedures.
TULE-BIO-5	*Concrete Wash-Out Protocols.* Iberdrola Renewables will implement appropriate waste management practices during on site concrete repair operations. Waste management practices will be applied to the stockpiling of concrete, curing and finishing of concrete as well as to concrete wash-out operations. Waste management practices will be adequate to ensure that fluids associated with the curing, finishing and wash-out of concrete will not be discharged to the channel or basin. Concrete wastes will be stockpiled separately from sediment and protected by erosion control measures so that concrete dust and debris are not discharged to the channel or basin. The appropriate waste management practices based on considerations of flow velocities, site conditions, availability of erosion control materials and construction costs will be used.
TULE-BIO-6	*Management of Fuels and Avoidance of Spills and Leaks.* All fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment area consisting of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of holding the volume of the largest container stored within. Iberdrola Renewables will ensure that all equipment operating in or near a drainage, or in a basin, is in good working condition, and free of leaks. All vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. No refueling or storage will take place within 100 feet (30.5 meters) of a drainage channel or structure. Spill containment materials must be on site or readily available for any equipment maintenance or refueling that occurs adjacent to a drainage. In addition, all maintenance crews working with heavy equipment will be trained in spill containment and response.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-BIO-7	*Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation.* Design measure such as straw waddles, silt fencing, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and revegetation of native plant species will be implemented to decrease erosion and sedimentation.
TULE-BIO-8	*Work Cessation during Heavy Rains.* All earthwork/disruptive heavy equipment will cease during heavy rains, and will not resume until conditions are suitable for the movement of equipment and materials. However, work inside towers, nacelles, etc., will continue.
TULE-BIO-9	A qualified biologist will regularly monitor construction activities to ensure construction is proceeding in compliance with Iberdrola Renewables proposed environmental mitigation measures as well as those measures required by the regulatory agencies.
TULE-BIO-10	Iberdrola Renewables will develop an environmental training program for its construction contractors and personnel. The environmental training will cover the sensitive resources found on-site, flagging/fencing of exclusion areas, permit requirements, and other environmental issues. All construction site personnel will be required to attend the environmental training in conjunction with hazard and safety training prior to working on site.
TULE-BIO-11	A monitoring program would be implemented to ensure environmental conditions are monitored during the operation and decommissioning phases (Iberdrola Renewables 2010). The monitoring program would include adaptive management strategies to reflect improved technology or the need to adjust to a better understanding of the data during the actual impacts of the project.
TULE-BIO-12	Nighttime vehicle traffic volume associated with project activities will be kept to a minimum and speeds will be limited to 10 mph to prevent mortality of nocturnal wildlife species.
TULE-BIO-13	At the completion of the project, all construction materials will be removed from the site.
TULE-BIO-14	Except when not feasible due to physical or safety constraints, all project vehicle movement will be restricted to existing access roads and access roads constructed as a part of the project and determined and marked by the project proponent in advance of construction. Approval from a biological monitor will be obtained prior to any travel off of existing access roads.
TULE-BIO-15	During construction and operation of the proposed project, measures will be taken to avoid/minimize the impact of light intrusion into adjacent native habitat. The BLM Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Wind Energy Development on BLM-Administered Lands in the Western U.S. recommends the following: • Night lighting during construction would not occur to the maximum extent practicable; • Any night lighting during construction and operation would be selectively placed, shielded, and directed away from all areas of native habitat to the maximum extent practicable; and • All unnecessary lighting should be turned off at night to limit attracting migratory birds.
TULE-BIO-16	The construction contractor(s) shall adhere to all San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) Rules and Regulations. Compliance with SDAPCD Rule 55 shall reduce fugitive dust during construction.
TULE-BIO-17	Implementation of active dust suppression measures during the construction period to minimize the creation of dust clouds; including, but not limited to: applying water at least once per day, or conduct watering as necessary to prevent visible dust emissions from exceeding 100 feet in length in any direction. Increase watering frequency to four times per day if winds exceed 25 mph. Non-toxic soil stabilizers may be utilized to control fugitive dust.
TULE-BIO-18	Restrict construction vehicle speeds to 20 mph on unpaved roads.
TULE-BIO-19	Apply soil stabilizers to construction areas not being utilized and stabilize disturbed areas if subsequent construction is delayed.
TULE-BIO-20	Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as feasible.
TULE-BIO-21	Prior to any blasting east of McCain Valley Road biological monitors would confirm that no peninsular bighorn sheep were present within one-third of a mile of the area designated for blasting, in order to avoid harassment or disturbance impacts from blasting. If sheep are present and blasting cannot wait for a time when they have left the area then a temporary sound barrier will be erected to reduce the impacts on sheep habitat.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-CUL-1	For each cultural or archaeological resource, a qualified archaeologist will clearly designate its boundaries with marker flags. The markers will not be distinguishable from other sensitive resources to be avoided.
TULE-CUL-2	The construction crew will be made aware of all areas to avoid, including cultural or archaeological site locations.
TULE-CUL-3	Construction activities will avoid any flagged cultural or archaeological resource sites.
TULE-CUL-4	Work will stop if cultural resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or nonhuman bone are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures. Treatment measures typically include development of avoidance strategies, capping with fill material, or mitigation of impacts through data recovery programs such as excavation or detailed documentation. The construction contractor and lead contractor compliance inspector will verify that work is halted until appropriate treatment measures are implemented.
TULE-CUL-5	If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission. If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there will be no further excavation of disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until: (1) the San Diego County corner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and (2) if the remains are of Native American origin, a) The descendants of the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the land owner of 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 Pub. Res. Code Sec. 5097.98, or b) The Native American Heritage Commission was unable to identify a descendant of the descendant failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.
TULE-PDF-1	Iberdrola Renewables will comply with the applicable sections in NFPA 51-B "Fire prevention during welding, cutting and other hot work" and CFC Chapter 26 "Welding and other Hot Work." During Red Flag Alerts, operations involving cutting, welding, thermit welding, brazing, soldering, grinding, thermal spraying, use of torches, or other similar activity during construction or maintenance activities will be conducted according to NFPA 51-B. Red Flag Warnings are issued by the U.S. National Weather Service based on humidity of less than or equal to 25 percent, temperature greater than 75 F degrees and a sustained wind average of 15 miles per hour or greater. The project area is located in the National Weather Service San Diego Mountain (CA 258) zone. Iberdrola Renewables will implement a Hot Work Procedure on-site to minimize the potential for fire ignition. Components of the Hot Work Procedure will include: • Prior to hot work activity commencing, the on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will monitor daily the National Weather Service Red Flag Alert system. • In the event of a Red Flag Alert, prior to hot work activity commencing, the on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will contact the local fire agency to determine the level of alert specific to the project area. • The on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will require all hot work to be conducted according to NFPA 51-B. • Iberdrola Renewables will require all employees and/or sub-contractors who perform hot work during Red Flag Alerts to be trained under the applicable sections of NFPA 51-B. • The on-site Iberdrola Renewables fire safety coordinator will have the authority to modify hot work activities associated with construction and/or maintenance activities to the degree necessary to prevent fire ignition.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-PDF-2	Develop and implement a Construction and Maintenance Fire Prevention/Protection Plan. Iberdrola Renewables shall develop a multi-agency Construction and Maintenance Fire Prevention Plan. Plan reviewers shall include: CPUC, CAL FIRE, BLM, CSLC, and the County of San Diego. Iberdrola Renewables shall provide a draft copy of this Plan to each listed agency at least 90 days before the start of construction activities. Comments on the plan shall be provided by Iberdrola Renewables to all other participants, and Iberdrola Renewables shall resolve each comment in consultation with and to the satisfaction of CAL FIRE, SDRFPD and the SDCFA. The final plan shall be submitted to CAL FIRE, SDRFPD and SDCFA at least 30 days prior to the initiation of construction activities. Iberdrola Renewables shall fully implement the plan during all construction and maintenance activities. All construction work on the project shall follow the Construction Plan guidelines and commitments, and plan contents are to be incorporated into the standard construction contracting agreements for the construction of the project. Primary plan enforcement and implementation responsibility will remain with Iberdrola Renewables. At a minimum, plan contents will include the requirements of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 8 #918 "Fire Protection" and the elements listed below: 1. During the construction phase of the project, Iberdrola Renewables shall implement ongoing fire patrols. Iberdrola Renewables shall maintain fire patrols during construction hours and for 1 hour after end of daily construction, and hotwork. 2. Fire Suppression Resource Inventory – In addition to CCR Title 14, 918.1(a), (b), and (c), Iberdrola Renewables shall update in writing the 24-hour contact information and on-site fire suppression equipment, tools, and personnel list on quarterly basis and provide it to the CAL FIRE, SDRFPD, SDCFA, CPUC, BLM, and to state and federal fire agencies. 3. During Red Flag Warning events, as issued daily by the National Weather Service in SRAs and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA), all non-essential, non-emergency construction and maintenance activities shall cease. Utility and contractor personnel will be informed of changes to the Red Flag event status as stipulated by CAL FIRE. 4. All construction crews and inspectors shall be provided with radio and cellular telephone access that is operational along the entire length of the approved route to allow for immediate reporting of fires. Communication pathways and equipment shall be tested and confirmed operational each day prior to initiating construction activities at each construction site. The radio shall allow communications with other Iberdrola Renewables vehicles and construction trailer. All fires will be reported immediately upon detection. 5. Each member shall carry at all times a laminated card listing pertinent telephone numbers for reporting fires and defining immediate steps to take if a fire starts. Information on contact cards will be updated and redistributed to all crewmembers as needed and outdated cards destroyed, prior to the initiation of construction activities on the day the information change goes into effect. 6. Each member of the construction crew shall be trained and equipped to extinguish small fires in order to prevent them from growing into more serious threats. 7. Water storage tanks and access roads shall be installed and operational at time of start of construction.
TULE-PDF-3	As part of the project design, a blasting plan will be prepared. The blasting plan will include identification of planned blasting locations, a description of the planned blasting methods, an inventory of receptors potentially affected by the planned blasting, and to determination the area affected by the planned blasting. Blasting methods will take into consideration the high wildland fire hazard conditions in and surrounding the project area. Precautions to prevent fire will be included in the blasting plan will include requirements to have all blasting charges capped with soil and/or other materials that are not combustible. Blasting activities are required to be observed by a Blasting Inspector. A Blasting Inspector is a person on the Sheriff's approved list of inspectors authorized to conduct inspections, before and after a blast. To be on the Sheriff's approved list, an inspector shall be certified by or registered with the International Conference of Building Officials, the International Code Counsel/Counsel of American Building Officials, the Building Officials & Code Administrator or the Southern Building Code Congress International.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-PDF-4	The project will comply with the County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code, Section 96.1.3301.2, Explosives and Fireworks Applicability. The Fire Code requires a permit application to be issued prior to the start of blasting activities. Blasting activities shall be limited to Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or one-half hour before sunset, whichever occurs first, unless issuance of grant approval. Surrounding residents within 600 feet will be notified in writing within 600 feet of any major blast location or 300 feet from any minor blast location.
TULE-PDF-5	As a standard practice, Iberdrola Renewables does not allow construction waste to accumulate. Waste associated with project construction will be contained in metal containers and/or designated cleared construction staging areas (large items). The metal containers and staging areas will be monitored and emptied on a regular basis.
TULE-PDF-6	As part of the project construction and operations, chemicals such as oils and cleaners for turbines will be properly storage, used, and handled as regulated under the California Fire Code (CFC). Areas on the project site that store, use or handle these materials will be at least 50 feet from any building or turbine, and will have a fuel modification zone around them of at least 30 feet and will be constructed in compliance with the CFC. Dispensing of any motor vehicle fuels shall comply with the CFC. Spill control will be provided in all areas, and shall contain the contents of the largest container. Electrical systems shall comply with the CFC and with the National Electrical Code; NFPA 70, and with NFPA 497 where applicable. Grounding and bonding will be provided where necessary. Any transfer or dispensing pumps shall have a remote emergency shut down device 75 feet away. There shall be portable fire extinguishers with a minimum rating of 20 BC, located approximately 50 feet away and mounted on a visible post approximately 4 feet off ground. Safety signage shall be provided for any transfer/dispensing areas and "No Smoking" signs shall be posted.
TULE-PDF-7	Based upon the *Estimate of Water Availability* memorandum (Geo-Logic Associates September 7, 2010 – Appendix B to the Applicant's Environmental Document), on the conservative peak water use requirements of 250,000 gallons per day (associated with road construction, concrete mixing and dust control activities), an estimated continuous supply of water (24-hours per day, 7 days per week) will be required from wells pumping at a cumulative continuous rate of 124 gpm. Although there are several wells on the project site, two wells on the project site have been identified as readily available for project use: 1. One well is located on Rough Acres Ranch approximately one to two miles north of I-8 between Ribbonwood Road and McCain Valley Road. Drilled in 2009, data provided on the well log for this well indicates that the estimated well yield is 60 gallons per minute (gpm); however, with the current pump in this well, the Ranch Manager indicates that the well produces at a rate of 50 gpm. A 72-hour constant rate aquifer pumping test was performed at this well at 50 gpm. Based on the current preliminary test data, there was very little response from pumping in the adjacent observation well, about 30 feet from the pumping well, and therefore it is reasonable to assume that sustained pumping at 50 gpm, at a minimum can be achieved from this well. Further, with a higher volume pump it may be possible to pump at greater volumes without significant impacts to other adjacent groundwater users; 2. One well is located on the Ewiiaapaayp Reservation, about 7 miles north of Interstate 8 on La Posta Road. A 72-hour constant rate aquifer pumping test was conducted at this well at 80 gpm. Based on the preliminary test results it is reasonable to assume that sustained pumping at 80 gpm is feasible at this well location. Therefore, based on the preliminary data from two recent pumping tests with a combined total pumping rate of 130 gpm, it is likely that the necessary water supply requirements for the project (124 gpm of continuous pumping, seven days a week) can be met from these two wells. There are four potential additional water supply sources available for the project. The State Correctional Facility is located about one half mile north of Interstate 8 off of McCain Road. This correctional facility maintains two wells with estimated production of 45 and 65 gpm. The Live Oak Springs Resort located south of Interstate 8 on Old Highway 80 about ¾-mile northwest of the intersection with Highway 94 may provide a

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	source of water supply. This resort (and water company) operates a well that pumps about 40,000 gallons per day (25 to 30 gpm) and maintains a 100,000 gallon pond, and two large tanks with an additional 50,000 gallons of storage capacity. They have committed to providing 40,000 for immediate use and up to 80,000 gallons per day with additional storage tanks (pers. comm., September 8, 2010); equivalent to 28 to 55 gpm. The Jacumba Community Service District (CSD) also has indicated that their well produces 200 gpm and they will commit up to 40,000 gallons per day to the project (pers. comm., September 8, 2010); equivalent to about 28 gpm. Finally, the City of El Centro has indicated that they are willing to sell wastewater plant effluent to the project for use during the construction phase. The available on-site groundwater can provide the required project water requirements through continuous pumping at a rate of 124 gpm. Current pumping test results indicate at least 130 gpm can be achieved from the two tested wells, and potential greater volumes with a higher volume pump at the Rough Acres Ranch test well. However, with off-site water from the State Correctional Facility, Live Oak Springs Resort, and Jacumba CSD for purchase, an additional 80,000 to 120,000 gallons of water per day, or approximately 55 to 83 gpm of water could be available to support the project water supply needs; ample water for the nine-month construction period. With these additional off-site sources, the combined on-site and off-site water could be equivalent to an estimated 213 gpm could be made available in support of the project. If a fire were to occur in the project area, construction activities utilizing ground water would cease and the groundwater available from these sources could be used for firefighting purposes. In addition, based on informal conversations with the staff members of the various fire agencies and other sources would be utilized for firefighting purposes (HDR staff, Pers. Comm.). Iberdrola Renewables will provide four (4) additional water tanks to the SDRFPD to place at strategic locations throughout the site. The tanks will be installed and maintained by BR, with SDRFPD maintaining adequate water levels for fire protection services. The water tanks will provide a supplemental water source that can be utilized for additional fire suppression for the community of Boulevard and BLM lands that have limited access to water. The same wells will provide the source of water during operations. When the project turbines become operational, only a limited quantity of water will be required, estimated at 2,500 gallons per day to supply the operations and maintenance building services and support staff.
TULE-PDF-8	A Fire and Emergency Protection Services Agreement for the project shall be executed between Iberdrola Renewables and the SDRFPD, and other agencies as appropriate. The Agreement shall be executed by all parties prior to commencement of construction of the project. The purpose of the Agreement is to fund the employment and training of personnel, and acquisition and maintenance of equipment to provide fire and emergency protection services for the project. The Agreement will describe the scope of services to be provided by the SDRFPD, and other agencies as appropriate, and will be maintained throughout the life of the project. Iberdrola Renewables will educate the construction crew and maintenance employees as to potential dangers that may occur during construction and maintenance of the project. To reduce the possibility of fire ignition during hot work, Iberdrola Renewables will implement the Hot Work Procedure and coordinate with local fire authority regarding the specific conditions in the project area. The PDFs discussed in Section 3.6 will minimize the risk of ignition sources; therefore, the project's contribution to this impact is less than cumulatively considerable.
TULE-PDF-9	The 34.5 kV overhead collector lines as well as the 138 kV transmission lines will be designed in accordance with CPUC GO 95 "Rules For Overhead Electric Line Construction" and the current edition of the NESC to ensure sufficient clearance between conductors and vegetation to prevent contact. For example, the 138kV transmission line will have a minimum clearance from the conductor to the ground of 30 feet and the 34.5 kV overhead collector lines will have a minimum of 18.5 feet. Although, IBR's standard practice is to place the lines at a greater distance apart (e.g., 25 feet). Based on regular visual inspections, vegetation removal and management will be conducted below the lines to ensure this clearance is maintained.
TULE-PDF-10	The area within the project substation, which will contain transformers, capacitors, and other electrical components, will be cleared of vegetation, graveled, and maintained vegetation free. In addition, a 5-foot wide area outside the substation fence will be cleared and graveled. A 15-foot diameter area around transformers

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	located at turbine towers will be cleared and graveled. Additional fuel management will occur for a balance of 100 feet from the turbine base. No switching devices with moving parts (fused cutouts, switches, reclosers) will be located on the poles. This removes a potential ignition source from arcing. Equipment within the substation, including transformers, will be protected in compliance with NFPA 850 and the CFC. Fire fighting foam concentrate will be required at the substation location in the event of an oil fire.
TULE-PDF-11	The design of the power lines will comply with APLIC "Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines" which is the industry standard developed to minimize avian contact with power lines. Bird caused flashovers are very unlikely for the project because the energized 1384 kV conductors will have minimum distances of 30 vertical feet to the ground and 12 horizontal feet apart, and the 34.5 kV overhead collector lines will have a minimum distance of 18.5 feet vertical feet and 5 feet horizontal feet apart.
TULE-PDF-12	The lines and associated facilities will be designed in accordance with CPUC GO 95 "Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction" and the current edition of the NESC to ensure the design minimizes the potential for inadvertent conductor contact.
TULE-PDF-13	Self-supporting steel poles will be utilized for the 138 kV transmission line. Steel and wood are being considered for 34.5 kV overhead collector system poles. If guy wires and anchors are used, they will be rated for a minimum of 150% of expected loading. This design approach eliminates the most likely cause of pole collapse, which is failure of a guy wire and/or anchor.
TULE-PDF-14	Periodic visual inspection of the 138 kV transmission line will occur and washing will occur on an "as needed" basis as determined by the visual inspections.
TULE-PDF-15	Electrical collection and transmission system and turbines will include the required FAA and CAL FIRE lighting and markings.
TULE-PDF-16	*Nacelle Fire Risk Reduction* 1. *Up-Tower* – Turbines with electrical (medium-voltage) equipment in the nacelle have a number of safety devices to detect electrical arc and smoke. For example, the turbine design being considered for the project include the following fire detection components ~~are included and~~ that will be mounted on key power cables within the nacelle: • Smoke detectors; • Arc-flash sensors; ~~and~~ • Over-current sensing transducers; and • Portable fire extinguishers.~~-~~ Should any of these devices register an out-of-range condition, the device immediately commands a shutdown of the turbine and will disengage it from the electrical collection system and send a notice through the SCADA system to the ECC in Portland, Oregon. The entire turbine is electrically protected by current-limiting switchgear that is installed inside the base of the tower. The project will be operated and maintained by approximately 12 permanent full-time employees, who will monitor the wind turbines during normal business hours. In addition, Iberdrola Renewables' NCC in Portland, Oregon monitors and can control all of Iberdrola Renewables' wind turbines through the SCADA and is staffed 24 hours a day. Primary communications with the wind farm is via Telco T1 lines, and all plants have satellite backup capability. The NCC has the ability to control each turbine individually, as well as control the substation. Should any out-of-range issue occur at the project, the NCC will contact the sites' dedicated on-call person to deploy to the site to investigate and/or call emergency services if warranted by the type of out-of-range signal transmitted to the NCC. *Down-Tower* – This type of turbine being considered for the project has the electrical components installed in metal cabinets inside the base of the tower, and a low-voltage-to-medium-voltage transformer installed adjacent to the ~~transformer~~tower. In this configuration, the probability of an uncontained

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	electrical fire in the nacelle is extremely remote, as there are no combustible materials inside the tower. However, this turbine style still has the same risk of a fire associated with electrical components as the Up-Tower style does. ~~the same risk of a fire associated with electrical components exists.~~ As with the other turbine type, a tower-based circuit breaker electrically protects the entire machine. This location will also have supervised smoke detectors. The potential for fire ignition in the nacelle due to blade over speed, wind or vibration is limited due to the design of the turbine blades, which are equipped with a pitch system that allows the blades to be rotated in order to control and stop the turbine in high wind conditions. As back-up to the three independent blade pitch systems, the turbines are equipped with a mechanical breaking system. In addition, turbines are equipped with vibrations sensors that automatically shut the turbines down if vibrations exceed the normal operating conditions. ~~The down-tower turbine type will include similar fire detection, fire suppression, and safety features in the nacelle as the up-tower turbine type (e.g., smoke detectors, arc flash mitigation relays and over-current protection), however, fire suppression on the down-tower transformer is unnecessary due to the enclosed conditions of the turbine and improved fire access to the site. For the down-tower turbine type, there is a very low potential of an electrical fire escaping the turbine and causing a wildland fire.~~ ~~In addition, a potential fire risk associated with wind turbines is improperly installed electrical equipment (e.g., technical defects or components in the power electronics, failure of power switches, failure of control electronics, high electrical resistance caused by insufficient contact surface with electrical connections, such as loose connections, insufficient electrical protection concept with respect to the identification of insulation defects and the selectivity of switch-off units, no pole mounted disconnected switches, inadequate surge protection, inadequate grounding due to incorrect design or improper installation).~~ If fire ignition occurred within the Up-Tower or Down-Tower turbine type due to improperly installed electrical equipment, the fire protection and prevention features identified above would be triggered and the device that registered an out-of-range condition would immediately shutdown and an alarm would be indicated on the wind farm SCADA as well as on screens at Iberdrola Renewables' NCC in Portland, Oregon. In addition, signage will be posted at the NCC to call a 10 digit 24/7 landline phone number to emergency dispatch center in San Diego County in t~~e4~~he case of an emergency.
TULE-PDF-17	~~Although a final decision on the type of wind turbine has not been made, the majority of turbine manufacturers have imbedded "grounding" systems within the turbine blades to prevent ignition of a fire due to lighting.~~ All wind turbine models being considered for this project will incorporate blade lightning protection systems. In general, these systems consist of air-receptors on various locations along the length of the blade, ground-conducting straps in the hub, nacelle, and tower, lightning detection tell-tale circuit cards, and tower grounding to earth. As mentioned earlier, Iberdrola Renewables has nearly 50 million operating hours on its U.S. fleet, and over that time lightning-induced fire has not occurred. To provide separation of installed equipment from combustible vegetation, gravel will be placed in and around substation, O&M building, wind turbines, and transformers. The project proposes up to a 200-foot cleared area around each turbine depending on the site topography at the time of construction. Upon completion of construction, with the exception of an area 60 feet in diameter (gravel up to a 10-foot radius to provide surface stabilization), the 200-foot cleared area would be revegetated with fire safe (non-combustible), low fuel vegetation, in a spacing and height configuration consistent with fire agency standard practices for a distance necessary to provide a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management from the turbine base and/or transformer. The impact analysis in the environmental document assumes a permanent impact to a 200-foot radius around each turbine. Fuel management would be performed annually prior to May 1 and more often as needed.
TULE-PDF-18	• No off-road vehicle use would be necessary because all wind turbine and associated project components (e.g., substation and O&M building) will be located in cleared areas. As part of the project design, existing access roads will be improved and new access roads are proposed that meet the requirements of the County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (2009) where they occur on County lands with the exception of spurs that serve turbines only.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	• Hot Work Procedure (PDF-1). • Construction, Operations, and Maintenance Fire Prevention/Protection Plan (PDF-2). • Road maintenance activities requiring the use of grading equipment will be suspended during red flag events. • Permanently assigned project vehicles will carry, as a minimum, a fire extinguisher, shovel, and two-way-radio.
TULE-PDF-19	No vehicle will be idle or parked in areas of combustible fuels, such as brush or grass. All wind turbine and associated project components (e.g., substation and O&M building) are located in cleared areas. As part of the project design, existing access roads will be improved and new access roads are proposed.
TULE-PDF-20	Portable equipment powered by two cycle engines or capable of producing significant exhaust heat will be located within the 200-foot radius surrounding the turbine in which vegetative fuel reduction will take place.
TULE-PDF-21	Work on energized equipment will be avoided whenever possible. Personnel performing work on energized equipment will be trained in applicable OSHA and other safety requirements.
TULE-PDF-22	Smoking is limited to cleared areas around the O&M building.
TULE-PDF-23	As part of the project design, existing access roads will be improved and new access roads are proposed that meet the requirements of the County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (2009) where they occur on County lands with the exception of spurs that serve turbines only. These improvements will have the effect of decreasing fire response times to the project area and general area, in the event of a fire or other emergency. The proposed access road improvements will also improve public safety should a vegetation fire occur in the area by providing alternate routes of egress. Currently the only public exit road from the McCain Valley area is McCain Valley Road. The proposed connector road between Ribbonwood and McCain Valley Road is proposed as a private road; however, it will not be gated. As a result, this road will be available to the community in the event of an emergency. This road will be improved to meet County of San Diego private road standards. Additionally, the turbine roads will improve access allowing fire crews and tanker trucks faster initial response in the project area. Fire and other emergency vehicles will also be able to utilize the access roads to improve response times to remote areas. BLM roads or turbine roads that are proposed to be gated shall be provided with an approved Knox Box as discussed in Section 5.1 [of the Tule Wind Applicant's Environmental Document].
TULE-PDF-24	The O&M facility is the only new structure proposed that will include Iberdrola Renewables staff during business hours. The O&M building will include the PDF that provide fire prevention and protection. • The facility construction, including walls, penetrations through walls, doors, vents, roof, glazing and any skylights, will comply with the County Building Code (CBC) Wildland Urban Interface construction standards in Section 92.1.704, and Chapter 7-A of the CBC, and the CFC. • The O&M building will be located on a 5-acre site including a parking lot and will be surrounded by a 4-acre cleared area. The substation facility will have the required 3-acre graveled fenced cleared area around it and will have adequate spacing from transformers and other potential fire sources. The project will provide a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management. • Any batteries would comply with the requirements in the CFC and would have secondary containment and required ventilation to prevent build up of hydrogen gas. • Various occupancies in the building, as classified by the CBC, will have the required fire separations and will comply with the CFC and CBC for the type of occupancy and activities therein; for example, storage, or maintenance shop. • Sprinklers with exception of control room, which may have an alternative suppression system. Fire Sprinkler system will be supervised by Iberdrola Renewables' Portland Control center and to the offsite 24/7 alarm monitoring company. Determination will be made by Iberdrola Renewables as to supervision by the alarm monitoring company. Supervision to a Fire District approved remote alarm monitoring company required based on number of sprinkler heads. Twenty heads requires electrical supervision of all valves in system, pumps, water tank level, etc. CFC Section 903.4.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	• The SCADA monitoring system will have emergency power source at the O&M building, in addition to 24/7 monitoring at the NCC. Both Iberdrola Renewable's on-site staff and staff at the NCC will have the emergency contact information for the fire agencies, and will coordinate to make sure that the fire agencies will be called in the event of a fire or medical emergency. • The control room will be separated from remainder of building by 1-hour fire rated walls for fire safety and will have exterior exits. • The building will have smoke detectors, which are supervised in control room, activate an alarm on exterior of building, and are supervised to the NCC. Alarms may not be transmitted to the offsite 24/7 alarm monitoring company, so as to avoid false calls to 911 resulting in an unnecessary response. • The building will have a KNOX key box on exterior by main door for use by firefighters. Per the requirements of PRC 4291, *Reduction of Fire Hazards Around Buildings*, the project will provide 100 feet of fuel modification around all buildings, and is the primary mechanism for conducting fire prevention activities on property within CAL FIRE jurisdiction. In addition, Iberdrola Renewables will implement a brush management plan at its project O&M facility, turbine pads, and substation. This plan will be consistent with the following County Consolidated Fire Code: • Under the County Consolidated Fire Code, brush is to be modified within 100 feet (31 meters) of structures in radius, called defensible space (Section 4707.2a). There are two zones to be aware of when creating a defensible space for fire mitigation. • Zone 1, From structure out to a minimum of 50 feet: "The area within 50 feet (15 meters) of a building or structure shall be cleared of vegetation that is not fire resistant and/or replanted with fire-resistant plants" (County Fire Code Section 4707.2a). • Zone 2, Between 50 to 100 feet from structures: "In the area between 50 to 100 feet (15 to 31 meters) from a building all dead and dying vegetation shall be removed. Native vegetation may remain in this area provided that the vegetation is modified so that combustible vegetation does not occupy more than 50 percent of the square footage of this area" (County Fire Code, Section 4707.2a).
TULE-PDF-25	Transformers contain cooling oil, which can be ignited by an electrical arc. NFPA 850, including Section 10.5.2.6, provides recommendations for transformer protection. These recommendations will be followed. Transformers associated with the substation will be located approximately 50 feet from the O&M building and will be surrounded by a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management. The substation is proposed to be located adjacent to the O&M building on a 5-acre parcel and will be surrounded by a 3-acre graveled parcel providing a minimum of 100 feet of fuel management around the substation. Transformers will utilize fire walls for exposure protection and will have secondary containment to control any oil that could be released. The size of the containment must be adequate to contain the total amount of oil plus firefighting water for 15 minutes. NFPA 850 recommends 10 minutes however, per NFPA 11, foam delivery from hand lines assumes an application time frame of 15 minutes. Firefighting foam concentrate will be stored at substation for use by firefighters. Typically, a 3% Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) concentrate is used, and the application rate is 0.16 gpm/sq. ft. for 15 minutes from a firefighter hose line. In concept, the needed gpm flow rate for the hose lines is 250 gpm. This is subject to detailed design and size of the containment. Fire resistant oils can also be used if they do not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or other toxic materials. Prior to operations of the facility, actual design of the transformer fire protection measures will be determined by Iberdrola Renewables and submitted to SDRFPD and SDCFA for approval.
TULE-PDF-26	Prevention and minimization of fire risk is a primary concern for Iberdrola Renewables. Other typical best management practices related to combustible storage that will be implemented on the project site include: • Minimizing accumulation of combustible material, only allow storage of flammable materials in fire rated cabinets, ensure all combustible waste material is collected and disposed of properly including the storage of oily rags in approved containers, maintain a list of potential fire hazards at the plant including how sources of ignition will be controlled for each of these potential hazards. • Perform periodic housekeeping inspections to find and mitigate any fire hazards found, ensure employees

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	and sub-contractors are trained in fire prevention, and ensure employees are trained in the use of fire extinguishers. • Combustible storage and trash on site during construction and operation phases will be properly stored in a clear area with fuel modification around it, and be away from turbines and the substation. Such storage will be orderly and be removed from the site as soon as possible.
TULE-HAZ-1	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan. The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plan shall identify where hazardous materials and waste will be stored on-site, what spill prevention measures will be implemented, the location of spill kits, the appropriate spill response action for each material or waste, and procedures for notification to the appropriate authorities.
TULE-HAZ-2	Hazardous Materials Management Plan. The Hazardous Materials Management Plan shall include storage, use, transportation, and disposal procedures of each hazardous material anticipated to be used at the site. The plan will establish; inspection procedures, storage requirements, storage quantity limits, inventory control, nonhazardous product substitutes, and disposition of excess materials. The hazardous materials management plan will also identify requirements for notices to federal and local emergency response authorities, and will include emergency response plans.
TULE-HAZ-3	Waste Management Plan. The waste management plan shall determine waste procedures, waste storage locations, waste-specific management and disposal requirements, inspection procedures, and waste minimization procedures.
TULE-HYD-1	The project applicant will consult the Department of California Fish and Game guidelines and recommendations for culvert design so that culverts are appropriately sized and protected to prevent scour and sedimentation and ultimately ~~to~~ minimize the long-term ~~maintenance~~impacts to the natural streambed. The project design will meet a 10-year rain event to minimize the trapping of sediment
TULE-HYD-2	The project will follow the site design requirements outlined in the County of San Diego Storm Water Management Plan to limit the impacts to the project.
TULE-HYD-3	Maintain pre-development rainfall runoff characteristics: • Locate the project and road improvement alignments to avoid or minimize impacts to receiving waters or to increase the preservation of critical (or problematic) areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, wetlands, and areas with erosive or unstable soil conditions. • Minimize the project impervious footprint. • Conserve natural areas. • Where landscape is proposed drain rooftops, impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails and patios into adjacent landscaping. • Design and locate roadway structures and bridges to reduce the amount of work in live streams and minimize the construction impacts. • Implement the following methods to minimize erosion from slopes: ○ Disturb existing slopes only when necessary; ○ Minimize cut and fill areas to reduce slope lengths; ○ Incorporate retaining walls to reduce steepness of slopes or to shorten slopes; ○ Provide benches or terraces on high cut and fill slopes to reduce concentration of flows; ○ Round and shape slopes to reduce concentrated flow; ○ Collect concentrated flows in stabilized drains and channels.
TULE-HYD-4	Protect slopes and channels: • Minimize disturbances to natural drainages. • Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes • Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. • Stabilize permanent channel crossings.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	• Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters. • Other design principles which are comparable and equally effective. • Conserve natural areas, soils, and vegetation • Preserve well draining soils (Type A or B) • Preserve Significant Trees • Minimize disturbance to natural drainages • Set-back development envelope from drainages • Restrict heavy construction equipment access to planned green/open space areas • Minimize and disconnect impervious surfaces • Minimize soil compaction • Re-till soils compacted by construction vehicles/equipment • Collect and reuse upper soil layers of development site containing organic materials • Drain runoff from impervious surfaces to pervious areas • Curb-cuts to landscaping • Rural swales • Concave median • Cul-de-sac landscaping design • LID parking lot design • Permeable pavements • LID driveway, sidewalk, bike-path design • Permeable pavements • Pitch pavements toward landscaping • LID Building Design • Cisterns and rain barrels • Downspout to swale • Vegetated roofs • LID landscaping design • Soil amendments • Reuse of native soils • Smart irrigation systems • Street trees.
TULE-HYD-5	The project will design outdoors material storage areas to reduce pollution introduction by ensuring: • Hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate urban runoff shall either be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the stormwater conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, etc. • The storage area shall be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills • The storage area shall have a roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation within the secondary containment area. The project will design trash storage areas to reduce pollution introduction by: • Paved with an impervious surface, designed not to allow run-on from adjoining areas, screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
	• Provide attached lids on all trash containers that exclude rain, or roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation. The project will provide storm drain system stenciling and signage (if applicable): • All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the Project area shall have a stencil or tile placed with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING – I LIVE IN <<name receiving water>>") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. • Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area. • The project will use efficient irrigation systems and landscape design. • Employ rain shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation. • Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements. • Use flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines. • Employ other comparable, equally effective, methods to reduce irrigation water runoff. The project will comply with the County of San Diego SUSMP, Iberdrola Renewables will maintain the detention basins and swales/Brow/Ditches as a treatment control BMP during the operations and maintenance of the project.
TULE-NOI-1	Turbines will be situated to minimize the amount of potential noise to surrounding residential structures.
TULE-NOI-2	A site-specific noise mitigation plan will be developed prior to construction.
TULE-NOI-3	A blasting plan will be prepared for each potentially impacted site. Depending upon the results of the blasting plan, mitigation measures may include coordination with building occupants so that blasting occurs in their absence, or at other acceptable times, to avoid nuisance or annoyance complaints. A rock anchoring or mini-pile system may be used to reduce the risk of damage to structures. Structures shall be restored if adversely affected by construction vibration, to an equivalent condition as that prior to the construction. Fair compensation for lost use will be provided to the owner. The project operator will notify nearby landowners of certain construction noise events in advance (e.g., if temporary blasting becomes necessary).
TULE-NOI-4	Decrease the amount of noise during construction to the greatest extent possible, including the use of appropriate mufflers and limiting the hours of construction. All stationary construction equipment will be located as far as practicable from nearby residences and other human activities.
TULE-NOI-5	Turbines will be kept in good running order throughout the operational life of the project.
TULE-NOI-6	The project operator will notify nearby landowners of certain construction noise events in advance (e.g., if temporary blasting becomes necessary).
TULE-NOI-7	Requiring original equipment manufacturer (OEM) or higher-performing mufflers on equipment.
TULE-NOI-8	Requiring the regular maintenance and inspection of construction machinery to allow for quieter operation.
TULE-NOI-9	Augmented backup alarms coupled with contractor observation to minimize alarm noise, which is a consistent area of concern and complaint on most construction projects.
TULE-NOI-10	Exhaust silencers used on machinery during construction to further reduce noise.
~~TULE-NOI-11~~	~~Augmented backup alarms coupled with contractor observation to minimize alarm noise.~~
TULE-NOI-12	Utilize noise barriers and machinery enclosures where feasible.
TULE-NOI-13	Ban the use of "Jake Braking" or engine compression braking on all trucks.
TULE-NOI-14	Specifying the proper usage and power for the particular construction procedure (no machinery overkill).
TULE-NOI-15	Implement a complaint resolution procedure to assure that any complaints regarding construction or operational noise are promptly and adequately investigated and resolved.
TULE-NOI-16	Construction equipment or stationary equipment not actively being used will not idle for more than 5 minutes.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-PHS-1	A safety assessment shall be conducted to describe potential safety issues and the means that would be taken to mitigate them, including issues such as site access, construction, safe work practices, security, heavy equipment transportation, traffic management, emergency procedures, and fire control.
TULE-PHS-2	A health and safety program shall be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the project. Regarding occupational health and safety, the program shall identify all applicable federal and state occupational safety standards; establish safe work practices for each task (e.g., requirements for personal protective equipment and safety harnesses; Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard practices for safe use of explosives and blasting agents; and measures for reducing occupational electric and magnetic fields (EMF) exposures; establish fire safety evacuation procedures; and define safety performance standards (e.g., electrical system standards and lightning protection standards)). The program shall include a training program to identify hazard training requirements for workers for each task and establish procedures for providing required training to all workers. Documentation of training and a mechanism for reporting serious accidents to appropriate agencies shall be established.
TULE-PHS-3	The health and safety program shall establish a safety zone or setback for wind turbine generators from residences and occupied buildings, roads, rights-of-ways, and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of wind turbine generators. It shall identify requirements for temporary fencing around staging areas, storage yards, and excavations during construction or decommissioning activities. It shall also identify measures to be taken during the operation phase to limit public access to hazardous facilities (e.g., permanent fencing installed only around electrical substations, and turbine tower access doors locked).
TULE-PHS-4	The project shall be planned to minimize electromagnetic interference (EMI) (e.g., impacts to radar, microwave, television, and radio transmissions) and comply with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations. Signal strength studies shall be conducted when proposed locations have the potential to impact transmissions. Potential interference with public safety communication systems (e.g., radio traffic related to emergency activities) shall be avoided.
TULE-PHS-5	The project shall be planned to comply with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, including lighting regulations, and to avoid potential safety issues associated with proximity to airports, military bases or training areas, or landing strips.
TULE-PHS-6	Temporary fencing ~~shall~~ may be installed around staging areas and storage yards during construction to limit public access. Excavation areas will be provided with barriers surrounding them.
TULE-PHS-7	Permanent fencing shall be installed and maintained around electrical substations, and turbine tower access doors shall be locked to limit public access.
TULE-PHS-8	In the event the project results in electromagnetic interference (EMI), the operator shall work with the owner of the impacted communications system to resolve the problem. Additional warning information may also need to be conveyed to aircraft with onboard radar systems so that echoes from wind turbines can be quickly recognized.
TULE-REC-1	Provide improvements to the Lark Canyon and Cottonwood Campgrounds, as follows: • ~~Shade cabanas at all of the camp sites~~ • Roadways into the campgrounds upgraded to accommodate trailers • Trail signs and maps • Additional BBQ circles and grates.
TULE-REC-2	Provide signage for potential campground and OHV area closures.
TULE-TRAF-1	A transportation plan shall be developed, particularly for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes, and other large pieces of equipment. The plan shall consider specific object sizes, weights, origin, destination, and unique handling requirements and shall evaluate alternative transportation approaches.

Table B-12 (Continued)

APM No.	Description
TULE-TRAF-2	A traffic management plan shall be prepared for the site access roads to limit the potential for hazards from the increased truck traffic and ensure that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan shall incorporate measures such as informational signs, flaggers when equipment may result in blocked throughways, and traffic cones to identify any necessary changes in temporary lane configuration.
TULE-TRAF-3	The following has been requested by Caltrans as part of the project design: • All Caltrans standards for utility encroachments shall be met. • Clearances of overhead crossings shall conform to regulations of the California PUC, and the number of crossings to be minimized. • New installations under an existing paved roadbed shall be made by the boring and jacking method. Trenching under the traveled paved roadway will not be allowed. • For freeways and expressways, the placement of longitudinal encroachments is prohibited within controlled access rights-or-way. • Utilities shall not be located in median areas. • Transverse crossings should be normal (90 degrees) to the highway alignment where practical. If impractical, skews of up to 30 degrees from normal may be allowed. • Supports for overhead lines crossing freeways shall be located outside the controlled access right-of-way and not on cut or fill slopes and shall not impair sight distances. All installations shall be placed as close to the right-of-way line as possible. Above-ground utilities shall be outside of the clear recovery zone (20 feet from edge-or-travel way for conventional highways and 30 feet for freeways and expressways). Allowance should be made for future widening of the highways. • New installations shall not impair sight distances.

Source: Iberdrola Renewables, Inc. 2010.

B.5 ESJ Gen-Tie Project

This section details the ESJ Gen-Tie Project components and design specifications, describes the construction activities and procedures associated with the ESJ Gen-Tie Project, explains the O&M procedures, and presents a comprehensive listing of Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission, LLC's APMs to reduce potential impacts resulting from the ESJ Gen-Tie Project.

B.5.1 ESJ Gen-Tie Project Components

Once constructed, the proposed ESJ Gen-Tie Project would have the capacity to import up to 1,250 MW of renewable energy generated in Northern Baja California, Mexico, to the existing SWPL Transmission Line in eastern San Diego County, California. The project would construct, operate, and maintain a less than 1-mile segment of an electrical generator tie-line (gen-tie) crossing the U.S.–Mexico border and terminating at the proposed ECO Substation. Only renewable energy would be transmitted via the gen-tie. Although Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission LLC has proposed a 500 kV and a 230 kV Gen-Tie, only one of these would be built, with the 230 kV option being the preferred alternative. In addition, in order to access well water for use during construction, a new, approximately 150-foot by 20-foot access route is

EXHIBIT E – Tule II Wind Project

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF FINDINGS AND
STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The California State Lands Commission (Commission), acting as a responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), makes these Findings and this Statement of Overriding Considerations to comply with CEQA as part of its discretionary approval to authorize issuance of a General Lease – Industrial Use lease, to Pacific Wind Development, LLC (Applicant), for use of State-owned school lands associated with the proposed Tule II Wind Project (Project). (See generally Pub. Resources Code, § 21069; State CEQA Guidelines, § 15381.)[1] The Commission has jurisdiction and management authority over State-owned school lands where the Project is being proposed to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission up to seven wind turbines with 1.5 to 3.0 megawatts capacity each.

In 1853, the United States granted to California nearly 5.5 million acres of land for the specific purpose of supporting public schools. In 1984, the State Legislature passed the School Land Bank Act (Act), which established the School Land Bank Fund and appointed the Commission as its trustee. (See Pub. Resources Code, § 8700 et seq.) The Act directed the Commission to develop school lands into a permanent and productive resource base for revenue generating purposes. The Commission manages approximately 460,370± acres of school lands still held in fee ownership by the State and the reserved mineral interests on an additional 790,000± acres where the surface estates have been sold. Revenue from school lands is deposited in the State Treasury towards the credit of the Teachers' Retirement Fund (Pub. Resources Code, § 6217.5).

The Commission is a responsible agency under CEQA because the Commission has jurisdiction and leasing authority over the school lands parcel of the Project and because California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), as the CEQA lead agency, has the principal responsibility for approving the Project and has completed its environmental review under CEQA. The CPUC analyzed the environmental impacts associated with the Project in a joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2009121079), with CPUC and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as lead agencies under CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), respectively.[2] On April 19, 2012, the CPUC certified the EIR. On June 21, 2012, the CPUC approved the Project with a Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) and Findings.

[1] CEQA is codified in Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. The State CEQA Guidelines are found in California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15000 et seq.

[2] The EIR is available at: www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/ECO_Final_EIR-EIS.htm.

The EIR analyzes environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures (MMs) separately for the following three larger projects:

1) East County Substation Project
2) Tule Wind Project under Commission, BLM, San Diego County (County), and Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Tribal) jurisdictions
3) Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Project

The Project involves construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning up to seven wind turbines with 1.5 to 3.0 megawatts capacity each on school lands under the Commission's jurisdiction. These seven wind turbines and other wind turbines under BLM, County, and Tribal jurisdictions were analyzed in the EIR under "Tule Wind Project" portion of the environmental impacts and MMs. Because of the unique physical location and environmental characteristics of lands under Commission's jurisdiction, all of the anticipated environmental impacts and associated MMs for the larger "Tule Wind Project" in the EIR are not applicable to the seven wind turbines under Commission's jurisdiction. Therefore, Commission staff coordinated with the Applicant to identify specific environmental impacts and MMs for these seven wind turbines under Commission's jurisdiction from the larger "Tule Wind Project."

The CPUC determined that the larger "Tule Wind Project" (as explained above) could have significant environmental effects associated with the following 17 environmental resources:

- Biological Resources
- Visual Resources
- Land Use
- Wilderness and Recreation
- Agriculture
- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
- Noise
- Transportation and Traffic
- Public Health and Safety
- Air Quality
- Water Resources
- Geology, Mineral Resources, and Soils
- Public Services and Utilities
- Fire and Fuels Management
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Environmental Justice
- Climate Change

Of the 17 resources areas noted above, Project components within the Commission's jurisdiction (i.e., construction, operation, maintenance, and decommission of up to seven wind turbines with 1.5 to 3.0 megawatts capacity each) could have significant environmental effects on 13 of the resource areas, as follows:

- Biological Resources
- Visual Resources
- Land Use
- Wilderness and Recreation
- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
- Noise
- Transportation and Traffic
- Public Health and Safety
- Air Quality
- Water Resources
- Geology, Mineral Resources, and Soils
- Public Services and Utilities
- Fire and Fuels Management

In certifying the EIR and approving the Project, the CPUC imposed various MMs and Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) for Project-related significant effects on the environment as conditions of Project approval and concluded that Project-related impacts would be substantially lessened with implementation of these MMs and APMs such that the impacts would be less than significant for most resources areas. However, even with the integration of all feasible mitigation, the CPUC concluded in the EIR that some of the identified impacts would remain significant. The CPUC determined that, after mitigation, the Project may still have significant impacts on Biological Resources, Visual Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Noise, and Air Quality. Because some of these significant impacts may occur on lands under the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Commission also adopts the Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth in this exhibit as part of its approval.

As a responsible agency, the Commission complies with CEQA by considering the EIR and reaching its own conclusions on whether, how, and with what conditions to approve a project. In doing so, the Commission may require changes in a project to lessen or avoid the effects, either direct or indirect, of that part of the project which the Commission will be called on to carry out or approve. In order to ensure the identified MMs and Project revisions are implemented, the Commission adopts the Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) as set forth in Exhibit D as part of its Project approval.

2.0 FINDINGS

The Commission's role as a responsible agency affects the scope of, but not the obligation to adopt, findings required by CEQA. Findings are required under CEQA by each "public agency" that approves a project for which an EIR has been certified that identifies one or more significant impacts on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081, subd. (a); State CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a).) Because the EIR certified by the CPUC for the Project identifies potentially significant impacts that fall within the scope of the Commission's approval, the Commission makes the Findings set forth below as a responsible agency under CEQA. (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15096, subd. (h).)

While the Commission must consider the environmental impacts of the Project as set forth in the EIR, the Commission's obligation to mitigate or avoid the direct or indirect environmental impacts of the Project is limited to those parts which it decides to carry out, finance, or approve (Pub. Resources Code, § 21002.1, subd. (d); State CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15041, subd. (b), 15096, subds. (f)-(g).) Accordingly, because the Commission's exercise of discretion involves only issuing a General Lease – Industrial Use lease for this Project, the Commission is responsible for considering only the environmental impacts related to lands or resources subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. With respect to all other impacts associated with implementation of the Project, the Commission is bound by the legal presumption that the EIR fully complies with CEQA.

The Commission has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Project EIR. All significant adverse impacts of the Project identified in the EIR relating to the Commission's approval of a General Lease – Industrial Use, which would allow construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of upto seven wind turbines with 1.5 to 3.0 megawatts capacity each, are included herein and organized according to the resource affected.

These Findings, which reflect the independent judgment of the Commission, are intended to comply with CEQA's mandate that no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an EIR has been certified that identifies one or more significant environmental effects unless the agency makes written findings for each of those significant effects. Possible findings on each significant effect are:

1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.
2) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the Commission. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency.
3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the EIR.[3]

A discussion of supporting facts follows each Finding.

- Whenever Finding (1) occurs, the mitigation measures that lessen the significant environmental impact are identified in the facts supporting the Finding.
- Whenever Finding (2) occurs, the agencies with jurisdiction are specified. These agencies, within their respective spheres of influence, have the responsibility to adopt, implement, and enforce the mitigation discussed.

[3] See Public Resources Code section 21081, subdivision (a) and State CEQA Guidelines section 15091, subdivision (a).

- Wherever Finding (3) is made, the Commission has determined that, even after implementation of all feasible MMs and consideration of feasible alternatives, the identified impact may exceed the significance criteria set forth in the EIR. Furthermore, to the extent that potentially feasible measures have been alleged or proposed, the Findings explain why certain economic, legal, social, technological or other considerations render such possibilities infeasible. The significant and unavoidable impacts requiring Finding (3) are identified in the EIR, discussed in the Lead Agency's Responses to Comments, and explained below. Having done everything, it can to avoid and substantially lessen these effects consistent with its legal authority and CEQA, the Commission finds in these instances that overriding economic, legal, social, and other benefits of the approved Project outweigh the resulting significant and unavoidable impacts. The Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted as part of this exhibit applies to all such unavoidable impacts as required by CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081, subd. (b); State CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15092 and 15093.)

These Findings are supported by substantial evidence contained in the EIR and other relevant information provided to the Commission or existing in its files, all of which is contained in the administrative record. The MMs are briefly described in these Findings; more detail on the MMs is included in the EIR.

The Commission is the custodian of the record of proceedings upon which its decision is based. The location of the Commission's record of proceedings is in the Sacramento office of the Commission, 100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South, Sacramento, CA 95825.

A. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on public scoping, the proposed Project will have No Impact on the following environmental issue areas:

- Agriculture
- Social and Economic Conditions
- Environmental Justice
- Climate Change

The EIR subsequently identified the following impacts as Less Than Significant:

- Biological Resources
- Land Use
- Wilderness and Recreation
- Cultural and Paleontological Resources
- Noise
- Transportation and Traffic
- Public Health and Safety
- Water Resources
- Geology, Mineral Resources, and Soils
- Public Services and Utilities

- Fire and Fuels Management

For the remaining potentially significant effects, the Findings are organized by significant impacts within the EIR issue areas as presented below.

B. IMPACTS REDUCED TO LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT LEVELS WITH MITIGATION

The impacts identified below were determined in the EIR to be potentially significant absent mitigation; after application of mitigation, however, the impacts were determined to be less than significant. For the full text of each MM or APM, please refer to Exhibit D. Exhibit D contains Attachment D-1 (MMs and some APMs) and Attachment D-2 (additional APMs that Applicant would implement).

Attachment D-1 has the Project-specific MMs for potential impacts on school lands under Commission's jurisdiction. The pages containing these MMs were extracted from the EIR. Then, a vertical red line and an impact number was included in the left margin to help the reader identify MMs relevant to the Project under Commission's jurisdiction. Any MMs in Attachment D-1 without a vertical red line in the left margin are not relevant to the proposed Project under Commission's jurisdiction.

Resource Areas	Impacts
1. Biological Resources (BIO)	Tule-BIO-1, Tule-BIO-3, Tule-BIO-4, Tule-BIO-5, Tule-BIO-8, and Tule-BIO-11
2. Land Use (LU)	Tule-LU-1
3. Wilderness and Recreation (WR)	Tule-WR-4
4. Cultural and Paleontological Resources (CUL)	Tule-CUL-1, Tule-CUL-2, CUL-4, and Tule-PALEO-1
5. Noise (NOI)	Tule-NOI-3
6. Transportation and Traffic (TRA)	Tule-TRA-8
7. Public Health and Safety (HAZ and PS)	Tule-HAZ-1, Tule-HAZ-4, Tule-HAZ-5, Tule-HAZ-7, Tule-HAZ-8, and Tule-PS-1
8. Water Resources (HYD)	Tule-HYD-1, Tule-HYD-2, Tule-HYD-3, Tule-HYD-4, Tule-HYD-5, and Tule-HYD-7
9. Geology, Mineral Resources, and Soils (GEO)	Tule-GEO-1, Tule-GEO-2, Tule-GEO-3, and Tule-GEO-4
10. Public Services and Utilities (PSU)	Tule-PSU-1 and PSU-3
11. Fire and Fuels Management (FF)	Tule-FF-1, Tule-FF-2, Tule-FF-3, and Tule-FF-4

1. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BIO)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-1. Native Vegetation.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in temporary and permanent losses of native vegetation.

Implementation of MMs Tule-BIO-1a through Tule-BIO-1g, APM-TULE-BIO-1, APM-TULE-BIO-5 through APM-TULE-BIO-8, and APM-TULE-BIO-19 through APM-TULE-~~BIO-21~~BIO-20 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by staying in certain areas, training staff, monitoring site for biological resources, and preparing and implementing appropriate plans as summarized below:

- MM Tule-BIO-1a: Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
- MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
- MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
- MM Tule-BIO-1d: Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-1e: Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities
- MM Tule-BIO-1f: Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities
- MM Tule-BIO-1g: Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- APM-TULE-BIO-1: Management of Temporary Stockpiles
- APM-TULE-BIO-5: Concrete Wash-Out Protocols
- APM-TULE-BIO-6: Management of Fuels and Avoidance of Spills and Leaks
- APM-TULE-BIO-7: Prevention of Erosion and Sedimentation
- APM-TULE-BIO-8: Work Cessation during Heavy Rains
- APM-TULE-BIO-19: Apply soil stabilizers to construction areas not being utilized
- APM-TULE-BIO-20: Replace ground cover in disturbed areas

- ~~APM TULE-BIO-21: Confirm no peninsular bighorn sheep presence~~

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-3. Invasive, Non-Native, or Noxious Plant Species.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in the introduction of invasive, non-native, or noxious plant species.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-BIO-3a, Tule-BIO-1a though Tule-BIO-1d, Tule-BIO-1f, and Tule-BIO-1g has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preparing and implementing appropriate plans, staying within certain areas, training staff, monitoring site for biological resources, and restoring temporary construction areas as summarized below:

- MM Tule-BIO-3a: Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-1a: Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
- MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
- MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
- MM Tule-BIO-1d: Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-1f: Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities
- MM Tule-BIO-1g: Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-4. Dust Impact to Vegetation.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in creating dust that would result in degradation of vegetation.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-BIO-4a has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preparing and implementing a plan to control dust as summarized below:

- MM Tule-BIO-4a: Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-5

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-5. Listed/Sensitive Plants or Their Habitats.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in direct or indirect loss of listed or sensitive plants or a direct loss of habitat for listed or sensitive plants.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-BIO-5a, Tule-BIO-5b, Tule-BIO-1a through Tule-BIO-1g, Tule-BIO-3a, and Tule-BIO-4a has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by fencing or flagging Special Status Plants, compensating for impacts, training staff, monitoring site for biological resources, restoring temporary construction areas, and preparing and implementing appropriate plans as summarized below:

- MM Tule-BIO-5a: Install fencing or flagging around identified special-status plant species populations in the construction areas
- MM Tule-BIO-5b: Implement special-status plant species compensation
- MM Tule-BIO-1a: Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
- MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff

- MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
- MM Tule-BIO-1d: Restore all temporary construction areas pursuant to a Habitat Restoration Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-1e: Provide habitat compensation or restoration for permanent impacts to native vegetation communities
- MM Tule-BIO-1f: Implement fire prevention best management practices during construction and operation activities
- MM Tule-BIO-1g: Prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-3a: Prepare and implement a Noxious Weeds and Invasive Species Control Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-4a: Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-8

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-8. Nesting Birds.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in a potential loss of nesting birds (violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act).

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-BIO-1a through Tule-BIO-1c, Tule-BIO-4a, Tule-BIO-7b through Tule-BIO-7e, and Tule-BIO-7j has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by staying within certain areas, training staff, monitoring site for biological resources, preparing and implementing appropriate plans, and surveying site before construction as summarized below:

- MM Tule-BIO-1a: Confine all construction and construction-related activities to the minimum necessary area as defined by the final engineering plans
- MM Tule-BIO-1b: Conduct contractor training for all construction staff
- MM Tule-BIO-1c: Conduct biological construction monitoring
- MM Tule-BIO-4a: Prepare and implement a Dust Control Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-7b: Enforce speed limits in and around all construction areas
- MM Tule-BIO-7c: Minimize night construction lighting adjacent to native habitats
- MM Tule-BIO-7d: Prohibit littering and remove trash from construction areas daily

- MM Tule-BIO-7e: Prohibit the harm, harassment, collection of, or feeding of wildlife
- MM Tule-BIO-7j: Conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys and implement appropriate avoidance measures for identified nesting birds

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-11

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-11. Potential to Disturb Wildlife During Maintenance Activities.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in disturbance to wildlife and could result in wildlife mortality.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-BIO-11a has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by doing maintenance work outside of the bird nesting season or surveying site before starting construction as summarized below:

- MM Tule-BIO-11a: Conduct maintenance activities resulting in vegetation disturbance outside of the bird nesting season or conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

2. LAND USE (LU)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-LU-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-LU-1. Potential Land Use Disturbance.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in temporarily disturbing land uses at or near Project components.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-LU-1a and Tule-LU-1b has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by properly notifying appropriate parties and property owners as summarized below:

- MM Tule-LU-1a: Prepare Construction Notification Plan
- MM Tule-LU-1b: Notify property owners and provide access

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact is reduced to a less than significant level.

3. WILDERNESS AND RECREATION (WR)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-WR-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-WR-4. Potential Increase in Unauthorized Access to Specially Designated or Restricted Areas.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in increased unauthorized access to specially designated or restricted areas.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-WR-1a and Tule-CUL-1F has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by restricting access and controlling unauthorized access as summarized below:

- MM Tule-WR-1a: Provide notice for access restrictions or anticipated closures to wilderness and recreation areas
- MM Tule-CUL-1F: Control unauthorized access

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

4. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CUL)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-CUL-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-CUL-1. Potential to Adversely Change Significant Archaeological Resources.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in causing an adverse change to known significant prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Implementation of MM(s) Tule-CUL-1A through Tule-CUL-1H has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preparing and implementing appropriate plans, avoiding and protecting significant resources, training staff, monitoring construction, and consulting with appropriate tribes as summarized below:

- MM Tule-CUL-1A: Develop and implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan - Cultural Resources Management Plan
- MM Tule-CUL-1B: Avoid and protect significant resources
- MM Tule-CUL-1C: Training for contractor
- MM Tule-CUL-1D: Construction monitoring
- MM Tule-CUL-1E: Discovery of unknown resources
- MM Tule-CUL-1F: Control unauthorized access
- MM Tule-CUL-1G: Funding of law enforcement patrols
- MM Tule-CUL-1H: Continue consultation with Native Americans and other Traditional Groups

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-CUL-2

Impact: **Impact Tule-CUL-2. Potential to Adversely Change Known Human Remains Sites.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in causing an adverse change to sites known to contain human remains either in formal cemeteries or buried Native American remains.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-CUL-2 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by appropriately handling human remains.

- MM Tule-CUL-2: Human Remains

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-CUL-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-CUL-4. Potential Adverse Change to Known Significant Historic Architectural Resources.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in causing an adverse change to known significant historic architectural (built environment) resources.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-CUL-1A has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by developing and implementing a Historic Properties Treatment Plan- Cultural Resources Management Plan.

- MM Tule-CUL-1A: Develop and implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan - Cultural Resources Management Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-PALEO-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-PALEO-1. Potential to Destroy/Disturb Significant Paleontological Resources.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in destroying or disturbing significant paleontological resources.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-PALEO-1A through Tule-PALEO-1E has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by inventorying and evaluating paleontological resources, developing monitoring and treatment plans, and training staff as summarized below:

- MM Tule-PALEO-1A: Inventory and evaluate paleontological resources in the Final Area of Potential Effect (APE)
- MM Tule-PALEO-1B: Develop Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan
- MM Tule-PALEO-1C: Monitor Construction for Paleontology
- MM Tule-PALEO-1D: Conduct Paleontological Data Recovery
- MM Tule-PALEO-1E: Train Construction Personnel

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

5. NOISE (NOI)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-NOI-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-NOI-3. Potential of Permanent Noise Level Increase.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in increasing permanent noise levels due to corona noise from operations of the transmission lines and noise from other Project components.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-NOI-3 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preparing a noise mitigation plan specific for the site.

- MM Tule-NOI-3: Site-specific Noise Mitigation Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

6. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC (TRA)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-TRA-8

Impact: **Impact Tule-TRA-8. Potential to Adversely Affect Aviation Activities.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in adversely affecting aviation activities, or a proposed land use would conflict with the applicable Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-TRA-3 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by consulting and informing the appropriate parties as summarized below:

- MM Tule-TRA-3: Consult with and inform Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Defense (DOD), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (HAZ and PS)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HAZ-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-HAZ-1. Potential Soil or Groundwater Contamination During Construction Activities.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in an accidental spill or release of hazardous materials due to improper handling or storage of hazardous materials during construction activities.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HAZ-1a through Tule-HAZ-1c has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preparing appropriate plans and programs as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HAZ-1a: Hazardous Materials Management Plan
- MM Tule-HAZ-1b: Health and Safety Program
- MM Tule-HAZ-1c: Waste Management Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HAZ-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-HAZ-4. Potential Safety Hazards.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in adversely affecting construction workers or the general public accessing the Project site during construction or operation.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HAZ-4a and Tule-HAZ-4b has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by following appropriate safety measures as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HAZ-4a: Safety Assessment
- MM Tule-HAZ-4b: Blasting Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HAZ-5

Impact: **Impact Tule-HAZ-5. Potential Soil or Groundwater Contamination During Operation and Maintenance.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in accidental spill or release of hazardous materials during operations and maintenance.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HAZ-5a and Tule-HAZ-5b has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by preparing appropriate plans to prevent spills and handling hazardous materials as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HAZ-5a: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
- MM Tule-HAZ-5b: Hazardous Materials Business Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HAZ-7

Impact: **Impact Tule-HAZ-7. Potential Blade Throw.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in breaking of a rotor blade, also called “blade throw.”

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HAZ-6 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by identifying wind turbine safety zone and setbacks.

- MM Tule-HAZ-6: Wind turbine safety zone and setbacks

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-PS-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-PS-1. Potential Electromagnetic Interference.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in electromagnetic interference (EMI), including interference with radar, radio, television, and electrical equipment.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-PS-1a through Tule-PS-1d has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by minimizing electromagnetics, identifying public safety communications, limiting conduction,

documenting broadcast interferences complains, and studying aeronautical as summarized below:

- MM Tule-PS-1a: Minimize electromagnetic and public safety communications
- MM Tule-PS-1b: Limit conductor surface potential
- MM Tule-PS-1c: Document complaints of broadcast interference
- MM Tule-PS-1d: Aeronautical study

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

8. WATER RESOURCES (HYD)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HYD-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-HYD-1. Potential Degradation of Water Quality During Construction.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in degrading water quality due to erosion and sedimentation.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HYD-1 and Tule-GEO-1 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by implementing plans to reduce soil erosion during construction and controlling sediment as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction
- MM Tule-GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-GEO-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-GEO-1. Potential for Erosion to be Triggered or Accelerated Due to Construction Activities.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in triggering or accelerating erosion.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-GEO-1 and Tule-HYD-1 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by implementing plans to control soil erosion, soil transportation, and stormwater as summarized below:

- MM Tule-GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan
- MM Tule-HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HYD-2

Impact: **Impact Tule-HYD-2. Potential Degradation of Water Quality Through Spills of Harmful Materials.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in degrading water quality through spills of potentially harmful materials.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HYD-1 and Tule-GEO-1 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by implementing plans to reduce soil erosion during construction and controlling sediment as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HYD-1: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared to reduce soil erosion during construction
- MM Tule-GEO-1: Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Control Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HYD-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-HYD-3. Potential Degradation of Groundwater Through Excavation.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in degrading groundwater quality in areas of shallow groundwater.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HYD-2, Tule-HAZ-1a through Tule-HAZ-1c, Tule-HAZ-2a, and Tule-HAZ-2b has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by protecting local ground water when excavating ground, managing hazardous materials, testing for contaminants, and handling contaminated soils as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HYD-2: Avoidance and preventative measures to protect local groundwater during excavation
- MM Tule-HAZ-1a: Hazardous Materials Management Plan
- MM Tule-HAZ-1b: Health and Safety Program
- MM Tule-HAZ-1c: Waste Management Plan
- MM Tule-HAZ-2a: Test for pesticides/herbicides on currently or historically farmed land
- MM Tule-HAZ-2b: Contingency plan for encountering contaminated soils

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HYD-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-HYD-4. Potential to Deplete Water Supplies.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in depleting local water supplies.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HYD-3 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by identifying sufficient water supplies.

- MM Tule-HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HYD-5

Impact: **Impact Tule-HYD-5. Creation of Impervious Areas that Could Potentially Cause Increased Runoff.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in increased runoff, resulting in flooding or increased erosion downstream.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HYD-4 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by managing stormwater.

- MM Tule-HYD-4: Stormwater Management Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-HYD-7

Impact: **Impact Tule-HYD-7. Potential for Accidental Release of Contaminants from Project Facilities that Could Degrade Water Quality.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in degrading water quality.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HAZ-5a and Tule-HAZ-5b has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by implementing plans to prevent spills and hazardous materials as summarized below:

- MM Tule-HAZ-5a: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
- MM Tule-HAZ-5b: Hazardous Materials Business Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

9. GEOLOGY, MINERAL RESOURCES, AND SOILS (GEO)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-GEO-2

Impact: **Impact Tule-GEO-2. Potential for Project to Expose People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects as a Result of Problematic Soils.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects as a result of problematic soils.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-GEO-2 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by characterizing the soils as summarized below:

- MM Tule-GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-GEO-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-GEO-3. Potential for Project to Expose People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects as a Result of Seismically Induced Ground Shaking, Ground Failure, or Fault Rupture.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects as a result of seismically induced ground shaking, ground failure, or fault rupture.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-GEO-2 through Tule-GEO-4 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by characterizing the soils and inspecting facilities after a major seismic event as summarized below:

- MM Tule-GEO-2: Conduct geotechnical studies for soils to assess characteristics and aid in appropriate foundation design
- MM Tule-GEO-3: Conduct geotechnical investigations

- MM Tule-GEO-4: Facilities inspections conducted following major seismic event

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-GEO-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-GEO-4. Potential for Project to Expose People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects as a Result of Landslides, Earthflows, Rockfall, and/or Subsidence.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects as a result of landslides, earthflows, rockfall, and/or subsidence.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-GEO-5 and Tule-HYD-3 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by surveying for landslides, mines, and water supplies as summarized below:

- MM Tule-GEO-5: Conduct geotechnical surveys for landslides and mines
- MM Tule-HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

10. PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES (PSU)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-PSU-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-PSU-1. Construction of the Project Could Potentially Disrupt the Existing Utility Systems or Cause a Co-location Accident.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in disrupting the existing utility systems or causing a co-location accident.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-PSU-1a through Tule-PSU-1c has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by noting interruptions,

protecting underground utilities, and coordinating with utility providers as summarized below:

- MM Tule-PSU-1a: Notification of utility service interruption
- MM Tule-PSU-1b: Protect underground utilities
- MM Tule-PSU-1c: Coordinate with utility providers

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-PSU-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-PSU-3. Potential Need for New or Expanded Water Entitlements.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in not having sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements, and resources and new or expanded entitlements would be needed.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-HYD-3 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by identifying sufficient water supply.

- MM Tule-HYD-3: Identification of sufficient water supply

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

11. FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT (FF)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-FF-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-FF-1. Potential for Construction and Operational Maintenance and Decommissioning Activities to Significantly Increase the Probability of a Wildfire.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in significantly increasing the probability of a wildfire.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-FF-1 and Tule-FF-2 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by developing and implementing appropriate fire-related prevention plans as summarized below:

- MM Tule-FF-1: Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan
- MM Tule-FF-2: Revise existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational and Maintenance Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-FF-2

Impact: **Impact Tule-FF-2. Potential for the Presence of Project Facilities Including Overhead Transmission Line to Increase the Probability of a Wildfire.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in increasing the probability of a wildfire.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-FF-3 through Tule-FF-7, APM-Tule-PDF-1, APM-Tule-Project Designated Features (PDF)-4, APM-Tule-PDF-6, and APM-Tule-PDF-8 through APM-Tule-PDF-26 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by providing assistance to local fire authorities, customizing fire

protection plan, revegetating disturbed area, complying with appropriate fire codes, wind turbine lighting protection systems, and guidelines for using vehicles as summarized below:

- MM Tule-FF-3: Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA)
- MM Tule-FF-4: Customized Fire Protection Plan for Project
- MM Tule-FF-5: Wind Turbine Generator Fire Protection Systems
- MM Tule-FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council
- MM Tule-FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan
- APM-Tule-PDF-1: Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, Etc.
- APM-Tule-PDF-4: Compliance with Blasting Activities Fire Code
- APM-Tule-PDF-6: Storing and Using Chemicals Onsite
- APM-Tule-PDF-8: Fire and Emergency Protection Services Agreement
- APM-Tule-PDF-9: Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction
- APM-Tule-PDF-10: Areas Graveled and Maintained Vegetation Free
- APM-Tule-PDF-11: Avian Protection on Powerlines
- APM-Tule-PDF-12: Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction
- APM-Tule-PDF-13: Self-Supporting Steel or Wood Poles for Infrastructure
- APM-Tule-PDF-14: Transmission Line Visual Inspections and Washing
- APM-Tule-PDF-15: Appropriate Lighting and Markings of Infrastructure
- APM-Tule-PDF-16: Fire Risk Reduction of Infrastructure
- APM-Tule-PDF-17: Wind Turbine Blade Lightning Protection Systems
- APM-Tule-PDF-18: No Off-Road Vehicles Used
- APM-Tule-PDF-19: No Vehicle Will be Idle or Parked in Brush or Grass
- APM-Tule-PDF-20: Portable Equipment Locations
- APM-Tule-PDF-21: Energized Equipment
- APM-Tule-PDF-22: Limiting Smoking Areas
- APM-Tule-PDF-23: Improve Existing and Propose New Access Roads
- APM-Tule-PDF-24: O&M Facility Requirements
- APM-Tule-PDF-25: Recommendations for Transformers
- APM-Tule-PDF-26: Combustible Storage Practices

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-FF-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-FF-3. Potential for the Presence of Overhead Transmission Line/Facilities to Reduce the Effectiveness of Firefighting.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in reducing the effectiveness of firefighting.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-FF-1 through Tule-FF-3, Tule-FF-5, and Tule-FF-6 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by implementing fire prevention plans and providing funding as summarized below:

- MM Tule-FF-1: Develop and implement a Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan
- MM Tule-FF-2: Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan
- MM Tule-FF-3: Provide Assistance to San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (SDRFPD) and San Diego County Fire Authority (SDCFA)
- MM Tule-FF-5: Wind Turbine Generator Fire Protection Systems
- MM Tule-FF-6: Funding for FireSafe Council

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-FF-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-FF-4. Potential for Project Activities to introduce Non-native Plants, Which Could Contribute to an Increased Ignition Potential and Rate of Fire Spread.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project have the potential to result in introducing non-native plants, which would contribute to an increased ignition potential and rate of fire spread.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-FF-2 and Tule-FF-7 has been incorporated into the Project to reduce this impact to a less than significant level by revising existing plans and preparing disturbed area revegetation plan as summarized below:

- MM Tule-FF-2: Revise Existing Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Plan (2009) to create the Wildland Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Electric Standard Practice Operational Maintenance Plan
- MM Tule-FF-7: Preparation of Disturbed Area Revegetation Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. With the mitigation described above, this impact already at a less than significant level will be further reduced.

C. SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

The following impacts were determined in the EIR to be significant and unavoidable. The Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted as part of this exhibit applies to all such unavoidable impacts as required by CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081, subd. (b); State CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15092 and 15093.)

Resource Areas	Impacts
1. Biological Resources (BIO)	Tule-BIO-10
2. Visual Resources (VIS)	Tule-VIS-1, Tule-VIS-3, Tule-VIS-4, and Tule-VIS-5
3. Cultural and Paleontological Resources (CUL)	Tule-CUL-3
4. Noise (NOI)	Tule-NOI-1 and Tule-NOI-2
5. Air Quality (AIR)	Tule-AIR-1

1. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (BIO)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-BIO-10

Impact: **Impact Tule-BIO-10. Potential Collisions of Listed/Sensitive Avian/Bat with Transmission Lines/Turbines.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in adversely affecting linkages or wildlife movement corridors, the movement of fish, and/or native wildlife nursery sites.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-BIO-10a through Tule-BIO-10i and Tule-BIO-7a has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-BIO-10 by designing structures appropriately, and implementing appropriate plans as summarized below, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-BIO-10a: Design all transmission towers and lines to conform with Avian Power Line Interaction Committee standards
- MM Tule-BIO-10b: Develop and implement project-specific Avian Protection Plans
- MM Tule-BIO-10c: Design and configure wind turbines to maximally avoid and minimize bird and bat resources

- MM Tule-BIO-10d: Minimize turbine lighting
- MM Tule-BIO-10e: Conduct post-construction bird and bat species mortality monitoring and reporting pursuant to an approved monitoring program
- MM Tule-BIO-10f: Authorize construction of portions of the project based on the results of behavioral and population studies of local golden eagles
- MM Tule-BIO-10g: Monitor golden eagles nests in the area to track productivity
- MM Tule-BIO-10h: Implement an adaptive management program in an Avian and Bat Protection Plan that provides triggers for required operational modifications (seasonality, radar, turbine-specific modifications, cut-in speed)
- MM Tule-BIO-10i: Obtain written agency concurrence approval of the Avian and Bat Protection Plan
- MM Tule-BIO-7a: Cover and/or provide escape routes for wildlife from excavated areas and monitor these areas daily

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable. However, the golden eagle evaluation analysis below explains the proposed Project's eagle fatality rate on lands under Commission's jurisdiction.

GOLDEN EAGLE EVALUATION

The Project may have significant and unavoidable impacts on biological resources because the presence of transmission lines and wind turbines may result in electrocution of, and collisions by, listed or sensitive bird or bat species. One of these species includes the golden eagle.

According to monitoring studies performed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2016a), the golden eagle population in the western United States has remained fairly stable (approximately 30,000) over the past 50 years. The researchers also noted, however, that the year-over-year rate of change in the past 10 years suggests a gradual decline toward a new, lower equilibrium point (approximately 26,000). Mortality for golden eagles is dominated by anthropogenic causes, with poisoning, shooting, electrocution, and collision (all types) being the primary causes. Of the causes of natural mortality, starvation, disease, and fighting are the leading factors. Collision mortality accounts for approximately 10 percent of overall modeled golden eagle mortality (USFWS 2016a, p. 14), of which wind turbine collisions are one type (collision mortality also includes vehicles, power lines, and other structures). While these data make clear that mortality caused by wind energy projects is significantly less than from other sources, both natural and anthropogenic, these types of projects nonetheless can have local and cumulative effects that must be addressed.

Because golden eagle populations in the western United States, appear to be stable but vulnerable to perturbations, the USFWS recommends a "no net increase in mortality" standard for permitting take (USFWS 2016a, p. 29). In its 2016 Proposed Rule for eagle incidental take and take of eagle nests (81 FR 27934), the USFWS recommends better

describing the “preservation” standard and to clearly require potential permittees to implement “all practicable best management practices and other measures and practices that are reasonably likely to reduce eagle take” (currently referred to as “advanced conservation practices”). Unavoidable take would require compensation sufficient to meet the “no net increase in mortality” standard. Currently, the best understood compensatory mitigation option is “repowering” of transmission poles and lines, which means retrofitting or replacing poles with designs that reduce electrocutions. Repowering, if comprehensively implemented, could offset approximately 500 golden eagle deaths annually (USFWS 2016a, p. 30). Other approaches to mitigation are currently being studied and have the potential for incorporation as part of adaptive management and monitoring permit requirements.

As stated above, approval of the Tule II portion of the Tule Wind Project, within which the school lands parcel is located, was not included in the original BLM ROD in 2011. Tule II was not included in the Record of Decision (ROD) because BLM concluded that additional analysis related to eagle collision risk was necessary for the Tule II area, due to the location of Tule II along the mountain ridgeline where eagles may be more likely to appear compared to the valley portion of the Tule Wind Project. Since that time, the Applicant has taken a number of steps, in consultation with the USFWS, to develop a risk analysis and corresponding avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures consistent with the USFWS Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance (ECPG).

Avian and targeted eagle count data consistent with ECPG recommendations—including multispecies avian use data, raptor use data, golden eagle nest locations, eagle flight path data, movement of individual eagles (i.e., radio-telemetry), targeted eagle use data, eagle nest activity (i.e., nest cameras), and raptor migration use data (collected between 2005 and 2013)—were used to predict fatality for golden eagles using the USFWS Bayesian model provided in the ECPG (the Bayesian model is the standard by which the USFWS assesses the potential risk of eagle take of a project). Using this model, golden eagle collision mortality for the entire Tule II Project was estimated to be 0.33 eagles per year. Noted in the data and model analysis were the presence of an active eagle nest and breeding territory in close proximity to the proposed wind turbines at the northern end of the Tule II Project on the Tribal (Ewiiaapaayp) land; loss of nest sites and breeding territories are weighted heavily in the risk analysis, resulting in a higher fatality estimate than if eagle activity is primarily soaring or foraging.

Input from USFWS staff indicates the probability of losing the breeding territory is expected to be lower at the southern end of the ridgeline. Because the seven wind turbines on school lands are more than four miles from the identified nest, Commission staff believes it is unlikely they would lead to the loss of breeding territories and associated mortality of nesting adults and their fledglings. Of 106 total eagle flight paths mapped during focal territory surveys, only one path intersected the school lands area, and most flight paths recorded were well north of the area. While the home ranges of two out of the three juveniles from which adequate data were collected during telemetry surveys overlapped the school lands parcel, no areas of concentrated use (i.e., core areas) by any individuals were identified within the school lands parcel (DNV GL 2016).

Using these data and extrapolating, the Applicant estimated the fatality rate using the USFWS Bayesian model for the Commission portion of the Project (seven wind turbines) to be 0.03 per year, or 0.6 golden eagles over 20 years, which is at the low end for wind projects comparable in scale on the west coast. This estimate is also negligible compared to the relative magnitude of other sources of eagle mortality, and is extremely unlikely to result in distress to the local, regional, or western United States golden eagle populations, either individually or cumulatively. The USFWS staff is evaluating this estimate as part of processing the Applicant's eagle conservation plan (ECP) and eagle take permit application.

To the extent eagle take related to the wind turbines could occur on school lands, the Applicant must implement all feasible measures to reduce mortality risk, including that it comply with the Eagle Act and the 2009 take permit rule (or as updated by the 2016 Proposed Rule) by applying for an eagle take permit from the USFWS. The ECP will further reduce risk to golden eagles by implementing advanced conservation practices, monitoring, and adaptive management required by the USFWS as a condition of issuing a take permit. As stated above, any permit issued would have to find that the measures meet the "no net increase in mortality" and "preservation" standards in federal regulations. Project-specific compliance measures are expected to include: standardized avoidance and minimization measures, Project-level mortality monitoring, advanced conservation practices (stepwise protocols) to adaptively manage Project operations, and to minimize risk of future golden eagle fatalities, and Project-level compensatory mitigation (where appropriate).

In light of the forgoing analysis, which is based on a combination of USFWS population status monitoring, federal regulatory and statutory permitting criteria, and the site-specific facts as to eagle use, staff believes the Applicant has undertaken all feasible measures to avoid and reduce eagle collision risk. The Commission cannot dictate the timing of the USFWS' evaluation and consideration of the take permit application nor can it compel the USFWS to ultimately issue a take permit; therefore, staff is requiring the Applicant, should it construct and commence operations prior to issuance of a take permit, to implement its ECP and any additional measures that may be prescribed in consultation with the USFWS regardless of whether the take permit has been issued. Because the ECPG contains detailed, scientifically rigorous standards for ECP contents, up to and including curtailment of turbine operations, staff believes the risk of eagle mortality caused by the seven wind turbines on school lands parcel is very remote. To the extent such risk does exist, however, as provided in the proposed lease, the Applicant acknowledges that unauthorized take of golden eagles is prohibited, and that it assumes full liability for any take that may occur prior to issuance of a take permit, including enforcement action by the U.S. Department of Justice.

As stated above, although the likelihood of golden eagle take over the school lands parcel is low, the potential exists. Moreover, because golden eagles are protected under State and federal law, potential impacts are significant. Accordingly, the Findings in Exhibit E identify impacts to golden eagles as significant and unavoidable.

References

Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2013a. Project-Specific Avian and Bat Protection Plan for the Tule Reduced Ridgeline Wind Project. March 2013

Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2013b. Record of Decision Approval of Lease for Tule Wind LLC. December 2013, page 24

Bureau of Land Management. 2011. Tule Wind Project Record of Decision. December 2011, page 21

DNV GL – Energy Advisory Americas. 2016. Tule II Wind Project California State Lands Commission Avian and Bat Review. January 2016

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance Module 1 – Land-based Wind Energy, Version 2. April 2013

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2016a. Bald and Golden Eagles: Population Demographics and Estimation of Sustainable Take in the United States, 2016 Update. April 2016

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2016b. Proposed Rule. Eagle Permits: Revisions to Regulations for Eagle Incidental Take and Take of Eagle Nests (81 FR 27934). May 2016

2. VISUAL RESOURCES (VIS)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-VIS-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-VIS-1. Scenic Vista.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in having a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-VIS-1a through Tule-VIS-1c has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-VIS-1 by reducing impacts to scenic views as summarized below, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-VIS-1a: Reduce impacts at scenic highway and trail crossings
- MM Tule-VIS-1b: Reduce impacts at scenic view areas
- MM Tule-VIS-1c: Avoid potential visibility of transmission structures and related facilities from sensitive viewing locations

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-VIS-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-VIS-3. Visual Character/Quality.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in substantially degrading the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-VIS-3a through Tule-VIS-3j, and Tule-VIS-3l through Tule-VIS-3n has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-VIS-3 by reducing construction impacts, minimizing removing vegetation, and reducing structure visibility as summarized below, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-VIS-3a: Reduce visibility of construction activities and equipment
- MM Tule-VIS-3b: Reduce construction night-lighting impacts
- MM Tule-VIS-3c: Reduce construction impacts to natural features
- MM Tule-VIS-3d: Reduce in-line views of land scars
- MM Tule-VIS-3e: Reduce visual contrast from unnatural vegetation lines
- MM Tule-VIS-3f: Minimize vegetation removal
- MM Tule-VIS-3g: Reduce visual contrast associated with substation and ancillary facilities
- MM Tule-VIS-3h: Screen substations and ancillary facilities
- MM Tule-VIS-3i: Reduce potential visual contrast of transmission structures
- MM Tule-VIS-3j: Reduce potential transmission conductor visibility and visual contrast

- MM Tule-VIS-3l: Reduce potential view blockage and visual contrasts of structures
- MM Tule-VIS-3m: Reduce visual impacts resulting from native tree removal
- MM Tule-VIS-3n: Reduce potential visual impacts of wind turbines and ancillary facilities

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-VIS-4

Impact: **Impact Tule-VIS-3. Day/Nighttime Views.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in creating a substantial new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-VIS-4a and Tule-VIS-4b has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-VIS-4 by reducing night lighting and system to avoid collision as summarized below, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-VIS-4a: Reduce long-term night-lighting impacts from substations and ancillary facilities
- MM Tule-VIS-4b: Incorporate Obstacle Collision Avoidance System (OCAS) onto Tule Wind Project wind turbines

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

3. CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CUL)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-CUL-3

Impact: **Impact Tule-CUL-3. Potential Adverse Change to Traditional Cultural Property.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in causing an adverse change to Traditional Cultural Properties.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-CUL-1A through Tule-CUL-1H, and Tule-CUL-2 has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-CUL-3 by avoiding and protecting significant resources and controlling unauthorized access as summarized below, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-CUL-1A: Develop and implement a Historic Properties Treatment Plan - Cultural Resources Management Plan
- MM Tule-CUL-1B: Avoid and protect significant resources
- MM Tule-CUL-1C: Training for contractor
- MM Tule-CUL-1D: Construction monitoring
- MM Tule-CUL-1E: Discovery of unknown resources
- MM Tule-CUL-1F: Control unauthorized access
- MM Tule-CUL-1G: Funding of law enforcement patrols
- MM Tule-CUL-1H: Continue consultation with Native Americans and other Traditional Groups
- MM Tule-CUL-2: Human Remains

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

4. NOISE (NOI)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-NOI-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-NOI-1. Potential to Disturb Sensitive Noise Receptors During Construction.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in substantially disturbing sensitive receptors and violating local rules, standards, and/or ordinances.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-NOI-1 and APM-TULE-BIO-21 has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-NOI-1 by implementing measures in the Blasting Plan, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-NOI-1: Blasting Plan
- APM-TULE-BIO-21: Confirm no peninsular bighorn sheep presence

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-NOI-2

Impact: **Impact Tule-NOI-2. Potential Groundbourne Vibration from Construction.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in temporarily causing groundbourne vibration.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-NOI-1 has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-NOI-2 implementing measures in the Blasting Plan, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-NOI-1: Blasting Plan

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

5. AIR QUALITY (AIR)

CEQA FINDING NO. TULE-AIR-1

Impact: **Impact Tule-AIR-1. Potential Dust and Exhaust Emissions During Construction.**

Finding(s): (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effect as identified in the EIR.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING THE FINDING(S)

Activities proposed as part of the Project that have the potential to result in generating dust and exhaust emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants.

Implementation of MM(s) Tule-AQ-1 and Tule-AQ-2 has been incorporated into the Project and would reduce the severity of Impact Tule-AIR-1 by controlling fugitive dust and criteria pollutant emissions as summarized below, although not necessarily to a less than significant level.

- MM Tule-AQ-1: Fugitive dust and other criteria pollutant emissions
- MM Tule-AQ-2: Off-road diesel engines with a rated output of greater than 50 horsepower

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION. This impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

3.0 STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the Commission's obligations under Public Resources Code section 21081, subdivisions (a)(3) and (b). (See also State CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15091, subd. (a)(3), 15093.) Under these provisions, CEQA requires the Commission to balance, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits, including regionwide or statewide environmental benefits, of the Lease approval related to the Tule II Wind Project against the backdrop of the Project's unavoidable significant environmental impacts. For purposes of CEQA, if the specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project outweigh the unavoidable significant environmental effects, those effects may be considered acceptable and the decision-making agency may approve the underlying project. (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15092, subd. (b)(2)(B).) CEQA, in this respect, does not prohibit the Commission from approving the Lease even if the Project activities as authorized under the Lease may cause significant and unavoidable environmental effects.

This Statement of Overriding Considerations presents a list of the following:

1) Specific significant effects on the environment attributable to the approved Project that cannot feasibly be mitigated to below a level of significance,
2) Benefits derived from the approved Project, and
3) Specific reasons for approving the Project.

Although the CPUC and Commission have imposed MMs to reduce impacts, impacts remain that are considered significant after application of all feasible mitigation. Significant impacts of the approved Project fall under five resource area: Biological Resources, Visual Resources, Cultural and Paleontological Resources, Noise, and Air Quality (see Table 1). These impacts are specifically identified and discussed in more detail in the Commission's CEQA Findings and in CPUC's EIR. While the Commission has required all feasible mitigation measures, these impacts remain significant for purposes of adopting this Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Table 1 – Significant and Unavoidable Impacts Identified for Approved Project

Impact	Impact Description
Biological Resources (BIO)	
Tule-BIO-10	Presence of transmission lines and wind turbines may result in electrocution of, and/or collisions by, listed or sensitive bird or bat species.
Visual Resources (VIS)	
Tule-VIS-1	The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.
Tule-VIS-3	The Project would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

Table 1 – Significant and Unavoidable Impacts Identified for Approved Project

Impact	Impact Description
Tule-VIS-4	The Project would create a substantial new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.
Tule-VIS-5	Construction of the Project or the presence of Project components would result in an inconsistency with federal, State, or local regulations, plans, and standards applicable to the protection of visual resources.
Cultural and Paleontological Resources (CUL)	
Tule-CUL-3	Construction of the Project would cause an adverse change to Traditional Cultural Properties
Noise (NOI)	
Tule-NOI-1	Construction noise would substantially disturb sensitive receptors and violate local rules, standards, and/or ordinances.
Tule-NOI-2	Construction activity would temporarily cause groundbourne vibration.
Air Quality (AIR)	
Tule-AIR-1	Construction would generate dust and exhaust emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants.

B. ALTERNATIVES

As explained in *California Native Plant Society* v. *City of Santa Cruz* (2009) 177 Cal.App.4th 957, 999-1000:

When it comes time to decide on project approval, the public agency's decisionmaking body evaluates whether the alternatives [analyzed in the EIR] are actually feasible… . At this final stage of project approval, the agency considers whether '[s]pecific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations…make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the environmental impact report.' Broader considerations of policy thus come into play when the decisionmaking body is considering actual feasibility than when the EIR preparer is assessing potential feasibility of the alternatives [citations omitted].

The 12 alternatives (seven for location and configurations and five for design) for larger "Tule Wind Project" analyzed in the EIR represent a reasonable range of potentially feasible alternatives that could reduce one or more significant impacts of the Project. The seven configuration and design alternatives that were eliminated from further consideration in the EIR can be viewed on EIR page C-23 in the following link http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/Final_EIR/C.Alternatives.pdf. The following five configuration and design alternatives were selected for detailed analysis in the EIR:

1) **Tule Wind Alternative 1** - Gen-Tie Route 2 with Collector Substation/Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Facility on Rough Acres Ranch;
2) **Tule Wind Alternative 2** - Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Facility on Rough Acres Ranch;
3) **Tule Wind Alternative 3** - Gen-Tie Route 3 with Collector Substation/O&M

Facility on Rough Acres Ranch;

4) **Tule Wind Alternative 4** - Gen-Tie Route 3 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch; and
5) **Tule Wind Alternative 5** - Reduction in Turbines.

As presented in the EIR, the alternatives were described and compared with each other and with the proposed Project (see EIR page C-30 in the following link http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/Final_EIR/C.Alternatives.pdf for additional details).

Under State CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6, subdivision (e)(2), if the No Project Alternative is identified as the environmentally superior alternative, the EIR must also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. Based on the analysis contained in the EIR, there is no clear environmentally superior alternative to the proposed Project that is capable of achieving the Project objective. No one alternative would eliminate the significant and adverse impacts of the proposed Project. However, a combination of the following two alternatives were identified to be the environmentally superior alternative for the larger "Tule Wind Project" on page 29 of the CPUC's "Interim Decision Certifying Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement" certifying the EIR on April 19, 2012 (see http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/word_pdf/FINAL_DECISION/165051.pdf):

1) **Tule Wind Alternative 2: Gen-Tie Route 2 Underground with Collector Substation/O&M Facility on Rough Acres Ranch**- by undergrounding the 138 kV transmission line from collector substation facilities and O&M would be co-located on Rough Acres Ranch.
2) **Tule Wind Alternative 5: Reduction in Turbines**- by reducing the number of turbines.

The CPUC independently reviewed and considered the information on alternatives provided in the EIR and in the record. The EIR reflects the CPUC's independent judgment as to alternatives. The CPUC found that the Project provides the best balance between the Project goals and objectives and the Project's benefits. The seven CEQA alternatives proposed and evaluated in the EIR for the larger "Tule Wind Project" were rejected as being infeasible in the CPUC's Findings Regarding Alternatives on EIR pages C-23 and C-50 and in the following link http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/dudek/ECOSUB/Final_EIR/C.Alternatives.pdf (incorporated herein by reference).

Based upon the objectives identified in the EIR and the detailed MMs imposed upon the Project, the Commission has determined that the Project should be approved, subject to such MMs (Exhibit D, Mitigation Monitoring Program), and that any remaining unmitigated environmental impacts attributable to the Project are outweighed by the following specific economic, fiscal, social, environmental, land use, and other overriding considerations.

C. BENEFICIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

State CEQA Guidelines section 15093, subdivision (a) requires the decision-making agency to balance, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits, including region-wide or statewide environmental benefits, of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks when determining whether to approve the project.

Below are some of the economic, fiscal, social, environmental, land use, and other overriding considerations for the Project:

- Be consistent with California's reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the threat of climate change to the health and well-being of humans and natural resources in the State (Executive Order B-30-15[4])
- Be consistent with Commission's October 16, 2008, Resolution[5] supporting the environmentally responsible development of State school lands under Commission's jurisdiction for renewable energy related projects
- Be consistent with Commission's Strategic Plan 2016 – 2020[6]
- Help meet California's renewable energy goals of 33 percent[7] of electricity retails sales to be from renewables by the end of 2020 (Senate Bill X1-2)
- Reduce global warming
- Reduce fossil fuel dependency
- Generate renewable energy from up to seven monopole wind turbines with 1.5 to 3.0 megawatts capacity each (up to 21 megawatts) on the Commission's parcel
- Provide power to approximately 6,000 homes with the renewable energy produced on the Commission parcel
- Maximize revenue (starting at $135,500 per year base rent) for the first time from the Commission's State school lands parcel[8] to benefit California State Teachers' Retirement System
- Contribute funds towards California State Teachers' Retirement System Create estimated 300 temporary jobs during peak Project construction season similar to larger "Tule I Wind Project" estimates
- Create estimated 10 to 12 full time jobs of a site manager, a receptionist, several wind turbine technicians, and support staff. Because such jobs are hourly (not salary based) and on rotating days, usually more than one person would occupy each position.
- Benefit regional economy (EIR page D.16-17)

4 See https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18938 for additional information.
5 See http://www.slc.ca.gov/Programs/Renewable_Energy/Resolution.pdf for additional information.
6 See http://www.slc.ca.gov/About/Docs/StrategicPlan.pdf for additional information.
7 See http://www.energy.ca.gov/portfolio/ for additional information.
8 See http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Reports/School_Lands/FY2014-15.pdf for additional information.

D. CONCLUSION

The Commission has considered the EIR and all of the environmental impacts described therein including those that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level and those that may affect Public Trust uses of State sovereign lands. The Commission has considered the fiscal, economic, legal, social, environmental, and public health and safety benefits of the Project and has balanced them against the Project's unavoidable and unmitigated adverse environmental impacts and, based upon substantial evidence in the record, has determined that the benefits of the Project outweigh the adverse environmental effects. Based on the foregoing and pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081 and State CEQA Guidelines sections 15096, subdivision (h) and 15093, the Commission finds that the remaining significant unavoidable impacts of the Project are acceptable in light of the economic, fiscal, social, environmental, and public health and safety benefits of the Project. Such benefits outweigh such significant and unavoidable impacts of the Project and provide the substantive and legal basis for this Statement of Overriding Considerations.

The Commission finds that to the extent that any impacts identified in the EIR remain unmitigated, mitigation measures have been required to the extent feasible, although the impacts could not be reduced to a less than significant level.

Based on the above discussion, the Commission finds that the benefits of the Project outweigh the significant unavoidable impacts that could remain after mitigation is applied and considers such impacts acceptable.

EXHIBIT F
Approval Obtained and Further Approvals Required

W 26245

Agency	Permit/Approval	Status
Federal		
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Section 106 Consultation (National Historic Preservation Act)	Complete
Federal Aviation Administration	Notice of Proposed Construction (Form 7460-1) Hazard Determination	Complete
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Permit (Clean Water Act)	Permit submitted August 11, 2011. Expected permit September 1, 2016.
U.S. Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management	• Record of Decision (ROD) and Right of Way (ROW) Grant • National Historic Preservation Act Compliance	Complete
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Section 7 Consultation (Endangered Species Act)	Complete
	Consultation (Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA))	Complete
	Consultation (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act)	Complete
State of California		
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Streambed Alteration Agreement Permit (Section 1602)	1602 Permit submitted August 11, 2011. Expected permit September 1, 2016.
California Independent System Operator	Interconnection Approval	Complete
California State Historic Preservation Office	Section 106 Consultation (National Historic Preservation Act)	Complete
State Water Resources Control Board	Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Clean Water Act). 401 Certification	401 Permit expected 2018
	Section 402 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Construction Permit (Clean Water Act)	402 Permit expected 2018
	Stormwater Construction General Permit 99-08-DWQ	Permit expected 2018
	Waste Discharge Requirements Permit	Permit expected 2018
	Transportation Permits	Permit expected September 1, 2016.
		.
Air Pollution Control District	Air Quality Permit to Construct and Operate Batch Plant and Collector Substation.	Permit expected 2018
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE)	Approval of Construction Fire Protection Plan	Complete
Bureau of Indian Affairs		
	Record of Decision	Complete
	Lease Approval between Tule Wind LLC and the Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Complete
Local		
San Diego County Environmental Health Services	Fire District Approval of Fire Protection Plan Fire Service Agreement	Complete

References

Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2013a. Project-Specific Avian and Bat Protection Plan for the Tule Reduced Ridgeline Wind Project. March 2013

Bureau of Indian Affairs. 2013b. Record of Decision Approval of Lease for Tule Wind LLC. December 2013, page 24

Bureau of Land Management. 2011. Tule Wind Project Record of Decision. December 2011, page 21

DNV GL – Energy Advisory Americas. 2016. Tule II Wind Project California State Lands Commission Avian and Bat Review. January 2016

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. Eagle Conservation Plan Guidance Module 1 – Land-based Wind Energy, Version 2. April 2013

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2016a. Bald and Golden Eagles: Population Demographics and Estimation of Sustainable Take in the United States, 2016 Update. April 2016

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2016b. Proposed Rule. Eagle Permits: Revisions to Regulations for Eagle Incidental Take and Take of Eagle Nests (81 FR 27934). May 2016