Attachment F

Applicant Proposed Measures and Mitigation Measures

Attachment F

TRTP: SEGMENT 11C
APPLICANT PROPOSED MEASURES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

APMs and Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

NOTE: The State Water Resources Control Board replaced the word, "would" with "shall", where necessary. Otherwise, text is from Final EIR/EIS for the Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project.

Biological Resources APMs	
AQ-1a	Implement Construction Fugitive Dust Control Plan. SCE shall develop a Fugitive Dust Emission Control Plan (FDECP) for construction work. The Plan shall be completed prior to construction and approved by the CPUC and USFS. This Plan is in addition to any fugitive dust control plan required by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Measures to be incorporated into the plan shall include, but are not limited to the following: • Non-toxic soil binders, equivalent or better in efficiencies than the CARB approved soil binders, shall be applied per manufacturer recommendations to active unpaved roadways, unpaved staging areas, and unpaved parking area(s) throughout construction to reduce fugitive dust emissions. On National Forest Service (NFS) lands, SCE shall obtain USFS approval of any soil binders to be used. • Unpaved road travel will be limited to the extent possible, by limiting the travel of heavy equipment in and out of the unpaved areas (move from construction site to construction site rather than back to marshalling or staging areas daily); through carpooling/busing construction workers to the maximum feasible extent, and by developing travel routes to each construction site that minimize unpaved road travel to the extent possible, according to USFS or other regulatory agency road use restriction. The FDECP will include a road travel plan applicable for construction sites with unpaved access greater than one mile. • Water the disturbed areas of the active construction sites at least three times per day and more often if uncontrolled fugitive dust is noted. • Enclose, cover, water twice daily, and/or apply non-toxic soil binders according to manufacturer's specifications to exposed piles with a five percent or greater silt content. • Maintain unpaved road vehicle travel to the lowest practical speeds, and no greater than 15 miles per hour (mph), to reduce fugitive dust emissions. • All vehicle tires shall be inspected, are to be free of dirt, and washed as necessary prior to entering paved roadways. • Install wheel washers or wash the wheels of trucks and other heavy equipment where vehicles exit unpaved access to the construction sites. • Cover all trucks hauling soil and other loose material, or require at least two feet of freeboard. • Establish a vegetative ground cover (in compliance with biological resources impact mitigation measures) or otherwise create stabilized surfaces on all unpaved areas at each of the construction sites within 21 days after active construction operations have ceased.

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	• Increase the frequency of watering, if water is used as a soil binder for disturbed surfaces, or implement other additional fugitive dust mitigation measures, to all active disturbed fugitive dust emission sources when wind speeds (as instantaneous wind gusts) exceed 25 mph.
APM BIO-1	Pre-construction biological clearance surveys shall be performed to minimize impacts on special-status plants or wildlife species.
APM BIO-2	Every effort shall be made to minimize vegetation removal and permanent loss at construction sites. If necessary, native vegetation shall be flagged for protection. A Project revegetation plan shall be prepared for areas of native habitat temporarily affected during construction.
APM BIO-3	Construction crews shall avoid affecting the streambeds and banks of any streams along the route to the extent feasible. If necessary, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) shall be secured from California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Impacts shall be mitigated based on the terms of the SAA. No streams with flowing waters and/or those capable of supporting special-status species are expected to be adversely affected from Project implementation.
APM BIO-4	Construction and operations crews shall be directed to use BMPs where applicable. These measures shall be identified prior to construction and incorporated into the construction and maintenance operations.
APM BIO-5	Biological monitors shall be assigned to the Project. The monitors shall be responsible for ensuring that impacts on special-status species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources shall be avoided to the fullest extent possible. Where appropriate, monitors shall flag the boundaries of areas where activities need to be restricted to protect native plants and wildlife or special-status species. These restricted areas shall be monitored to ensure their protection during construction.
APM BIO-6	A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) shall be prepared, and all construction crews and contractors shall be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the Project. The WEAP training shall include a review of the special-status species and other sensitive resources that could exist in the Project area, the locations of sensitive biological resources as well as their legal status and protections, and measures to be implemented for avoidance of these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained shall be maintained.
APM BIO-7	Where significant and unavoidable impacts on any special-status resources cannot be avoided, SCE shall provide compensatory mitigation as determined by the regulatory agency.

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APM BIO-8	SCE shall conduct Project-wide raptor surveys and remove trees, if necessary, outside of the nesting season (1 February–31 August). If a tree or pole containing a raptor nest must be removed during the nesting season, or if work is scheduled to take place in proximity to an active nest on an existing transmission tower or pole, SCE shall coordinate with CDFW and USFWS and obtain written concurrence prior to moving the nest.
APM BIO-9	All transmission and subtransmission towers and poles shall be designed to be raptor-safe in accordance with Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006 (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee [APLIC] 2006).
Biological Resources Mitigation Measures	
B-1a	Provide restoration/compensation for impacts to native vegetation communities. The intent of this mitigation measure is to require SCE to restore disturbed sites to pre-construction conditions or the desired future conditions per the Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan. Prior to construction SCE shall have a qualified biologist, where concurrence on the biologist has been provided by the CPUC and Forest Service, document the community type and acreage of vegetation that would be subject to Project disturbance. Impacts to all oaks and native trees (with >3 inch diameter at breast height [DBH]) will be documented by identifying the species, number, location, and DBH. On non-Federal lands all protection and replacement measures shall be consistent with applicable local jurisdiction requirements, such as the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance. Tree removal shall not be permitted until replacement trees have been planted or transplanting sites are approved. For NFS lands, the Forest Service shall prepare a Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan in discussion with SCE for the Project, which shall include plans for restoration, enhancement/re-vegetation, and/or mitigation banking. For non-Federal lands SCE shall prepare the Habitat Restoration and Revegetation Plan. Both plans shall include at minimum: (a) the location of the mitigation site (off site mitigation may be required); (b) locations and details for top soil storage (c) the plant species to be used; (d) seed and cutting collecting guidelines; (d) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (e) time of year that the planting will occur and the methodology of the planting; (f) a description of the irrigation methodology for container, bareroot or other planting needing irrigation; (g) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (h) success criteria; (i) a detailed monitoring program; j) locations and impacts to all oaks and native trees (over 3 inches DBH), k) locations of temporary or permanent gates, barricades, or other means to control unauthorized vehicle access on access and spur roads as deemed necessary by the Forest Service (for NFS lands only). [More detail on these plans is provided in the Final EIR/EIS.]

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B-1b	Implement a Worker Environmental Awareness Program. A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) shall be implemented for construction crews by a qualified biologist(s) provided by SCE, where concurrence has been provided by the CPUC/Forest Service prior to the commencement of construction activities. Training materials and briefings shall include but not be limited to: discussion of the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; the consequences of non-compliance with these acts; identification and values of plant and wildlife species and significant natural plant community habitats; fire protection measures; sensitivities of working on NFS lands and identification of Forest Service sensitive species; hazardous substance spill prevention and containment measures; a contact person in the event of the discovery of dead or injured wildlife; and review of mitigation requirements. The WEAP shall also include the protocol to be followed when road kill is encountered in the work area or along access roads to minimize potential for additional mortality of scavengers, including listed species such as the California condor. On NFS lands, road kill shall be reported to the Forest Service or other applicable agency within 24 hours. On non-NFS lands, road kill shall be reported to the appropriate local animal control agency within 24 hours. Training materials and a course outline shall be provided to the CPUC and Forest Service for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of construction. Maps showing the location of special-status wildlife, fish, or populations of rare plants, exclusion areas, or other construction limitations (i.e., limited operating periods) will be provided to the environmental monitors and construction crews prior to ground disturbance. SCE shall provide to the CPUC and Forest Service a list of construction personnel who have completed training prior to the start of construction, and this list shall be updated by SCE as required when new personnel start work. No construction worker may work in the field for more than 5 days without participating in the WEAP.
B-1c	Treat cut tree stumps with Sporax.All stumps of trees (conifers and hardwoods) 3 inches DBH or greater resulting from activities associated with construction of the Project shall be treated with Sporax according to product directions to prevent the spread of annosus root disease. Only licensed applicators shall apply Sporax. Sporax shall not be used during rain events unless otherwise approved by the CPUC/ USFS/Corps.
B-2	Implement RCA Treatment Plan. SCE shall not construct or modify any structure, culvert, or bridge or modify any habitat without the appropriate permits from regulatory agencies. SCE shall not construct or modify any structure, culvert, or bridge or modify any habitat on NFS lands in Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) without the authorization of the USFS. Vegetation removal or road construction shall not occur in RCAs during the breeding season for nesting birds (February 1–μAugust 15) unless otherwise approved by the USFS. SCE shall prepare and implement a USFS RCA Treatment Plan for the Project. This Plan shall include the specific activities that will occur at each of the RCA points crossed by the Project including the amount and type of vegetation to be cleared, the type

APMs and Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

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	of road crossing or improvement allowed for wet and dry crossings, and the methods that shall be employed to reduce the effects of the Project on water quality. The Plan shall include timing restrictions for vehicle or equipment passage, restrictions on what activities may occur such as grading, vegetation removal or tree trimming, monitoring requirements, seasonal restrictions, and restoration requirements. This Plan shall be submitted to the USFS for approval prior to construction or the grading of any access road. The Plan shall also be submitted to the CPUC for review.
B-3a	Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan. SCE shall prepare and implement a comprehensive, adaptive Weed Control Plan on NFS lands for pre-construction and construction invasive weed abatement. The long term Weed Control Plan, including monitoring and eradication, will be defined as part of the 50 year Operations and Maintenance Permit. On the ROW easement lands administered by the USFS, the Weed Control Plan shall incorporate all appropriate and legal agency-stipulated regulations. The Weed Control Plan shall be submitted to the USFS for final authorization of weed control methods, practices, and timing prior to implementation of the Weed Control Plan on public lands. ROW easements located on private lands shall include adaptive provisions such as wheel and equipment washing for the implementation of the Weed Control Plan. The Weed Control Plan shall include the following: A pre-construction weed inventory shall be conducted by surveying all areas subject to ground-disturbing activity, including, but not limited to, tower pad preparation and construction areas, tower removal sites, pulling and tensioning sites, assembly yards, and areas subject to grading for new or improved access and spur roads. Weed populations that: (1) are rated High or Moderate for negative ecological impact in the California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (Cal-IPC, 2006); and (2) aid and promote the spread of wildfires (such as cheatgrass, Saharan mustard, and medusa head); and (3) are considered by the USFS as species of priority (for NFS lands only) shall be mapped and described according to density and area covered. In areas subject to ground disturbance, weed infestations shall be treated prior to construction according to control methods and practices for invasive weed populations designed in consultation with the USFS. The Weed Control Plan shall be updated and utilized for eradication and monitoring post construction. • Weed control treatments shall include all legally permitted herbicide, manual, and mechanical methods applied with the authorization of the USFS. The application of herbicides shall be in compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations under the prescription of a Pest Control Advisor (PCA), where concurrence has been provided by the CPUC/USFS, and implemented by a Licensed Qualified Applicator. Herbicides shall not be applied during or within 72 hours of a scheduled rain event. Herbicides shall not be used within Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) on the ANF

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	without approval of the USFS. In riparian areas only water-safe herbicides shall be used. Herbicides shall not be applied when wind velocities exceed 6 mph. Where manual and/or mechanical methods are used, disposal of the plant debris will follow the regulations set by the USFS. The timing of the weed control treatment shall be determined for each plant species in consultation with the USFS with the goal of controlling populations before they start producing seeds. For the preconstruction and construction of the Project, measures to control the introduction and spread of noxious weeds in the Project work area shall be taken as follows. • On the ANF, from the time construction begins until ten years after construction is complete, surveying for new invasive weed populations and the monitoring of identified and treated populations shall be required at all sites impacted by construction (tower pads, staging areas, landing zones, etc.), including access/spur roads disturbed during the Project. Surveying and monitoring for weed infestations shall occur annually for years one to five and bi-annually for years six to ten. Treatment of all identified weed populations shall occur at a minimum of once annually. When no new seedlings or resprouts are observed at treated sites for three consecutive, normal rainfall years, the weed population can be considered eradicated and weed control efforts may cease for that impact site. • During Project preconstruction and construction, all seeds and straw materials shall be weed-free rice straw, and all gravel and fill material shall be certified weed free by the countyAgriculture Commissioners' Offices. Any deviation from this will be approved by a USFS botanist. All plant materials used during restoration shall be native, certified weed-free, and approved by the CPUC and USFS. • During Project preconstruction and construction, vehicles and all equipment shall be washed (including wheels, undercarriages, and bumpers) before and after entering USFS identified areas. On non-NFS lands vehicles and equipment shall be washed prior to commencing work in off road areas. Vehicles shall be cleaned at existing construction yards or legally operating car washes. SCE shall document that all vehicles have been washed prior to commencing Project work. In addition, tools such as chainsaws, hand clippers, pruners, etc. shall be washed before and after entering all Project work areas. All washing shall take place where rinse water is collected and disposed of in either a sanitary sewer or landfill, unless otherwise approved by the USFS. A written daily log shall be kept for all vehicle/equipment/tool washing that states the date, time, location, type of equipment washed, methods used, and staff present. The log shall include the signature of a responsible staff member. Logs shall be available to the CPUC and USFS for inspection at any time and shall be submitted to the CPUC and USFS on a monthly basis.

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	• During Project operation and maintenance activities, clear and dispose of weeds in assembly yards, helicopter landing areas, tower pads, spur roads, staging areas, and any other disturbance areas in a USFS-approved method.
B-3b	Remove weed seed sources from construction access routes. Prior to construction, SCE shall initiate invasive species eradication identified in the following Table. These populations were identified as small and isolated but having the potential to spread aggressively during construction. Post construction, these isolated populations will be included and treated according to the restoration plan. Per the FSM 2080 BMP guideline, SCE shall also remove or reduce sources of weed seed along the travel routes associated with Project construction identified in Figures A-2 through A-4 of Appendix A of the *Biological Specialist Report* (Aspen, 2008) to prevent the introduction or control the spread of noxious weeds by mowing or other control methods to substantially reduce seed production in these infestations during Project construction. Following Project approval and during the time of year when weed species can be observed and identified, SCE shall identify, using a qualified plant ecologist, any other weed seed sources that could contribute to Project-related weed spread on the ANF. The following weed populations, and any other target infestations identified by Project surveys, should be controlled prior to construction. SCE shall initiate eradication of the following weed populations and any other isolated, target infestations discovered during pre-construction surveys along construction routes. A table identifying weed populations along construction routes is located on page 28 of the *Riparian Conservation Area Report* (Aspen 2009).
B-3c	Remove weed sources from assembly yards, staging areas, tower pads, pull sites, landing zones, and spur roads. Prior to construction and during each year of use for construction at all assembly yards, staging areas, tower pads, pull sites, landing zones, and spur roads within the ANF, weed infested areas should be mowed and/or treated as appropriate for the individual weed species under the guidance of a qualified plant ecologist or restoration ecologist, where concurrence on the ecologist has been provided by the USFS. Unless otherwise authorized by the USFS, weed control efforts in these areas shall be timed annually to reduce shortpod mustard, and other noxious weed seed production, by mowing or weedwhacking infestations when flowering has just started, but before seeds have been produced. All plant debris shall be disposed of at a USFS/CPUC-approved location. Weed control efforts shall commence in early spring (February–March), as indicated annually by a qualified plant ecologist or restoration ecologist in coordination with a USFS botanist or Forest Weed Specialist.

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B-5	Conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds. SCE shall conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting birds if construction and removal activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season. Surveys shall be conducted in areas within 500 feet of tower sites, laydown/staging areas, substation sites, and access/spur road locations. Surveys for birds shall be conducted for all areas from February 1 to August 15. The required survey dates may be modified based on local conditions (i.e., high altitude locations) with the approval of the CPUC, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFW), Corps, and/or Forest Service. SCE shall be responsible for designating qualified biologists who can conduct pre-construction surveys and monitoring for breeding birds. The resume of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC, Corps, and Forest Service for concurrence prior to ground disturbance. On NFS lands, the Forest Service shall apply the Service's Land Management Plan Standard S18 (Part 3 of the Land Management Plan), which states "Protect known active and inactive raptor nest areas. Extent of protection will be based on proposed management activities, human activities existing at the onset of nesting initiation, species, topography, vegetative cover, and other factors. When appropriate, a no-disturbance buffer around active nest sites will be required from nest-site selection to fledging." On both NFS and non-NFS lands, if breeding birds with active nests are found, a biological monitor shall establish a 300-foot buffer around the nest for ground-based construction activities and a one-mile buffer for helicopter use if helicopters are flying below 300 feet, and no activities will be allowed within the buffer(s) until the young have fledged from the nest or the nest fails. If nesting bald or golden eagles are identified, a 660-foot no activity buffer will be implemented. The 300-foot (660-foot eagle and one-mile helicopter) buffer may be adjusted to reflect existing conditions including ambient noise, topography, and disturbance with the approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), CPUC, Corps, CDFW, or Forest Service, as appropriate. On NFS lands, the Forest Service shall have the authority to define/redefine such buffers. The biological monitors shall conduct regular monitoring of the nest to determine success/failure and to ensure that Project activities are not conducted within the buffer(s) until the nesting cycle is complete or the nest fails. The biological monitors shall be responsible for documenting the results of the surveys and the ongoing monitoring and will provide a copy of the monitoring reports for impact areas to the respective agencies (e.g., On NFS lands documentation will be provided to the Forest Biologist). If for any reason a bird nest must be removed during the nesting season, SCE shall provide written documentation providing concurrence from the FWS and CDFW authorizing the nest relocation. On NFS lands, this will include coordination and written approval from the Forest Service. On Corps lands, this will include coordination and written approval by the Corps. SCE shall provide a written report documenting the relocation efforts. The report shall include what actions were taken to avoid moving the nest, the location of the nest, what species is being relocated, the number and condition of the eggs taken from the nest, the location of where the eggs are incubated, the survival

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	rate, the location of the nests where the chicks are relocated, and whether the birds were accepted by the adopted parent.
B-7	Conduct preconstruction surveys for State and federally Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Petitioned, and Candidate plants and avoid any located occurrences of listed plants. SCE shall conduct pre-construction surveys for State and federally listed Threatened and Endangered, Proposed, Petitioned, and Candidate plants in all areas subject to ground-disturbing activity, including, but not limited to, tower pad preparation and construction areas, tower removal sites, pulling and tensioning sites, assembly yards, and areas subject to grading for new access roads. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period(s) by a qualified plant ecologist/biologist according to protocols established by the FWS, CDFW, USFS, and California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The resume of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC and USFS for concurrence prior to ground disturbance. All listed plant species found shall be marked and avoided. If a federally listed plant species cannot be avoided on private land, consultation with FWS will occur. Prior to site grading, any populations of listed plant species identified during the surveys shall be protected by a buffer zone. The buffer zone shall be established around these areas and shall be of sufficient size to eliminate potential disturbance to the plants from human activity and any other potential sources of disturbance including human trampling, erosion, and dust. The size of the buffer depends upon the proposed use of the immediately adjacent lands, and includes consideration of the plant's ecological requirements (e.g., sunlight, moisture, shade tolerance, edaphic physical and chemical characteristics) that are identified by a qualified plant ecologist and/or Forest botanist. At minimum, the buffer shrub species shall be equal to twice the drip line (i.e., two times the distance from the trunk to the canopy edge) in order to protect and preserve the root systems of the plant. The buffer for herbaceous species shall be, at minimum, 50 feet from the perimeter of the population or the individual. A smaller buffer may be established, provided there are adequate measures in place to avoid the take of the species, with the approval of the FWS, CDFW, USFS, Corps, and CPUC. If impacts to listed plants are determined to be unavoidable, the FWS shall be consulted for authorization, through the context of a Biological Opinion. Additional mitigation measures to protect or restore listed plant species or their habitat may be required by the FWS before impacts are authorized, whichever is appropriate.
B-8a *Surveys complete.*	Conduct protocol surveys for California red-legged frogs and implement avoidance measures. SCE shall conduct Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)-approved protocol surveys for California red-legged frogs if suitable habitat is present near the proposed construction sites at the Amargosa Creek, AlisoCanyon (Segment 11), Monte Cristo Creek, Alder Creek, Big Tujunga Creek (Segment 6), and WestForkSan GabrielRiver within the Central Region. If surveys have been conducted to protocol within two years of start of construction and no red-legged frogs were identified, surveys shall not need to be

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	repeated prior to start of construction. Surveys will continue at least every two years until construction is complete in the identified potential habitat. The resumes of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC and Forest Service for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys. Prior to the onset of construction activities, SCE shall provide the following information to all personnel who will be present within work areas or adjacent to the Project area: A detailed description of the red-legged frog including color photographs; The protection the red-legged frog receives under the Endangered Species Act and possible legal action that may be incurred for violation of the Act; The protective measures being implemented to conserve red-legged frogs and other species during construction activities associated with the Project; and A point of contact if red-legged frogs are observed. All trash that may attract predators of the red-legged frogs will be removed from work sites or completely secured at the end of each work day. At the Project crossing near the newly discovered population in AlisoCanyon, and anywhere California red-legged frogs are detected in or adjacent to the Project, the following shall apply: A full-time monitor shall be present at the access road crossing near the newly discovered population of California red-legged frog in AlisoCanyon, while water is present. Between 1 November and 31 March, no work will be authorized within one mile of occupied habitat and no vehicular crossings at wet fords of those channels will be authorized. The one-mile buffer distance may be reduced based on the topography of the site with the approval of the FWS, Forest Service, and CPUC. From April 1 to 31 October, no work will be authorized within 500 feet of occupied habitat and no vehicular crossings at wet fords of those channels will be authorized. If present, SCE shall monitor all related construction activities and develop and implement a monitoring plan that includes the following measures in consultation with the FWS and Forest Service. Prior to the onset of any construction activities, SCE shall meet on-site with the CPUC/Forest Service-approved biologist (authorized biologist). The authorized biologist shall hold a current red-legged frog permit from FWS. SCE shall provide information on the general location of construction activities within habitat of the red-legged frog and the actions taken to reduce impacts to this species. Because red-legged frogs may occur in various locations during different seasons of the year, SCE, and authorized biologists will, at this preliminary meeting, determine the seasons when specific construction activities shall have the least adverse effect on red-legged frogs. Where construction can occur in habitat where red-legged frogs are widely distributed,

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	work areas will be fenced in a manner that prevents equipment and vehicles from straying from the designated work area into adjacent habitat. The authorized biologist will assist in determining the boundaries of the area to be fenced in consultation with the FWS/CDFW/Forest Service/CPUC. All workers will be advised that equipment and vehicles must remain within the fenced work areas. The authorized biologist will direct the installation of the fence and conduct a minimum of three nocturnal surveys to move any red-legged frogs from within the fenced area to suitable habitat outside of the fence. If red-legged frogs are observed on the final survey or during subsequent checks, the authorized biologist will conduct additional nocturnal surveys if he or she determines that they are necessary in concurrence with the FWS/CDFW/Forest Service/CPUC. Fencing to exclude red-legged frogs will be at least 24 inches in height. Construction activities that may occur immediately adjacent to breeding pools or other areas where large numbers of red-legged frogs may congregate will be conducted during times of the year (winter) when individuals have dispersed from these areas or the species is dormant, unless otherwise authorized by CPUC, Forest Service, and FWS. The authorized biologist will assist SCE in scheduling its work activities accordingly. If red-legged frogs are found within an area that has been fenced to exclude red-legged frogs, activities will cease until the authorized biologist moves the red-legged frogs. If red-legged frogs are found in a construction area where fencing was deemed unnecessary, work will cease until the authorized biologist moves the red-legged frogs. The authorized biologist in consultation with FWS/CDFW/Forest Service/CPUC will then determine whether additional surveys or fencing are needed. Work may resume while this determination is being made, if deemed appropriate by the authorized biologist. Any red-legged frogs found during clearance surveys or otherwise removed from work areas will be placed in nearby suitable, undisturbed habitat. The authorized biologist will determine the best location for their release, based on the condition of the vegetation, soil, and other habitat features and the proximity to human activities. Clearance surveys shall occur on a daily basis in the work area. The authorized biologist will have the authority to stop all activities until appropriate corrective measures have been completed. SCE shall restrict work to daylight hours, except during an emergency, in order to avoid nighttime activities when red-legged frogs may be present on the access road. Traffic speed should be maintained at 15 mph or less in the work area. A qualified biologist must permanently remove, from within the Project area, any individuals of exotic species, such as bullfrogs, crayfish, and centrarchid fishes, to the maximum extent possible and ensure that activities are in compliance with the California

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	Fish and Game Code. No stockpiles of materials will occur in areas occupied by California red-legged frogs. To ensure that diseases are not conveyed between work sites by the authorized biologist or his or her assistants, the fieldwork code of practice developed by the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force will be followed at all times. Any spills of any fluids that may be hazardous to aquatic fauna (gasoline, hydraulic fluid, motor oil, etc) in areas that may contain California red-legged or mountain yellow-legged frogs will be reported to the Forest Service, FWS, and CPUC within one hour.
B-8b	Conduct biological monitoring. SCE shall provide a qualified biologist with demonstrated expertise with the listed wildlife species likely to occur in the Project area. This person(s) shall monitor all construction activities daily within suitable habitat for listed or sensitive wildlife. The resumes of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC, Corps, and USFS for concurrence prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities.
B-9 *Survey Complete*	Conduct protocol surveys for arroyo toads and implement avoidance measures in occupied areas. In areas known to support arroyo toads (Lynx Gulch, Monte Cristo Creek, and Alder Creek) the following avoidance measures shall be implemented. • SCE shall avoid ground disturbing activities (i.e., grading, stream crossing upgrades, parking) along access roads within the one mile buffer for arroyo toads during the activity period for arroyo toads (March–November). This date and buffer may be modified based on the existing temperature regime and habitat conditions with USFS and FWS approval. • SCE shall limit use of the access roads in this area within the one-mile arroyo toad buffer area to daylight hours only during the activity period for arroyo toads (generally March- November), unless otherwise approved by the USFS (on NFS land), FWS, and/or the CPUC (on private land). Use of these roadways during rain events shall not occur during the activity period for arroyo toads. Vehicle speeds shall be limited to 15 MPH and no parking or loitering shall occur along the access roads. • SCE shall retain a qualified biologist with demonstrated expertise with arroyo toads to monitor all construction activities in occupied arroyo toad habitat. The monitor shall inspect the roadway and work sites throughout the day and log the time and weather conditions in the area. If adult or juvenile arroyo toads are found on the roadway, vehicle access shall be restricted until the animal has moved off the road or is relocated by a permitted arroyo toad biologist in accordance with the Biological Opinion. SCE shall conduct Fish and Wildlife Service-approved protocol surveys for arroyo toad at the following locations if suitable habitat is present near the proposed construction sites: Kentucky Wash, AlisoCanyon, and Big Tujunga Creek (Segment 6/11) within two years to the start of construction. If arroyo toads are detected, further surveys within the area will not be required and the avoidance measures detailed below will be followed. If no

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	arroyo toads are detected, habitat assessments will be conducted every year until construction is completed. If the habitat assessment determines that suitable habitat exists, protocol surveys shall be conducted. Additional measures that shall be implemented in areas where Arroyo toads are found are outlined under Mitigation Measure B-9 in the Final EIR/EIS.
B-12 *Survey Complete*	Implement avoidance and minimization measures for Santa Ana sucker and other aquatic organisms. On or near the West Fork Cogswell road, SCE shall pre-stage a complete Hazardous Material Spill kit(s) capable of containing the largest potential vehicle spill of gasoline, diesel, or other hazardous materials. The kit(s) shall be located and maintained in areas accessible to crews in the event a bridge or other road blockage has occurred. Contents of the kit(s) shall be approved by the USFS. A biological monitor with knowledge of the special-status fishes known to occur in the area shall inspect the roadway a minimum of three times a day from October 1 to April 30 and one time a day from May 1 through September 30 (unless otherwise approved by the USFS during construction to inspect for leaks, spills, or other debris that may enter the San Gabriel River. Spills on the roadway will be logged and reported to the USFS and CPUC monitor weekly and cleaned up immediately. Any spills along this road will be reported to the USFS and CPUC within one hour. No loitering, maintenance, refueling, or equipment staging shall occur on the West Fork Cogswell road. Prior to vehicle access metal plates, bridges, or other USFS - approved structures shall be placed above all wet crossings, if deemed necessary by the FWS or the USFS. Prior to any work in the San GabrielRiver, BigTujungaRiver, or their tributaries where flowing or ponded water is present SCE shall conduct surveys for fish and other special-status aquatic organisms. The species noted in the Project area shall be reported to the USFS. No work shall be conducted in the flowing portion of the stream and water shall be diverted around the work area in a manner that does not restrict the movement of aquatic organisms unless authorized by the USFS. Block nets or other barriers may be required if deemed necessary by the FWS or the USFS, and if fish or other special-status species are present. Block nets will not be used in areas supporting Santa Ana suckers. All activities that occur within ponded or flowing water shall be coordinated with the USFS on NFS lands. Quarterly for duration of construction work in the San Gabriel and BigTujungaRivers, SCE shall prepare a report documenting the type and number of species located and any actions taken to relocate or exclude the species. This shall be reported to the USFS and CPUC no later than 30 days following the completion of work at the San Gabriel or BigTujungaRivers. If Santa Ana suckers occur in portions of the creek where construction activities are scheduled to occur, SCE shall retain a qualified biologist with a FWS permit for the Santa Ana sucker to monitor all construction activities in occupied Santa Ana sucker habitat and assist SCE in the implementation of the monitoring program. The resumes of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC and USFS for concurrence. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter.

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	The authorized biologist will have the authority to stop all activities until appropriate corrective measures have been completed.
B-14 *Trash removal only. Monitoring not required.*	Monitor construction in condor habitat and remove trash and micro-trash from the work area daily. SCE shall retain a qualified biologist with demonstrated knowledge of California condor identification to monitor all construction activities within the Project area and assist SCE in the implementation of the monitoring program. The resumes of the proposed biologist(s) will be provided to the CPUC and Forest Service for concurrence. This biologist(s) will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. The authorized biologist will be present during all activities immediately adjacent to or within known condor-occupied areas. The authorized biologist will have the authority to stop all activities until appropriate corrective measures have been completed. If condors are observed in helicopter construction areas, SCE shall avoid further helicopter use until the animals have left the area. The authorized biologist will have radio contact with the Project foreman, who will be in radio contact with the helicopter pilot. The biologist will provide information to SCE to avoid conflicts with condors. All condor sightings in the Project area will be reported to the FWS and Forest Service (on NFS lands). SCE will coordinate with FWS on the construction schedule and helicopter work areas to determine if any condors have been tracked or observed in the vicinity of the Project area. If condors are observed in helicopter construction areas, then SCE shall avoid further helicopter use until the animals have left the area and the FWS will be notified immediately. Should condors be found roosting within 0.5 miles of the construction area, no construction activity shall occur between 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour after sunrise, or until the condors leave the area. Should condors be found nesting within 1.5 miles of the construction area, no construction activity will occur until further authorization from the FWS and Forest Service on NFS lands. **Microtrash.** All trash is required to be disposed of as written in the Proper Disposal of Construction Waste Plan for the Project. Additional language has been added to this Plan to address the disposal of microtrash. Workers will be trained on the issue of microtrash – what it is, its potential effects to California condors, and how to avoid the deposition of microtrash. In addition, daily sweeps of the work area will occur to collect and remove trash in locations with the potential for California condors to occur. **Worker Education.** SCE will develop a flier that will be distributed to all workers on the Project concerning information on the California condor. Information to be included consists of the following: species description with photos and/or drawings indicating how to identify the California condor and how to distinguish condors from turkey vultures and golden eagles; protective status and penalties for violation of the ESA; avoidance measures being implemented on the Project; and contact information for communicating condor sightings. **Reporting.** All California condor sightings in the Project area will be reported directly to

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	the FWS, Forest Service, and CPUC. Prior to the commencement of helicopter activity, SCE will coordinate with a FWS condor biologist to determine if any condors have been tracked or observed in the vicinity of the Project area.
B-15 *Survey Complete*	Conduct protocol or focused surveys for listed riparian birds and avoid occupied habitat. If construction activities occur during the breeding season at the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, Whittier Narrows Nature Center, Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority lands, and/or the Rio Hondo, or other areas including the ANF that have the potential to support listed riparian species, a qualified ornithologist shall conduct protocol surveys of the Project and adjacent areas within 500 feet. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) protocol surveys will be conducted for southwestern willow flycatcher, and least Bell's vireo. In known occupied habitat for listed riparian birds, SCE shall only conduct focused surveys of the Project and adjacent areas within 500 feet. The surveys shall be of adequate duration to verify potential nest sites if work is scheduled to occur during the breeding season. Protocol or focused surveys, as appropriate, should be conducted, within one year of start of construction and will continue annually until completion of construction activities. However, on NFS lands, annual surveys in suitable habitat may be required during construction. These surveys may be modified through the coordination with the FWS, CDFW, USFS, Corps, State Parks (under Alternative 4), and the CPUC based on the condition of habitat, the observation of the species, or avoidance of riparian areas during the breeding season. If a territory or nest is confirmed in a previously unoccupied area, the FWS and CDFW shall be notified immediately. On NFS lands, Corps lands, or State Park (under Alternative 4) lands, these agencies shall be notified immediately. In coordination with the FWS and CDFW, a 500-foot disturbance-free buffer shall be established and demarcated by fencing or flagging. This buffer may be adjusted provided noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly L_{eq} at the edge of the nest site as determined by a qualified biologist in coordination with a qualified acoustician. If the noise meets or exceeds the 60 dB(A) Leq threshold, or if the biologist determines that the construction activities are disturbing nesting activities, the biologist shall have the authority to halt the construction and shall devise methods to reduce the noise and/or disturbance in the vicinity. This may include methods such as, but not limited to, turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, installing a protective noise barrier between the nest site and the construction activities, and working in other areas until the young have fledged. If noise levels still exceed 60 dB(A) Leq hourly at the edge of nesting territories and/or a no-construction buffer cannot be maintained, construction shall be deferred in that area until the nestlings have fledged. All active nests shall be monitored on a weekly basis until the nestlings fledge. No construction or vehicle traffic shall occur within this buffer during the breeding season for this species.

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B-16	Conduct protocol or focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher and implement avoidance measures. SCE shall conduct protocol surveys for coastal California gnatcatchers in areas supporting coastal sage scrub habitat that may be affected by the Project. In known occupied habitat for the California gnatcatcher, SCE shall only conduct focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatchers to determine the locations of nests and territories. Survey areas shall include a 500-foot buffer around Project disturbance areas. Protocol or focused surveys, as appropriate, shall be conducted, at a minimum, within one year of start of construction and can stop at commencement of construction activities. These surveys may be modified through the coordination with the USFS on NFS lands, Corps on Corps lands, State Parks in the Chino Hills State Park (Alternative 4 only), and the CPUC based on the condition of habitat, the observation of the species, or avoidance of nesting areas during the breeding season. Non-protocol nesting bird surveys for California gnatcatcher shall also occur in the AlisoCanyon in chaparral communities. This area shall also require a qualified gnatcatcher biologist to be present during any construction activities conducted during the breeding season.
B-23	Preserve off-site habitat/management of existing populations of special-status plants. SCE shall conduct rare plant surveys, and implement avoidance/ minimization/ compensation strategies. SCE shall conduct surveys according to established and accepted protocol during the floristic period appropriate for each of the rare plant species identified with the potential to occur within the Project ROW and within 100 feet of all surface-disturbing activities. The completion of these surveys shall be coordinated with the CPUC and federal land manager. Populations of rare plants shall be flagged and mapped prior to construction. If rare plants are located during the focused surveys, then modification of the placement of structures, access roads, laydown areas, and other ground-disturbing activities shall be implemented in order to avoid the plants, if feasible. A report of special-status plants observed shall be prepared and submitted to the CPUC, State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4), and the federal land manager (Forest Service and Corps). Impacts to non-listed plant species (i.e., Forest Service Sensitive, CNPS List 1,2 and 4 species) shall first be avoided where feasible, and, where not feasible, impacts shall be compensated through reseeding (with locally collected seed stock), or other Forest Service, Corps, and CPUC approved methods. If Project activities will result in loss of more than 10 percent of the known individuals within an existing population of Forest Service Sensitive, and/or special-status plant species SCE shall preserve existing off-site occupied habitat that is not already part of the public lands in perpetuity at a 2:1 mitigation ratio (habitat preserved: habitat impacted). On federal lands, this ratio may be reduced at the discretion of the federal land manager. The CPUC may reduce this ratio depending on the sensitivity of the plant on non-federal lands. The preserved habitat shall be occupied by the plant species impacted, and be of superior or similar habitat quality to the impacted areas in terms of soil features, extent of disturbance, habitat structure, and dominant species composition, as determined by a qualified plant

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	ecologist. All special-status plant species impacted by Project activities shall be documented in an annual report and submitted to the CPUC and federal land manager (Forest Service and Corps). Where reseeding has occurred, SCE shall track the success of the plants during the course of the annual restoration monitoring. This information shall be submitted as part of the ann0ual report to the CPUC and federal land manager (Forest Service and Corps).
B-24 *Surveys complete. No avoidance measures required*	Conduct focused presence/absence surveys for southwestern pond turtle and implement monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures. A qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys for southwestern pond turtle in the area of Project crossings, including access and spur roads, at Amargosa Creek, Big Tujunga Creek (Segment 6), Alder Creek, Rio Hondo Substation, Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, Aliso Creek, and Tonner Creek. Since Southwestern pond turtles were observed at the San GabrielRiver (Segments 6 and 7 and West Fork/Cogswell Road) and BreaCanyon during reconnaissance surveys conducted in September 2007, the species shall be assumed present at these locations. The resume of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC, USFS, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. Focused surveys shall also occur on access and spur roads where road crossings could affect suitable habitat for this species. Focused surveys shall consist of a minimum of four daytime surveys, to be completed between 1 April and 1 June. The survey schedule may be adjusted in consultation with the CPUC, USFS, and/or Corps, as appropriate, to reflect the existing weather or stream conditions. If southwestern pond turtles are detected in or adjacent to the Project, nesting surveys shall be conducted. Focused surveys for evidence of southwestern pond turtle nesting shall be conducted in, or adjacent to, the Project when suitable nesting habitat exists within 1,300 feet of occupied habitat in an area where Project-related ground disturbance will occur (i.e., tower sites, access/spur roads, wire setup sites, marshalling yards). If both of those conditions are met, a qualified biologist shall conduct focused, systematic surveys for southwestern pond turtle nesting sites. The survey area shall include all suitable nesting habitat located within 1,300 feet of occupied habitat in which Project-related ground disturbance will occur. This area may be adjusted based on the existing topographical features on a case-by-case basis with the approval of the CPUC, USFS, and/or Corps, as appropriate. Surveys will entail searching for evidence of pond turtle nesting, including remnant eggshell fragments, which may be found on the ground following nest depredation.

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B-25 *Surveys complete. No avoidance measures required*	Conduct focused surveys for two-striped garter snakes and south coast garter snakes and implement monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures. A qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys for two-striped garter snakes (both on and off NFS lands) and south coast garter snakes (non-NFS lands only) where suitable habitat is present and directly impacted by construction vehicle access, or maintenance. The resume of the proposed biologists will be provided to the CPUC, Forest Service, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to conducting the surveys. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. Focused surveys shall consist of a minimum of four daytime surveys, to be completed between 1 April and 1 September. The survey schedule may be adjusted in consultation with the CPUC, Forest Service, and/or Corps to reflect the existing weather or stream conditions. If either species is detected in or adjacent to the Project or at any wet fords to be traversed by motorized vehicles as part of Project construction activities, the following minimization measures will be required. SCE shall retain a qualified herpetologist with demonstrated expertise with garter snakes to monitor construction activities. The resume of the proposed biologist will be provided to the CPUC, Forest Service, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to the onset of ground-disturbing activities or vehicular crossings at wet fords. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. The authorized biologist will be present during all activities immediately adjacent to or within habitat that supports populations of the two-striped garter snake and/or south coast garter snake. Clearance surveys for garter snakes shall be conducted by the authorized biologist prior to the initiation of construction each day. Any snakes found within the area of disturbance or potentially affected by the Project will be relocated to the nearest suitable habitat that will not be affected by the Project.
B-26 *Surveys complete. No avoidance measures required*	Conduct focused surveys for coast range newts and implement monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures. A qualified biologist shall conduct focused surveys for CoastRange newt in suitable habitat on non-NFS lands, including EatonWash, BreaCanyon, and Tonner Creek. In addition, all tributary drainages that support habitat for this species shall be inspected if they are subject to Project disturbance. Focused surveys shall consist of a minimum of four daytime surveys, to be completed between 1 April and 1 September. If Coast Range newts are detected in or adjacent to the Project or at any wet fords to be traversed by motorized vehicles as part of Project construction activities, no work shall be authorized within 0.5 mile of the occupied active drainage channel and no vehicular crossings at fords of those channels shall be authorized until the biologist has inspected and cleared these areas.
B-27	Monitoring, avoidance, and minimization measures for special-status terrestrial herpetofauna. A qualified biologist with demonstrated expertise with special-status terrestrial herpetofauna shall monitor all construction activities and assist SCE in the implementation of the monitoring efforts. The resume of the proposed biologist will be provided to the CPUC, Corps, and USFS (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to the

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	onset of ground-disturbing activities. This biologist will be referred to as the authorized biologist hereafter. The authorized biologist will be present during ground-disturbing activities immediately adjacent to or within habitat that supports populations of the special-status terrestrial herpetofauna. Any special-status terrestrial herpetofauna found within a Project impact area shall be salvaged by the authorized biologist and relocated to suitable habitat outside the impact area. If the installation of exclusion fencing is deemed necessary by the authorized biologist, the authorized biologist will direct the installation of the fence. Clearance surveys for special-status herpetofauna shall be conducted by the authorized biologist prior to the initiation of construction each day.
B-29 *Survey Complete*	Implement CDFW protocol for burrowing owls. In conformance with federal and State regulations regarding the protection of raptors, a habitat assessment in accordance with CDFW protocol for burrowing owls (CBOC, 1993) shall be completed on non-NFS lands prior to the start of construction. Burrowing owl habitat within the Project area and within a 500-foot buffer zone shall be assessed ("Assessment Area"). If the habitat assessment concludes that the Assessment Area lacks suitable burrowing owl habitat, no additional action is required. However, if suitable habitat is located on the Assessment Area, all ground squirrel colonies or potential burrow locations shall be mapped at an appropriate scale, and the following mitigation measures shall be implemented: In conformance with federal and State regulations regarding the protection of raptors, a preconstruction survey for burrowing owls, in conformance with CDFWprotocol, consisting of three site visits, shall be completed no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction within suitable habitat at the Project site(s) and buffer zone(s). Occupied burrows shall not be disturbed during the nesting season (1 February through 31 August) unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFW verifies through non-invasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Eviction outside the nesting season may be permitted pending evaluation of eviction plans and receipt of formal written approval from the CDFW authorizing the eviction. Any damaged or collapsed burrows will be replaced with artificial burrows in adjacent habitat. Unless otherwise authorized by CDFW, a 250-foot buffer, within which no activity will be permissible, will be maintained between Project activities and nesting burrowing owls during the nesting season. This protected area will remain in effect until 31 August or at CDFW's discretion and based upon monitoring evidence, until the young owls are foraging independently. If accidental take (disturbance, injury, or death of owls) occurs, the CDFW/CPUC/Forest Service/Corps lead monitor will be notified immediately.

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B-30	Conduct pre- and during construction nest surveys for spotted owls. SCE shall have a qualified biologist conduct USFS protocol surveys for the California spotted owl to establish or confirm the location of nests within the Project. The resumes of the proposed biologists shall be provided to the USFS and CPUC for concurrence. If nests or breeding pairs are found during the surveys, the limited operating period (LOP) will be applied according to the Forest Plan (Standard 20 – Part 3). No Project-related activities will be allowed within these dates (February 1–August 15) or until chicks have fledged. Where a biological evaluation by a qualified ornithologist determines that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic or other features that would minimize disturbance, the buffer distance may be reduced upon approval of the USFS on NFS lands. In addition, no helicopter construction will be allowed within 0.5 mile of breeding spotted owl territories. No helicopter overflights shall be authorized without USFS approval. If approved minimum altitudes will be 300 feet above a territory at an altitude designated by the USFS. This buffer may be adjusted through consultation with the USFS and CPUC.
B-33a	Maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for roosting bats. SCE shall conduct a pre-activity (e.g., vegetation removal, grading) survey for roosting bats within 200 feet of Project activities within 15 days prior to any grading of rocky outcrops or removal of towers or trees (particularly trees 12 inches in diameter or greater at 4.5 feet above grade with loose bark or other cavities). SCE shall also conduct surveys for roosting bats during the maternity season (1 March to 31 July) within 300 feet of Project activities. Trees and rocky outcrops shall be surveyed by a qualified bat biologist (i.e., a biologist holding a CDFW collection permit and a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFW allowing the biologist to handle bats). Surveys shall include a minimum of one day and one evening. The resume of the biologist shall be provided to the CPUC, Forest Service, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to any Project activities. If active maternity roosts or hibernacula are found, the rock outcrop or tree occupied by the roost shall be avoided (i.e., not removed) by the Project, if feasible. If avoidance of the maternity roost is not feasible, the bat biologist shall survey (through the use of radio telemetry or other CDFW/ USFS /Corps approved methods) for nearby alternative maternity colony sites. If the bat biologist determines in consultation with and with the approval of the CDFW, Forest Service, Corps (as appropriate), and CPUC that there are alternative roost sites used by the maternity colony and young are not present then no further action is required, and it will not be necessary to provide alternate roosting habitat (i.e., Mitigation Measure B-33b would not apply although Mitigation Measure B-33c would still apply). However, if there are no alternative roosts sites used by the maternity colony, Mitigation Measure B-33b is required. If no active roosts are found, then no further action is required. If active maternity roosts are absent, but a hibernaculum (i.e., a non-maternity roost) is present, then Mitigation Measure B-33b is not necessary, but Mitigation Measure

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	B-33c is required.
B-33b *Based on results of B-33a*	Provision of substitute roosting bat habitat. If a maternity roost will be impacted by the Project, and no alternative maternity roosts are in use near the site, substitute roosting habitat for the maternity colony shall be provided on, or in close proximity to, the Project site no less than three months prior to the eviction of the colony. Alternative roost sites will be constructed in accordance with the specific bats requirements in coordination with CDFWand the Forest Service. By making the roosting habitat available prior to eviction (Mitigation Measure B-33c), the colony will have a better chance of finding and using the roost. Large concrete walls (e.g., on bridges) on south or southwestern slopes that are retrofitted with slots and cavities are an example of structures that may provide alternative roosting habitat appropriate for maternity colonies. Alternative roost sites must be of comparable size and proximal in location to the impacted colony. The CDFW shall also be notified of any hibernacula or active nurseries within the construction zone.
B-33c *Based on results of B-33a*	Exclude bats prior to demolition of roosts. If non-breeding bat hibernacula are found in towers or trees scheduled to be removed or in crevices in rock outcrops within the grading footprint, the individuals shall be safely evicted, under the direction of a qualified bat biologist, by opening the roosting area to allow airflow through the cavity or other means determined appropriate by the bat biologist (e.g., installation of one-way doors). The resume of the bat biologist shall be provided to the CPUC, USFS, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence prior to any Project activities. In situations requiring one-way doors, a minimum of one week shall pass after doors are installed and temperatures should be sufficiently warm for bats to exit the roost because bats do not typically leave their roost daily during winter months in southern coastal California. This action should allow all bats to leave during the course of one week. Roosts that need to be removed in situations where the use of one-way doors is not necessary in the judgment of the qualified bat biologist shall first be disturbed by various means at the direction of the bat biologist at dusk to allow bats to escape during the darker hours, and the roost tree shall be removed or the grading shall occur the next day (i.e., there shall be no less or more than one night between initial disturbance and the grading or tree removal). If an active maternity roost is located in an area to be impacted by the Project, and alternative roosting habitat is available, the demolition of the roost site must commence before maternity colonies form (i.e., prior to 1 March) or after young are flying (i.e., after 31 July) using the exclusion techniques described above.

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B-36	Conduct focused surveys for San Diego desert woodrats and passively relocate. SCE shall implement pre-construction surveys for the San Diego desert woodrat in suitable habitats within the Chino Hills and Puente Hills. If present, active woodrat nests will be flagged and ground-disturbing activities shall be avoided within a minimum of 10 feet surrounding each active nest unless otherwise authorized by the CDFWand CPUC. If avoidance is not possible, SCE will take the following sequential steps: (1) all understory vegetation will be cleared in the area immediately surrounding active nests followed by a period of one night without further disturbance to allow woodrats to vacate the nest, (2) each occupied nest will then be disturbed by a qualified wildlife biologist until all woodrats leave the nest and seek refuge off-site, and (3) the nest sticks shall be removed from the Project site and piled at the base of a nearby hardwood tree (preferably a coast live oak or California walnut). Relocated nests shall not be spaced closer than 100 feet apart, unless a qualified wildlife biologist has determined that a specific habitat can support a higher density of nests. SCE shall document all woodrat nests moved and provide a written report to the CPUC, State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4), Corps(as appropriate), and CDFW. The resumes of the proposed biologists shall be provided to the CPUC, State Parks, and Corps (as appropriate) for concurrence.
B-37	Conduct focused surveys for ringtail and passively relocate ringtail during the non-breeding season. SCE shall conduct pre-construction ringtail surveys on non-NFS lands at sites with suitable denning habitat within the Project area. This includes at a minimum Amargosa Creek, SantaAnitaCanyon, San GabrielRiver, and TonnerCanyon within 200 feet of any ground disturbing activity. SCE shall provide a list to the CPUC and State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4) of the proposed survey areas for approval. Occupied dens will be flagged and ground-disturbing activities within 200 feet will be avoided. If occupied dens are found in the Project area and avoidance is not possible, denning ringtail shall be safely evicted under the direction of a qualified biologist (as determined by a Memorandum of Understanding with CDFW). The qualified biologist shall facilitate the removal of ringtail by delaying construction activity for a minimum 20 days during the early pup-rearing season (1 May to 15 June) and a minimum of 5 days during the rest of the year (16 June to 30 April). If the qualified biologist documents ringtail voluntarily vacating the den site during this period, then construction may begin within 7 days following this observation. If the ringtails do not vacate the den voluntarily within the required period, then the qualified biologist will coordinate with CDFW to passively relocate ringtail (excluding the early pup-rearing season: 1 May to 15 June). All activities that involve the ringtail shall be documented and reported to the CDFW, State Parks (as appropriate), and CPUC within 30 days of the activity.

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B-38	Conduct focused surveys for American badgers and passively relocate during the non-breeding season. SCE shall implement pre-construction surveys for American badger within suitable habitat on non-NFS lands. If present, occupied badger dens shall be flagged and ground-disturbing activities avoided within 50 feet of the occupied den avoided. Maternity dens shall be avoided during pup-rearing season (15 February through 1 July) and a minimum 200-foot buffer established. Buffers may be modified with the concurrence of CDFW and CPUC. Maternity dens shall be flagged for avoidance, identified on construction maps, and a biological monitor shall be present during construction. If avoidance of a non-maternity den is not feasible, badgers shall be relocated by slowly excavating the burrow (either by hand or mechanized equipment under the direct supervision of the biologist, removing no more that 4 inches at a time) before or after the rearing season (15 February through 1 July). Any relocation of badgers shall occur only after consultation with the CDFW, Corps (as appropriate), State Parks (for activities in CHSP associated with Alternative 4), and CPUC monitor. A written report documenting the badger removal shall be provided to the CDFW, Corps (as appropriate), State Parks (as appropriate), and CPUC within 30 days of relocation.
Hydrology APMs	
APM HYD-1	Construction SWPPP. A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed for the Project. Notices of Intent (NOIs) shall be filed with the SWRCB and/or the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), and a Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) shall be obtained prior to construction. The SWPPP shall be stored at the construction site for reference or inspection review. In addition, grading permit applications shall be submitted, as applicable, to local jurisdictions. Implementation of the SWPPP shall help stabilize graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan shall designate BMPs that shall be adhered to during construction activities. Erosion-minimizing efforts such as straw wattles, water bars, covers, silt fences, and sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging) shall be implemented before clearing and grading shall begin. Mulching, seeding, or other suitable stabilization measures shall be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities. During construction activities, measures shall be in place to ensure that contaminates are not discharged from the construction sites. The SWPPP shall define areas where hazardous materials shall be stored; where trash shall be placed; where rolling equipment shall be parked, fueled, and serviced; and where construction materials such as reinforcing bars and structural steel members shall be stored. Erosion control during grading of the construction sites and during subsequent construction shall be in place and monitored as specified by the SWPPP. A silting basin(s) shall be established, as necessary, to capture silt and other materials that might otherwise be carried from the site by surface runoff of rainwater. In addition to a Construction SWPPP, all additionally required documents and procedures (as required in the anticipated April 2009 CGP) will

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	be developed. These procedures may include effluent monitoring, receiving water monitoring, additional staff training, additional documentation, online reporting of all documentation and monitoring results, and Project risk analysis.
APM HYD-2	Environmental Training Program. An environmental training program shall be established to communicate environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention and response measures and SWPPP measures, to all field personnel. A monitoring program shall be implemented to ensure that the plans are followed throughout the period of construction.
APM HYD-3	Accidental Spill Control. The Construction SWPPP identified above shall include procedures for quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. The Construction SWPPP shall prescribe hazardous materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction and shall include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. The SWPPP shall identify areas where refueling and vehicle maintenance activities and storage of hazardous materials, if any, shall be permitted.
APM HYD-4	Non-stormwater and Waste Management Pollution Controls. Oil-absorbent materials, tarps, and storage drums shall be used to contain and control any minor releases of transformer oil. In the event that excess water or liquid concrete escapes from foundations during pouring, it shall be directed to bermed areas adjacent to the borings where the water would infiltrate or evaporate and the concrete would remain and begin to set. Once the excess concrete has been allowed to set up (but before it is dry), it shall be removed and transported to an approved landfill for disposal.
APM HYD-5	Hazardous Material Identification. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) shall be performed at each new or expanded substation location and along newly acquired transmission line ROWs. Depending on the results of the Phase I ESA, soil sampling shall be conducted and remedial activities shall be implemented, if applicable. If hazardous materials should be encountered during any construction activities, work shall be stopped until the materials are properly characterized and appropriate measures are taken to protect human health and the environment. If excavation of hazardous materials is required, they shall be handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
APM HYD-6	Drilling and Construction Site Dewatering Management. Any dewatering operations associated with drilling and LST/TSP footing installation shall follow applicable state and local regulatory requirements. If groundwater should be encountered while excavating or constructing the transmission line or substations, dewatering operations shall be performed. These operations shall include, as applicable, the use of sediment traps and sediment basins in accordance with BMP NS-2 (Dewatering Operations) from the California Stormwater Quality Association's (CASQA's) California Stormwater BMP Handbook – Construction (CASQA 2003).

Attachment F

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APM HYD-7	Flood and Erosion Structure Damage Protection. Transmission towers or other structures shall not be placed within waterway protection corridors (floodways) defined by city and county codes. Aboveground Project features such as transmission line towers and substation facilities shall be designed and engineered to withstand potential flooding and erosion hazards. Although some Project features may need to be placed within 100-year floodplain boundaries, they shall be designed per applicable floodplain development guidelines. Measures shall include specially designed footings to withstand flooding due either to a 100-year flood event or a failure of a nearby upstream dam or reservoir. The main Project facilities (i.e., substations) shall be located outside of known watercourses.
APM HYD-8	Operation Stormwater Management Plan. The post-construction (Operation) Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for Vincent Substation shall be updated. The SWMP identifies potential pollutants based on activities that take place at the site and discusses the appropriate BMPs that should be used to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater and non-stormwater runoff from the site. The SWMP also includes requirements for periodic site training for employees and inspections by on-site personnel.
APM GEO-2	Perform Geotechnical Studies. Prior to final design of substation facilities and T/L tower foundations, a geotechnical study shall be performed to identify site-specific geologic conditions and potential geologic hazards in enough detail to support good engineering practice. The geotechnical study shall be performed by professional civil or geotechnical engineers and engineering geologists licensed in the State of California and shall provide design and construction recommendations, as appropriate, to reduce potential impacts from geologic hazards or soil conditions.
APM HAZ-2	Hazardous Materials and Waste Handling Management. Hazardous materials used and stored on site for the proposed construction activities, as well as hazardous wastes generated on site as a result of the proposed construction activities, shall be managed according to the specifications outlined below. Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Handling: A Project-specific hazardous materials management and hazardous waste management program shall be developed prior to initiation of the Project. The program shall outline proper hazardous materials use, storage, and disposal requirements as well as hazardous waste management procedures. The program shall identify the types of hazardous materials to be used during the Project and the types of wastes that shall be generated. All Project personnel shall be provided with Project-specific training. This program shall be developed to ensure that all hazardous materials and wastes shall be handled in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Hazardous wastes shall be handled and disposed of according to applicable rules and regulations. Employees handling wastes shall receive hazardous materials training and shall be trained in hazardous waste procedures, spill contingencies, waste minimization procedures, and treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) training in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standards and 22 CCR. SCE shall use landfill facilities that are authorized to accept treated wood pole waste in accordance with

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	HSC 25143.1.4(b). Construction SWPPP: A Project-specific construction SWPPP shall be prepared and implemented prior to the start of construction of the transmission line and substations. The SWPPP shall use BMPs to address the storage and handling of hazardous materials and sediment runoff during construction activities (California Stormwater Quality Association 2004). Transport of Hazardous Materials: Hazardous materials that shall be transported by truck include fuel (diesel fuel and gasoline) and oil and lubricants for equipment. Containers used to stored hazardous materials shall be properly labeled and kept in good condition. Written procedures for the transport of hazardous materials used shall be established in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation and California Department of Transportation regulations. A qualified transporter shall be selected to comply with U.S. Department of Transportation and California Department of Transportation regulations. Fueling and Maintenance of Construction Equipment: Written procedures for fueling and maintenance of construction equipment shall be prepared prior to construction. Vehicles and equipment shall be refueled on site or by tanker trucks. Procedures shall include the use of drop cloths made of plastic, drip pans, and trays to be placed under refilling areas to ensure that chemicals do not come into contact with the ground. Refueling stations shall be located in designated areas where absorbent pad and trays shall be available. The fuel tanks shall also contain a lined area to ensure that accidental spillage does not occur. Drip pans or other collection devices shall be placed under the equipment at night to capture drips or spills. Equipment shall be inspected daily for potential leakage or failures. Hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, and penetrants shall be kept in an approved locker or storage cabinet. Fueling and Maintenance of Helicopters: Written procedures for fueling and maintenance of helicopters shall be prepared prior to construction. Helicopters shall be refueled at helicopter staging areas or local airports. Procedures shall include the use of drop cloths made of plastic, drip pans, and trays to be placed under refilling areas to ensure that chemicals do not come into contact with the ground. Refueling areas shall be located in designated areas where absorbent pad and trays are available. Emergency Release Response Procedures: An Emergency Response Plan detailing responses to releases of hazardous materials shall be developed prior to construction activities. It shall prescribe hazardous materials handling procedures for reducing the potential for a spill during construction and shall include an emergency response program to ensure quick and safe cleanup of accidental spills. All hazardous materials spills or threatened releases, including petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and hydraulic fluid, regardless of the quantity spilled, shall be immediately reported if the spill entered a navigable water, stream, lake, wetland, or storm drain; affected any sensitive area, including conservation areas and wildlife preserves; or caused injury to a person or

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	threatened injury to public health. All construction personnel, including environmental monitors, shall be aware of state and federal emergency response reporting guidelines.
APM HAZ-5	Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan and Hazardous Materials Business Plan Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plan (SPCC Plan). In accordance with Title 40 of the CFR, Part 112, SCE shall prepare a SPCC for proposed and/or expanded substations. The plans shall include engineered and operational methods for preventing, containing, and controlling potential releases and provisions for quick and safe cleanup. Hazardous Materials Business Plans (HMBPs). Prior to operation of new or expanded substations, SCE shall prepare or update and submit, in accordance with Chapter 6.95 of the CHSD, and Title 22 CCR, an HMBP. The required documentation shall be submitted to the CUPA. The HMBPs shall include hazardous materials and hazardous waste management procedures and emergency response procedures, including emergency spill cleanup supplies and equipment.
Hydrology Mitigation Measures	
G-3	Conduct geological surveys for landslides and protect against slope instability. Design-level geotechnical investigations performed by SCE shall include geological surveys for landslides that will allow identification of specific areas with the potential for unstable slopes, landslides, earth flows, and debris flows along the approved transmission line route and in other areas of ground disturbance, such as access and spur roads and staging and work areas. The geotechnical investigations shall evaluate subsurface conditions, identify potential hazards, and provide information for development of excavation plans and procedures. If the results of the geotechnical survey indicate the presence of unstable slopes at or adjacent to Project structures, appropriate support and protection measures shall be designed and implemented to maintain the stability of slopes adjacent to newly graded or re-graded access and spur roads, work areas, and Project structures during and after construction, and to minimize potential for damage to Project facilities. These design measures shall include, but are not limited to, retaining walls, visqueen, removal of unstable materials, and avoidance of highly unstable areas. Appropriate construction methods and procedures, in accordance with State and federal health and safety codes, shall be followed to protect the safety of workers and the public during drilling and excavation operations. SCE shall document compliance with this measure by submitting a report to the CPUC and USFS (for NFS lands) for review at least 30 days prior to final Project design. The report shall document the investigations anddetail the specific support and protection measures that will be implemented.

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H-1a	Implement an Erosion Control Plan and Demonstrate Compliance with Water Quality Permits. SCE shall develop and submit to the CPUC and Forest Service for approval 30 days prior to construction an Erosion Control Plan and implement BMPs, as described below. (Note: The Erosion Control Plan may be part of the same document as the SWPPP.) Within the Erosion Control Plan, the applicant shall identify the location of all soil-disturbing activities, including new and/or improved access and spur roads, the location of all streams and drainage structures that would be directly affected by soil-disturbing activities (such as stream crossings by access roads), and the location and types of all BMPs that shall be installed to protect aquatic resources. The Erosion Control Plan shall include a proposed schedule for the implementation and maintenance of erosion control measures and a description of the erosion control practices, including appropriate design details. As part of the Erosion Control Plan, SCE shall maintain a logbook of all precipitation events within the Project area that produce more than 1 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period. The logbook shall contain the date of the precipitation event, the approximate duration of the event, and the amount of precipitation (measured as the largest amount recorded by a rain gage or weather station within 1 mile of the Project). Additionally, the logbook shall include a narrative evaluation (and/or a numerical evaluation, if required by the Forest Service or other jurisdictional agency) of the erosion-prevention effectiveness of the existing BMPs as well as a description of any post-storm modifications to those BMPs. The logbook shall be submitted to the CPUC and Forest Service for review within 30 days following the first storm event (after construction has begun) that produces more than 1 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period. SCE shall resubmit the logbook annually after the first storm of the rainy season that produces more than 1 inch of precipitation within a 24-hour period. The logbook shall be retired 5 years after completion of construction. In addition to the Erosion Control Plan, the applicant shall submit to the CPUC and the Forest Service evidence of possession of all required permits before engaging in soil-disturbing construction/demolition activities, before entering flowing or ponded water, or before constructing a crossing at flowing or ponded water. Such permits may include a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW, a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from Corps, a Clean Water Act Section 402 NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) from the applicable RWQCBs, and/or Clean Water Act Section 401 certification from the applicable RWQCBs. In addition, if construction-related excavation activities on NFS lands encounter perched groundwater, triggering the need for dewatering activities to occur in compliance with APM HYD-6 (Drilling and Construction Site Dewatering Management), SCE shall notify the Forest Service at the onset of dewatering and, upon the completion of dewatering activities at the affected site(s), SCE shall submit to the Forest Service a written description of all executed dewatering activities, including steps taken to return encountered groundwater to the subsurface.

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H-1b	**Dry-Weather Construction.**Any construction activities within the Angeles National Forest and/or CHSP (CHSP is included as part of this measure only for Alternative 4 [Routes A through D]) shall be scheduled to avoid anticipated precipitation events that are predicted to produce more than 0.5-inch of precipitation over a 24-hour period, unless expressly authorized by the Forest Service and/or the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks). If an unexpected precipitation event occurs while construction activities are already under way, SCE shall contact the Forest Service and/or State Parks for guidance. The Forest Service and/or State Parks may require cessation of construction activities within their jurisdiction during any precipitation event to prevent excessive erosion and protect aquatic resources. On NFS lands, SCE shall also observe any criteria promulgated by the Forest Service regarding construction during precipitation events. SCE shall provide documentation to the CPUC monitor of all wet-weather coordination with the Forest Service and/or State Parks.