

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCA	Noise Control Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
OGALS	California Department of Parks and Recreation’s Office of Grants and Local Services
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM	particulate matter
NO _x	Oxides of Nitrogen
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 microns
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns
PQP	Public Quasi-Public
Project	Riverside Transmission Reliability Project
RCA	Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
ROW	Right-of-Way
RPU	Riverside Public Utilities
RTRP	Riverside Transmission Reliability Project
SART	Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WEAP	Workers Environmental Awareness Program

STEP 2 NEW PROJECT APPLICATION

Step 2D Additional items to address for amendments (7-10)

7

As a result of the project, describe new types of outdoor recreation opportunities and capabilities, and short and long term public benefits.

There will be an increase in outdoor recreation opportunities and capabilities as a result of this project. The areas referred to as Conversion Area 1, Conversion Area 2, and Conversion Area 3 in this proposal will be removed as Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Section 6(f) lands as a result of the construction of the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP); however, the underlying property within the transmission line right-of-way (ROW) and associated recreation opportunities therein will largely remain within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. Only a small percentage of the 10.82 acres of Conversion Areas will be permanently utilized for the electrical transmission infrastructure (1.07 acres) consisting of lattice and single pole structures and new access road, but will remain part of the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. Approximately 0.9 miles of the RTRP ROW crosses existing designated LWCF Section 6(f) lands within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area.

In addition, 10.82 acres of a 16.35 acre parcel (Replacement Property) that is immediately adjacent to the Section 6(f) properties within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area will be used as replacement property for the conversion proposed and will be designated LWCF Section 6(f)(3) land. The Replacement Property is located immediately south of and contiguous to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. The Replacement Property supports visual, cultural and biological resource functions. The Santa Ana River Trail is located immediately adjacent to the Replacement Property. Overall, the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area boundary will be expanded by 10.82 acres.

Additional benefits include the preservation of existing cultural resources on a portion of the Replacement Property (see Attachment F). This land also has suitable wildlife resource habitat value for foraging or breeding.

8

Explain any existing non-recreation and non-public uses that will continue on the site(s) and/or proposed for the future in the 6(f) boundary.

Past non-recreational uses on the Replacement Property consisted of agricultural production. The agricultural use of the Replacement Property will not continue in the future use or management of the lands. No non-recreational and non-public uses will occur on the Replacement Property in the future.

9

Describe the planning process that led to the development of this proposal. Your narrative should address:

- a) How was the interested and affected public notified and provided opportunity to be involved in planning for and developing your LWCF proposal? Who was involved in the **completed** proposal, including any state, local, federal agency professionals, subject matter experts, members of the public and Indian Tribes. Describe any public meeting held and/or formal

public comment periods, including the dates and length of time provided for the public to participate in the planning process and/or to provide comments on the completed proposal.

Public notification of the need for a conversion and replacement property proposal was addressed during the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process conducted as part of the RTRP (see Attachment G). In addition, recent notification has occurred related to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act processes conducted concurrently with this application (see Attachment F). Separate tribal consultation was also conducted under "Assembly Bill 52" (CEQA amendment) for the Subsequent EIR (described in Step 5.1. below).

Native American consultations were undertaken as part of the Section 106 consultation requirement for this conversion proposal as detailed in Attachment F and were concluded on July 28, 2017. A letter report was prepared summarizing the tribal consultation demonstrating that local Native American tribes did not provide any additional information that could augment specific aspects of the cultural resource background associated with the Project area, nor were there any site-specific comments associated with tribal sacred properties that could be affected by the proposed 6(f) undertaking. Certain tribes have specific concerns that will be shared with California Department of Parks and Recreation's Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS) and National Park Service (NPS), and are not detailed here or in Appendix F.

As part of the specific conversion and replacement property proposal, interested parties were sent a notification letter and map showing the change in the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area boundary that was also published in the Riverside Press-Enterprise newspaper on March 23, 2018 (also see Question 9[b] below). Property owners within 300 feet of the conversion areas and the replacement property and selected public officials and agencies were notified and encouraged to provide comments on the proposal. The notification and publication letter, mailing list, proof of publication and public responses on the conversion and replacement proposal are provided in Attachment G. The review period of the proposal was between around March 23, 2018 and April 23, 2018. No formal meetings or hearings have been held other than those associated with the CEQA process for the RTRP.

The following consultant and state/federal/local agency staff were consulted with or involved in the planning and development of the LWCF proposal and environmental review.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE
Marc Brewer	Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District	Project Sponsor Representative /Reviewer
Don Crow	Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District	Project Sponsor Representative /Reviewer
Erin Gettis	Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District	Project Sponsor Representative /Reviewer
Analicia Gomez	Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District	Project Sponsor Representative /Reviewer
Heather Pert	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Reviewer
Richard Kim	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Reviewer
Mike Strand	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Project Manager
Darrin Gilbert	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Project Coordinator/Visual, Land Use, Recreation resources
Mark Schaffer	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Human environmental resources, noise/sound, transportation, socio-economic
Vanessa Santistevan	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Wildlife/Plant species habitat

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE
Ken McDonald	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Wildlife/Plant species habitat
Alison Pruett	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Wildlife/Plant species habitat
Michael Dice	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Cultural/Historical resources and Tribal
Eric Nyquist	POWER Engineers, Inc.	Water resources, wetlands

- b) What information was made available to the public for review and comment? Did the sponsor provide written responses addressing the comments? If so, include the responses with this Project Description / Environmental Screening Form submission.

Information was made available to the general public regarding the proposed Section 6(f)(3) conversion area and replacement property mapping and project description as part of the Section 106 process as described in Step 9a. Mapping provided in the consultation letter included one set of figures identical to Attachment C-1 in this application, "Project Location and LWCF Section 6(f)(3) Boundary."

In addition, a public noticing process was conducted to solicit comments from interested individuals and agencies on the proposed Hidden Valley Wildlife Area boundary change and conversion process. The notification effort included the mailing and publication of a letter that contained a project description and the locations of the Conversion Areas and proposed Replacement Property (see Attachment G-1). The advertisement ran in the Riverside Press-Enterprise on March 23, 2018, and copies of the project description and locations of the Conversion Areas and proposed Replacement Property were sent to all property owners within 300-feet of the Conversion Areas and proposed Replacement Property as well as numerous agencies and elected officials as provided in Attachment G-2. Approximately 145 agencies, elected officials and property owners received the project description and locations of the Conversion Areas and proposed Replacement Property letter. The general comment period began on March 23, 2018, and ran through April 23, 2018. Commenters were directed to send a letter or email to locations specifically set up to receive comments on the conversion and replacement proposal.

As a result of the public notification, a total of nine comment letters were received from individuals and agencies (see Attachment G-3). Many of the comments focused on potential impacts of the proposed RTRP (i.e. desire for undergrounding of the project, District compliance with 36 CFR § 59.3 of the LWCF Act, scoping process related to the development of the PD-ESF, and other LWCF conversion process related issues). The following general topics of concern were raised relevant to the contents of the Environmental Screening Form and environmental resource impacts resulting from the LWCF land conversion and replacement:

- *Concern regarding standing water and its effect on mosquito borne diseases, and suggested methods to maintain mosquito control;*
- *Potential conflicts with Riverside County General Plan, Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, and state and federal land use policies;*
- *Potential habitat loss within the Conversion Areas;*
- *Potential visual impacts within the Conversion Areas;*
- *Compliance with 36 CFR 59.3 in general; including specific comments on public engagement, alternatives analysis, property value and the recreational, visual and ecological functional equivalency of the Replacement Property; and*
- *Potential conflicts with existing or planned water and sewer infrastructure.*

10

How does the proposal implement statewide outdoor recreation goals as presented in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) (including references), and explain why this proposal was selected using the State's Open Project Selection Process.

The proposed conversion and replacement of LWCF land meets the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) goals of investing in recreation areas that are close to home for short visits within a short walk or ride to a large number of residents and investing in racially, economically, and age-diverse neighborhoods. SCORP notes that outdoor recreation experiences are dependent on the protection, sound stewardship, restoration, and enhancement of recreational resources to its recreational current potential. SCORP also indicates that "inappropriate or outdated infrastructure are all issues that need to be addressed in developing or improving outdoor recreation." While the proposed conversion will technically eliminate some federally-protected open space status, the property will continue to serve a park/recreation function as it does today. With its large generally level areas, the Replacement Property can more easily provide for outdoor recreation due to its' location within Riverside County and proximity to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. The large Replacement Property would allow for passive recreational activities, such as picnicking, and presents an opportunity for expanded walking trails.

STEP 3 PROJECT AMENDMENT

Step 3B Section 6(f)(3) Conversion Proposal

1

A letter of transmittal from the State Lands Office (SLO) recommending the proposal.

See Attachment A.

2

A detailed explanation of the sponsor's need to convert the Section 6(f) parkland including all efforts to consider other practical alternatives to this conversion, how they were evaluated, and the reasons they were not pursued.

Conversion of currently designated Section 6(f)(3) land is necessary for the construction of the RTRP, consisting of a 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line and a series of 69 kV transmission lines within the City of Riverside. The purpose of the RTRP is to allow the City of Riverside to construct a critical portion of a new transmission line and associated improvements. The City of Riverside Public Utilities Department (RPU) provides electric service for customers in the City. Power is delivered to RPU through the regional bulk transmission system owned by Southern California Edison Company (SCE) and operated by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). Beginning in 2006, the City's electric demand exceeded the capacity of the interconnection with the regional system, and it was determined that a second source of transmission was necessary. CAISO directed SCE in 2006 to construct the RTRP.

As part of the construction of the RTRP, existing and proposed access roads would be utilized, and a 100-foot right-of-way (ROW) corridor (or portion of) for a 230 kV transmission line would be established across Section 6(f)(3) lands within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. Additional activities associated with the construction of the RTRP include the relocation and

undergrounding of distribution lines to maintain required clearance to the 230 kV transmission lines. Some of these activities take place on lands designated as LWCF, as well.

During the CEQA environmental review process, the City of Riverside, acting as Lead Agency, considered a range of reasonable alternatives in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) (RPU 2011; RPU 2012; also see Attachment I) which would attain most of the basic objectives of the RTRP but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Proposed Project.

A broad range of alternatives to the RTRP as proposed were evaluated. Routing and non-wire alternatives were considered, but rejected as infeasible for constructability, operational, or environmental impact reasons. Below is a list of alternatives that were considered and eliminated. These alternatives included:

- *Other Voltages*
- *New Generation*
- *Distributed Generation*
- *Energy Conservation and Load Management*
- *Siting and Routing Alternatives*

CEQA Guidelines §15126.6(c) provided criteria that was applied to alternatives in order to identify those alternatives that may be eliminated from detailed consideration. The three general elimination criteria that were considered when evaluating the alternatives included:

- *Alternatives that would fail to meet basic project objectives.*
- *An alternative that was determined to be infeasible.*
- *Inability of the alternative to avoid significant environmental impacts.*

Other voltages were rejected due to inadequate capacity or number of lines required to provide the same power transfer capability as the proposed 230 kV interconnection. Multiple transmission circuits would require more ROWs and would result in greater environmental impact and cost and would have affected a greater amount of existing Section 6(f)(3) lands as compared to the Proposed Project of the RTRP.

Non-wire alternatives were considered, eliminated, and deemed infeasible because of technological, environmental, legal, economic, and other restraints, such as:

- *New Generation would result in potentially significant environmental impacts, would cost significantly more than the construction of the currently proposed RTRP, and would still not have meet the majority of the RTRP objectives. Specifically, the cost of new generation would significantly exceed the cost of the currently proposed RTRP. Procurement of air emissions approvals to construct a large electric power plant within the South Coast Air Basin would have been infeasible, new generation would have required a large amount of cooling water for operations, and the reliability of new generation would have been much less reliable than installing and maintaining the transmission and sub transmission line proposed as part of the RTRP. Other concerns contributing to the infeasibility of the new generation included the limited availability and fluctuating cost of natural gas, uneconomic operation of the power plant compared to the cost of energy on the open market, and the inability for RPU to maximize the potential for importing renewable energy generated within the Western United States (U.S.) because of the need to operate a new power plant.*

- *Distributed Generation (DG) was considered infeasible because it would not have allowed RPU to meet the Proposed Project objectives due to the comparatively small capacity of DG systems and the relatively high cost, cumulatively large quantities of air emissions, technological constraints, and regulatory approvals in meeting the RTRP schedule.*
- *Energy Conservation and Load Management was also considered and eliminated because the savings from these programs represent a fraction of the capacity to be required by the RTRP. There is also uncertainty regarding the volatility of potential savings from energy conservation and load management activities, and it does not provide a second point for importing energy.*

Siting and routing alternatives were thoroughly evaluated throughout the CEQA environmental review process (RPU 2012) based on initial siting studies for the transmission lines associated with RTRP. A significant challenge in developing the RTRP alternatives was the siting of a new double-circuit 230 kV transmission line within a matrix of diverse jurisdictions, a highly urbanized setting with rapid growth, and restricted open space preserves. Although several routing alternatives for the 230 kV transmission line were included and studied in detail within the EIR, most of the alternative routes were considered and eliminated from detailed evaluation because they are infeasible alternatives and would not be expected to reduce significant impacts on environmental resources. Nearly all of the routing alternatives evaluated within the EIR would not have avoided a Section 6(f) conversion. The siting and routing alternatives that could have avoided conversion of Section 6(f)(3) lands were eliminated for the following reasons:

- *They would not meet the Proposed Project's objective of meeting the Project need while minimizing environmental impact;*
- *Private property acquisitions could not be avoided;*
- *Adverse impacts to residential and commercial land uses;*
- *Conflicts with planned residential area approved by local agencies;*
- *Multiple roadway crossings to avoid existing land uses;*
- *Visual impacts to a greater number of residences and recreational resources located along the Santa Ana River corridor than the proposed RTRP;*
- *Potential impacts on special status plant and wildlife species such as burrowing owl, Los Angeles pocket mouse, Coastal California gnatcatcher and 16 sensitive plant species;*
- *Endangered Species Act (ESA), Section 10, Habitat Conservation Plan and take permit would be expected for permitting impacts to federally endangered species (e.g., San Bernardino kangaroo rat);*
- *Increased impacts on perennial and intermittent rivers and streams, canals/aqueducts, riverine and palustrine wetlands, floodplains, floodways, 10-year flood zones and Special Flood Hazard areas;*
- *Conflicts with Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District flood control management activities and facilities;*
- *Geotechnical related issues affecting structure design in areas along the Santa Ana River corridor and flood control facilities;*
- *Adverse impacts on cultural resources such as prehistoric sites, historic sites, historic neighborhoods, and National Register of Historic Places properties; and*
- *Significant land use impacts on residential areas, commercial/industrial areas, schools, recreational facilities and parks (including addition areas of Section 6(f)(3) properties), and airport controlled flight zones.*

3

An explanation of how the conversion is in accord with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Section 6(f)(3) of the LWCF Act requires that no property acquired or developed with LWCF assistance shall be converted to uses other than public outdoor recreation uses without the approval of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior only if he/she finds it to be in accord with the then existing SCORP and only upon such conditions as he/she deems necessary to assure the substitution of other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 59).

The SCORP document defines principles and policies set forth to help the state of California achieve success in providing outdoor recreation and protect the resources on which recreation depends. This SCORP's Action Plan establishes the following actions to address California's park and recreation needs:

Statewide Actions

- 1. Inform decision-makers and communities of the importance of parks.
 - a. Establish educational outreach and partnerships to inform decision-makers at all levels (including foundations, health providers, and other potential funders) about why parks improve the quality of life for communities.**
- 2. Improve the use, safety, and condition of existing parks.
 - a. Develop a pilot program through a health and recreation sector partnership designed to improve community wellness. Monitor and report measurable outcomes including a cost-benefit analysis.*
 - b. Inform decision-makers and other key opinion leaders about unfunded deferred maintenance needs reported by agency directors.**
- 3. Use Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping technology to identify park deficient communities and neighborhoods.
 - a. Inform local agency park planners how to use new GIS tools featured in the 2015 SCORP to scan their jurisdiction for areas that need parks.*
 - b. Encourage park agencies to report the creation of new parks or to correct existing California Protected Area Database (CPAD) data using a defined reporting procedure.*
 - c. Every five years, evaluate progress made towards increasing park access by updating the CPAD data inventory and associated GIS technology tools.**
- 4. Increase park access for Californians including residents in underserved communities.
 - a. Encourage park development within a half mile of park deficient neighborhoods to provide easier access.*
 - b. Utilize federal grants to create new recreational trails and greenways to provide active transportation corridors from neighborhoods to parks, schools, and workplaces.*
 - c. Create and expand programs that transport urban residents to larger regional, State, and Federal parks to experience California's incredible natural and historic legacy.**
- 5. Share and distribute success stories to advance park and recreation services.*

- a. *Launch an online clearinghouse where California's park and recreation agencies and advocates can share innovative solutions. Success story categories will include community based planning, sustainable park design for water and energy conservation, operation and maintenance, recreation programs, and miscellaneous.*
- b. *Provide access to all partner agencies. Encourage agencies to submit descriptions and pictures of success stories to the California Parks Success Stories Clearinghouse established by the Department (see www.parks.ca.gov/SCORP).*

The SCORP notes that outdoor recreation experiences are dependent on the protection, sound stewardship, restoration, and enhancement of recreational resources to its recreational current potential. The SCORP also indicates that "inappropriate or outdated infrastructure are all issues that need to be addressed in developing or improving outdoor recreation."

While the proposed conversion will technically eliminate some federally-protected open space status, the property will continue to function unimpeded as a park. The conversion meets the SCORP goals of investing in recreation areas that are close to home for short visits within a short walk or ride to a large number of residents and investing in racially, economically, and age-diverse neighborhoods. Linkages via interior roadways and trails also provide for increased programming and usership. In addition, the Replacement Property would provide the same or better level of outdoor recreational opportunities in an area that is contiguous to the existing Section 6(f)(3) parcels within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area adjacent to the Santa Ana River Trail.

Also, as provided in Attachment B, the Replacement Property was assessed at a higher fair market value than the Conversion Areas based on "highest and best use". As detailed in Attachment B, the fair market value of the converted parcels was assessed at approximately \$5,500 per acre; the Replacement Property (identified as Parcel 1 in the appraisal report) was determined to be valued at approximately \$6,500 per acre. With the Replacement Property having a higher market valuation, being located adjacent to existing 6(f) property and near the Conversion Areas, and having similar or better environmental resources such as cultural resources, landscape scenery, wildlife forage area and habitat, and recreational value, the conversion proposal supports the goals of and is in accordance with the SCORP.

4

Completed "State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form in Step 7 for each of the converted and replacement parcels certifying that the appraisals meet the "Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions." States must retain copies of the appraisals/waiver valuations and make them available for review upon request.

Attached to this application is the State Appraisal/Waiver Valuation Review form that will certify that a State-certified Review Appraiser has reviewed the appraisals for the 11 conversion parcels and one replacement parcel, and has determined that it was prepared in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions. See Attachment B.

5

For the park land proposed for conversion, a detailed description including the following:

- a) Specific geographic location on a map, 9-digit zip code, and name of park or recreation area proposed for conversion.

See Attachment C-1.

- b) Description of the area proposed for the conversion including the acreage to be converted and any acreage remaining. For determining the size of the conversion, consider not only the physical footprint of the activity precipitating the conversion, but how the precipitating activity will impact the entire 6(f) park area. In many cases the size of the converted area is larger than the physical footprint. Include a description of the recreation resources, facilities, and recreation opportunities that will be impacted, displaced or lost by the proposed conversion. For proposals to partially convert a Section 6(f)(3) park area, the remaining 6(f) park land must remain recreationally viable and not be impacted by the activities that are precipitating the conversion. If it is anticipated that the precipitating activities impact the remaining Section 6(f)(3) area, the proposed area for the conversion should be expanded to encompass all impacted park land.

The conversion area totals 10.82 acres located within 11 parcels as detailed in Table 1. The conversion areas were calculated based on:

- *100-foot wide transmission line ROW including the areas occupied by the 230 kV steel pole or lattice transmission line structures, conductor wires and new access roads within the ROW.*
- *New access roads extending outside of the 100-foot ROW.*

As previously discussed, the RTRP would require the relocation and/or undergrounding of existing distribution line in order to maintain clearance around the 230 kV conductors and structures. Some of the undergrounding or relocation of distribution lines would occur within Section 6(f)(3) park land, and one standard distribution pole would be reconstructed to an underground to overhead "riser" structure. However, the relocation and/or undergrounding of the distribution lines would result in the net reduction of overhead distribution poles and right-of-way within Section 6(f)(3) areas. Three fewer distribution poles and over 3,800 square feet less of overhead ROW would be located on Section 6(f)(3) park land within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area as compared to before construction of the project. The location of these relocated and undergrounded distribution lines are depicted on the map set contained in Attachment C-2.

Tables 1 and 2 summarizes the known NPS Grant numbers and California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) Projects associated with Section 6(f)(3) designations in the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and conversion areas.

The conversion area consists of the RTRP 100-foot ROW and permanent access roads located outside of the ROW. The 100-foot ROW includes Section 6(f)(3) conversion resulting from the areas occupied by one lattice steel structure, three tubular steel pole structures, permanent access roads containing within the 100-foot-wide corridor. All of these areas overlap with the defined 100-foot corridor. In addition, permanent access roads extending outside of the 100-foot ROW corridor are included in the total conversion areas. The Attachment C-1 shows Conversion and Replacement Property parcels with associated parcel number, and areas of conversion within each existing Section 6(f)(3) parcel (in red) Section 6(f)(3) areas to remain intact within

each parcel. Table 3 below shows the conversion area calculations within each Section 6(f)(3) parcel and total conversion area. The permanent disturbance area totals 1.06 acres. The areas of disturbance within each parcel are detailed in Table 4.

The Conversion Areas would result in a loss of 10.82 acres of a LWCF park. However, the proposal will increase the diversity of recreational resources available to the public with the addition of the more valuable Replacement Property to Section 6(f) lands within the same park as the conversion. No permanent impacts would occur to recreational resources. Recreational activities occurring within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, such as walking, hiking, biking, skating, horseback riding, wildlife viewing and nature watching will remain in use and relatively unimpeded despite the presence of transmission line structures and access road construction. Indirect recreational impacts would occur to visual resources as a result of the presence of the RTRP facilities, and would cause the greatest impacts.

The areas within each parcel remaining as intact Section 6(f)(3) property are also detailed in Table 1. These areas will also remain in use and unimpeded as a result of the presence of transmission line structures and access road construction.

TABLE 1 NPS SECTION 6(F)(3) GRANTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONVERSION AREAS

GRANT ID	TYPE (ACQUISITION OR DEVELOPMENT)	GRANT ELEMENT TITLE	GRANT SPONSOR	DATE APPROVED	EXPIRATION DATE	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	AMOUNT
199-XXX1	Acquisition	Santa Ana River Regional Park Acquisition	Riverside County	3/27/1972	7/1/1973	44	\$552,628.19
321-XXX	Acquisition	Hidden Valley Wildlife Area	CA Wildlife Conservation Board	6/28/1973	10/1/1977	43	\$140,915.50
355-XXX	Acquisition	Hidden Valley Wildlife Area CA Wildlife Acquisition II	CA Wildlife Conservation Board	11/19/1974	9/17/1979	43	\$915,983.16
517-XXX1	Development	Santa Ana Park	Riverside County	5/18/1977	5/18/1982	44	\$724,827.00

¹ The properties listed by both the National Park Service and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

TABLE 2 CDPB SECTION 6(F)(3) PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONVERSION AREAS

PROJECT	ACTION	DATE	AMOUNT
Santa Ana River Parkway - Santa Ana River Parkway Acquisition	527 Acres Acquired Along the Santa Ana River for Regional Park ¹	1971/72	\$552,628
Santa Ana River Parkway - Santa Ana River Regional Park	Develop 250 Acres of River Bottom Land on the North Side of The Santa Ana River. Development of Restrooms, Utilities, Roads, Bridges, Trails, Picnic and Play Areas, Irrigation, Landscaping, Parking Entry Gate, Fencing. ¹	1976/77	\$724,827
Santa Ana River Parkway - Santa Ana River Trail Development	Develop 22 Miles of Equestrian and Hiking Trails	1972/73	\$43,351

¹ The properties listed by both the National Park Service and the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

TABLE 3 SECTION 6(F)(3) CONVERSION AREA BY PARCEL

PARCEL NUMBER (APN)	PARCEL OWNER	PARCEL AREA	CONVERSION AREAS (ACRES)			REMAINING PARCEL AREA
			RTRP ROW	ACCESS ROAD OUTSIDE OF 100-FOOT ROW	CONVERSION AREA TOTAL	
154410001	Riverside County- Regional Open Space District	27.42	-	0.04	0.04	27.38
154410002	Riverside County- Regional Open Space District	13.25	1.38	0.12	1.50	11.75
155464009	CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	0.19	0.03	-	0.03	0.16
163290006	CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	11.50	0.36	-	0.36	11.14
163290008	CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	38.38	3.11	0.19	3.30	35.08
163300006	Riverside County- Regional Open Space District	29.09	-	-	-	29.09
163300008	CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	3.04	1.81	-	1.81	1.23
163300009	CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	3.30	0.41	-	0.41	2.89
163300010	CA Dept. of Fish & Wildlife	14.72	0.42	-	0.42	14.30
189110001	Riverside County- Regional Open Space District	36.37	2.49	0.05	2.54	33.83
189110010	Riverside County-Real Estate Division	68.68	0.41	-	0.41	68.27
All Section 6(f)(3) Parcels		245.94	10.41	0.41	10.82 (4.6% of Total Section 6(f)(3) parcel area)	235.12

TABLE 4 SECTION 6(F)(3) CONVERSION AREA DISTURBANCE BY PARCEL

PARCEL NUMBER (APN)	LATTICE STEEL STRUCTURES A	STEEL POLES A	100-FOOT ROW	INSIDE OF 100-FOOT ROW ¹	OUTSIDE OF 100-FOOT ROW
154410001	-	-	-	-	0.04
154410002	-	-	1.38	0.06	0.12
155464009	-	-	0.03	-	-
163290006	0.20	-	0.36	0.03	-
163290008	-	0.06	3.11	0.20	0.19
163300006	-	-	-	-	-
163300008	-	0.06	1.81	0.01	-
163300009	-	-	0.41	-	-
163300010	-	-	0.42	-	-
189110001	-	-	2.49	0.04	0.05
189110010	-	-	0.41	-	-
Permanent Disturbance Totals	0.20	0.12	-	0.34	0.41
Conversion Subtotal	-	-	10.41	-	0.41
				CONVERSION TOTAL	10.82

¹ Includes lattice steel structures, tubular steel pole structures, and access roads contained within 100-foot ROW.

Mitigation for the loss of parkland and passive recreational uses will be provided by the undeveloped Replacement Property. The undeveloped Replacement Property is contained within a 16.35 acre parcel owned by the City of Riverside and Riverside County. A total of 10.82 acres of the 16.35 acre parcel will be placed under Section 6(f)(3) status.

c. Description of the community and population served by the park, including users of the park and uses.

The Hidden Valley Wildlife Area serves as a regional park to the communities of Jurupa Valley, Norco, the City of Riverside, and other cities within Riverside County. Direct access to the park to the conversion and intact Section 6(f)(3) areas of the park (located on the south side of the river) comes from the City of Riverside, Norco and unincorporated Riverside County, where most of the users live. No access occurs across the river except at the Van Buren Boulevard transportation corridor that bisects the part in the vicinity of the conversion area. Extending from the City of Riverside just west of the Replacement Property into San Bernardino County to the east, the Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail brings in recreationists from beyond the immediate community.

The nearest city to the Conversion Areas and Replacement Property is Riverside. Below is a summary of the demographic information for the City of Riverside.

TABLE 5 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE

FACTOR	RESULTS
Population	303,871
Race/Ethnicity	56.5% White; 49 % Hispanic or Latino; 7.4% Asian; 7.0% Black or African American; 1.1% American Indian and Alaska Native; 0.4% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
Median Household Income	\$57,196 (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015
Below Poverty Line	18.8%

Source: United States Census QuickFacts-Riverside city, California (April 1, 2010).

TABLE 6 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

FACTOR	RESULTS
Population	2,189,641
Race/Ethnicity	61.0% White; 45.5 % Hispanic or Latino; 6.0% Asian; 6.4% Black or African American; 1.1% American Indian and Alaska Native; 0.3% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
Median Household Income	\$56,603 (in 2015 dollars)
Below Poverty Line	16.2%

Source: United States Census QuickFacts-Riverside County, California (April 1, 2010).

Conversion Areas are located in census tracts 309, 404.04 and 410.04. According to 2010 census data, the neighborhood population for census tract 309 was 3,308. Census tracts 404.04 and 410.04 contained neighborhood populations of 3,309 and 4,590, respectively.

- d. For partial conversions, a revised 6(f) map clearly indicating both the portion that is being converted and the portion remaining intact under Section 6(f)(3).

See Attachment C-1.

6

For each proposed replacement site:

- a. Specific geographic location on a map, 9-digit zip code, and geographical relationship of converted and replacement sites. If site will be added to an existing public park/outdoor recreation area, indicate on map.

See Attachment C-1.

- b. Description of the site's physical characteristics and resource attributes with number and types of resources and features on the site, for example, 15 acres wetland, 2,000 feet beachfront, 50 acres forest, scenic views, 75 acres riparian, vacant lot, special habitat, any unique or special features, structures, recreation amenities, historic/cultural resources, hazardous materials/contamination history, restrictions, institutional controls, easements, rights-of-way, overhead/underground utilities including overhead wires, towers, etc.

There are no marine/estuarine areas, streams, drainages, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated floodplains, or wetlands located within the Replacement Property associated with the Project.

There is a small area of Buckwheat scrub, native trees and shrubs on the western portion of the Replacement Property. Forage birds are abundant on the site, as well, and the site is adjacent to Bell's vireo and Santa Ana sucker Critical Habitat. A significant portion (approximately 3.8 acres) of the Replacement Property is also Burrowing Owl Suitable Habitat.

The site also provides scenic views of the Santa Ana River riparian corridor and surrounding mountains, and contains visually interesting rock outcroppings.

The archaeological analysis showed that site CA-RIV-3945 and site CA-RIV-3357H are located in the replacement property portion of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The former is considered a historic property/historical resource while the latter is not. The Eastern Information Center (EIC) records search showed that there are 13 known previous archaeological studies located on or within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. One of these studies (Arkush 1990) surveyed the whole of the parcel. The EIC search showed that there are two previously recorded historic-era or prehistoric sites located within 0.5 mile of the APE portion.

The Replacement Property is zoned Light Agriculture (A-1-5). This zoning designation allows for single-family dwellings and light agricultural use. Co-owned by the City of Riverside and Riverside County, the parcel is not currently designated or zoned as parkland as part of the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. An existing parking facility associated with the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area is located within the parcel, but not included in the Replacement Property boundary as shown on C-1 (Conversion Area 3 and Replacement Property).

- c. Identification of the owner of the replacement site and its recent history of use/function up to the present.

The Replacement Property is co-owned by the City of Riverside and the County of Riverside. The historical use of the site has been open space related to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and

agricultural lease land. The southern portion of the site is bounded by a 69 kV electrical utility corridor. East of the Replacement Parcel, there is a Hidden Valley Wildlife Area parking, staging and picnicking for park users. The Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail is also located adjacent to the Replacement Property on the eastern side.

- d. Detailed explanation of how the proposed replacement site is of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location as the property being converted, including a description of the recreation needs that will be met by the new replacement parks, populations to be served, and new outdoor recreation resources, facilities, and opportunities to be provided.**

The Replacement Property will serve the same populations as the existing Hidden Valley Wildlife area and areas of Section 6(f)(3) conversion due to its proximity to the park and Conversion Areas, and will be of similar or greater usefulness for serving the recreational needs of the community. The proposed Replacement Property is of equivalent or better usefulness as the Conversion areas because the site is a contiguous property located near the entrance to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, and is adjacent to the Santa Ana River Trail. A significant portion of the Conversion Areas have limited usefulness for recreation due to their topography, and their proximity to conflicting land uses (residential, commercial and industrial areas) detract from recreational experience occurring within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and along the Santa Ana River Trail. The recreational needs that will be met by the Replacement Property include walking, hiking, biking, skating, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, and nature watching. The site will serve as a scenic resource to Santa Ana River Trail recreationists, while also providing for the protection of cultural resources.

- e. Identification of owner and manager of the new replacement park?**

The owners of the Replacement Property are the City of Riverside and Riverside County. Management of the Replacement Property would be handled by Riverside County Regional Open Space District.

- f. Name of the new replacement park. If the replacement park is added to an existing public park area, will the existing area be included within the 6(f) boundary? What is the name of the existing public park area?**

The name of the replacement park (Replacement Property) would remain (be incorporated with) the "Hidden Valley Wildlife Area". The Replacement Property and the adjacent areas within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area will be included in the 6(f) expanded Section 6(f) boundary (see Attachment C-1).

- g. Timeframe for completing the new outdoor recreation area(s) to replace the recreation opportunity lost per the terms of conversion approval and the date replacement park(s) will be open to the public.**

The timeframe for the recreation opportunities within the Replacement Property would be immediate. As previously noted, the site is directly adjacent to recreational uses associated with the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and the Santa Ana River Trail, and supports multiple resource functions, including those supporting visual, cultural and biological values.

- h. New Section 6(f)(3) map for the new replacement park.**

See Attachment C-1.

STEP 5 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

1

Date of environmental review(s), purpose for the environmental review(s) and for whom they were conducted.

Previous environmental reviews were conducted in association with the RTRP in accordance with CEQA. A DEIR was completed for the Project and published for public review on August 1, 2011. On February 5, 2013 the Riverside City Council certified the FEIR and approved a portion of the Project under their jurisdiction. As part of the EIR process, an evaluation of the impact of Section 6(f)(3) conversion was included and the environmental analysis for the RTRP.

Following certification of the RTRP EIR, residential and commercial developments within the City of Jurupa Valley (outside of the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area) and within the proposed RTRP transmission line route were approved by the City of Jurupa Valley. Construction of several of these developments has begun or been completed; therefore, construction of the original RTRP 230 kV transmission line route would require SCE to claim eminent domain through recently entitled developments including the Lennar Homes' Riverbend Community, the Vernola Marketplace Apartment Community, and the Stratham Homes Harmony Trails Subdivision. However, in September 2016, SCE revised the proposed transmission line route to avoid these three development projects. This change in baseline conditions originally evaluated in the Draft and Final EIR is currently being evaluated in a Subsequent EIR for RTRP. The portion of the 230 kV transmission line route that have been revised to avoid these developments within the City of Jurupa Valley are not in existing or proposed LWCF land as presented in this application.

2

Description of the proposed action and alternatives.

Action alternatives were evaluated for the 69 kV subtransmission and 230 kV transmission lines in the DEIR and FEIR. The 230 kV Transmission Line component of the RTRP are those that would potentially effect Section 6(f)(3) lands in the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and are described below. The 69 kV subtransmission line component alternatives are not discussed because these are not associated with potential Section 6(f)(3) impacts.

The Proposed Action (Proposed Project as described in the DEIR and FEIR for RTRP) would consist of the construction, operation, and maintenance of a new double-circuit 230 kV transmission line, a new 230 kV substation (Wildlife Substation), a new 230/69 kV substation (Wilderness Substation), and five new 69 kV subtransmission line segments integrated into the RPU's existing subtransmission system—a project in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Total length of the new 69 kV subtransmission lines would be approximately 11 miles. In addition to these primary Proposed Project components, the Proposed Project would include:

- Improvements to existing 69 kV substations to accommodate the proposed 69 kV subtransmission lines,*
- Protective relay improvements at Mira Loma and Vista Substations,*
- Relocation and undergrounding of some existing distribution lines, and*
- Installation of several new telecommunication line pathways for control and integration of both the new transmission and subtransmission lines.*

Two end-to-end route "Action Alternatives," and a "No Action" (No Project) were considered in the EIR.

- *Proposed Project (I-15 Corridor)*
- *Alternative 1: No Project*
- *Alternative 2: Van Buren Offset*

3

Who was involved in identifying resource impact issues and developing the proposal including the interested and affected public, government agencies, and Indian tribes.

The design and environmental team consulted with federal, state and local agencies; governments; tribal organizations; and the public during preparation of the DEIR and FEIR. Scoping for the RTRP to inform the environmental review process and identification of alternatives was conducted in accordance with CEQA Guidelines. At the start of the environmental review process, a public participation program was developed for the RTRP to identify outreach methods and a public notification process that would be utilized throughout the Proposed Project, including identifying interested stakeholders, types of informational materials that would be disseminated, and opportunities to solicit and consider public comment. The intention of the public involvement process is to (1) inform the public about the Proposed Project; (2) help identify issues or concerns related to the Proposed Project that should be considered during the evaluation and determination of Proposed Project alternatives; and (3) allow for the integration of public information and input throughout the planning process. The public participation program incorporated various outreach methods including newsletters, media announcements, open houses, agency contacts, and agency and elected official briefings. Public information, public meetings, agency coordination (including tribal consultation per Attachment F), and public scoping meetings are included in the RTRP FEIS, and are summarized below.

Public Information:

- *A total of seven Project newsletters sent to property owners near Project alternatives from March 2006 to September 2009.*
- *Scoping Announcement sent to interested parties in November 2009.*
- *Media contacts in the form of paid display advertisements in English and Spanish were published in local area newspapers to announce all public open houses in five newspapers in the Project area.*
- *Press releases for the Proposed Project were directed to seven publications.*
- *Website and telephone information lines were provided.*

Public Meetings:

- *A total of 10 public meetings were held between April 2006 and December 2009*

Agency Coordination:

- *Agency and organizations having jurisdiction and/or specific Project interest were contacted by Project resource specialists, and RPU and SCE environmental staff to inform them of the RTRP, to verify the status and availability of existing environmental data, and to solicit their input on specific aspects of the study process through agency letters, a Technical Advisory Committee, agency and elected official briefings, and American Indian Tribal contacts.*

American Indian Tribes:

- To coordinate input from Native American interests, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted regarding Native American groups that might have historic ties to and interest in the Proposed Project area. NAHC provided a list of American Indian Tribes that should be contacted for the Proposed Project. These tribes were included as part of the Proposed Project's mailing list and received agency letters as well as copies of formal notifications, such as the Notice of Preparation. Tribes contacted include:

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Cahuilla Band of Indians	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA
Gabrielino/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Mission Indians	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Pauma & Yuima Band of Mission Indians	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	Ramona Band of Mission Indians
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Serrano Nation of Indians	Soboba Band of Mission Indians	Morongongo Band of Mission Indians
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians			

Public Scoping:

- A formal scoping process was conducted for the RTRP, allowing agency and public comments, issues, and concerns regarding the Proposed Project. A public scoping meeting was held during the regularly scheduled Riverside City Planning Commission Meeting on December 3, 2009. During this meeting, 21 verbal comments were made by members of the public.
- Agencies contacted, commenting or participating as part of the scoping process include:

City of Rialto	Riverside Unified School District	Alvord Unified School District Superintendent	Colton Joint Unified School District
Jurupa Unified School District	Riverside County Parks	Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission	Riverside County Flood Control
Riverside City Planning Dept.	Jurupa Unified School District Board	City of Colton Planning Division	Union Pacific Railroad Company
U.S. Department of Transportation-Federal Aviation Administration Western Pacific Region	Alvord Unified School District	City of Norco	City of Riverside
County of Riverside	City of Chino: Public Works Engineering Department	County of San Bernardino, Parks Department	County of San Bernardino, Planning Department
County of San Bernardino, Public Works Department	FHWA	Flabob Airport	Jurupa Area Recreation & Park District
Jurupa Community Services District	Metropolitan Water District	Second District Supervisor, Riverside County	South Coast Air Quality Management District

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Local District Office	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Regulatory Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District	Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission
Riverside County Flood Control	U.S. House of Representatives	Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region	Riverside County Flood Control District & Water Conservation District
Riverside Unified School District	Rubidoux Community Services District	Western Municipal Water District	Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority

4

Environmental resources analyzed and determination of impacts for proposed actions and alternatives.

The EIR considered impacts on the following resources:

- *Aesthetics*
- *Agricultural and Forest Resources*
- *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gasses*
- *Biological Resources*
- *Cultural Resources*
- *Geology and Soils*
- *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*
- *Hydrology and Water Quality*
- *Land Use and Planning*
- *Mineral Resources*
- *Noise*
- *Population and Housing*
- *Public Services and Utilities*
- *Recreation*
- *Transportation and Traffic*

Impacts for the environmental resources in the RTRP Final EIR (RPU 2012) are summarized as follows:

TABLE 7 SUMMARY OF COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES IMPACTS

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE	PROPOSED PROJECT (POST-MITIGATION)	ALTERNATIVE 1: NO PROJECT (AS COMPARED TO PROPOSED PROJECT)	ALTERNATIVE 2: VAN BUREN OFFSET ALTERNATIVE (AS COMPARED TO PROPOSED PROJECT)
Aesthetics	Significant	Similar	Increased
Agricultural and Forestry Resources*	Significant	Reduced	Reduced
Air Quality* and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Significant as to Air Quality	Similar	Similar
Biological Resources	Less than Significant	Similar	Reduced
Cultural Resources	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar
Geology and Soils	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE	PROPOSED PROJECT (POST-MITIGATION)	ALTERNATIVE 1: NO PROJECT (AS COMPARED TO PROPOSED PROJECT)	ALTERNATIVE 2: VAN BUREN OFFSET ALTERNATIVE (AS COMPARED TO PROPOSED PROJECT)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar
Hydrology and Water Quality*	Less than Significant	Similar	Increased
Land Use and Planning	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar
Mineral Resources	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar
Noise	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar
Population and Housing	Less than Significant	Similar	Increased
Public Services and Utilities	Less than Significant	Similar	Increased
Recreation	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar
Transportation and Traffic	Less than Significant	Similar	Similar

* Cumulatively considerable impact.

5

Any mitigation measures to be part of the proposed action.

Proposed mitigation measures described in the FEIR Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for the RTRP included the following:

TABLE 8 MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE RTRP

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
Agriculture and Forestry Resources	
AGR-01	Restore Soils to Pre-Project Conditions. Replace soils in a manner that shall minimize negative impacts on crop productivity by stockpiling surface and subsurface layers separately and returning those layers to their pre-construction locations in the soil profile. The top soil layers shall be ripped to restore compacted soils to their original density. Ripping may also be used in areas where vehicle and equipment traffic have compacted the top soil layers.
AGR-02	Maintain Irrigation Facilities. Project would be constructed to maintain existing drainage systems, existing irrigation systems and other ancillary farming systems that are needed for farming activities so that agricultural uses are not disrupted. Maintain existing levels of water available to farmers.
Air Quality and Climate Change	
AQ-1	Use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel (e.g., <15 parts per million).
AQ-2	Use of clean burning on- and off-road diesel engines. Heavy-duty diesel-powered construction equipment manufactured after 1996 (with federally mandated "clean" diesel engines) would be utilized.
AQ-3	Construction workers shall carpool to construction sites.
AQ-4	Restrict construction vehicle idling time to less than five minutes.
AQ-5	Properly maintain mechanical equipment.
AQ-6	Use particle traps and other appropriate controls to reduce diesel particulate matter (DPM). Other control equipment includes devices such as specialized catalytic converters (oxidation catalysts) control approximately 20 percent of DPM, 40 percent of carbon monoxide, and 50 percent of hydrocarbon emissions.
AQ-7	Limit vehicle speeds to 15 mph on unpaved surfaces.

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
AQ-8	On the last day of active operations prior to weekend or holiday, apply water or chemical stabilizer to maintain a stabilized surface.
AQ-9	Water excavated soil piles hourly or cover with temporary coverings.
AQ-10	Moisten excavated soil prior to loading on haul trucks.
AQ-11	Cover all loads of dirt leaving the site or leave at least two feet of freeboard capacity in haul truck to reduce fugitive dust emissions while en route to disposal site.
AQ-12	Application of water to ground surfaces prior and during earthmoving activity.
AQ-13	Implement fugitive dust control measures as provided in South Coast Air Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 403.
AQ-14	Coordinate final construction schedules to prevent 230 kV transmission line conductor installation utilizing helicopter phase from overlapping with the 69 kV subtransmission line and substation grading and foundation installation phases.
AQ-15	Provide temporary traffic controls, such as a flag person, during all phases of construction to maintain smooth traffic flow.
AQ-16	Provide dedicated turn lanes for movement of construction trucks and equipment on- and off-site.
AQ-17	Reroute construction trucks away from congested streets or sensitive receptor areas.
AQ-18	Appoint a construction relations officer to act as a community liaison concerning on-site construction activity, including resolution of issues related to PM10 generation.
AQ-19	<p>During Project construction, all internal combustion engines/construction equipment operating on the Proposed Project site shall meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-Certified Tier 3 emissions standards or higher, according to the following:</p> <p>January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014: All off- road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower (hp) shall meet Tier 3 off-road emissions standards. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) devices certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations.</p> <p>Post January 1, 2015: All off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 hp shall meet the Tier 4 emission standards, where available. In addition, all construction equipment shall be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB. Any emissions control device used by the contractor shall achieve emissions reductions that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similarly sized engine as defined by CARB regulations (i.e., if Project construction goes beyond the anticipated schedule). A copy of each unit's certified tier specification, BACT documentation, and CARB or SCAQMD operating permit shall be provided at the time of mobilization for each applicable unit of equipment.</p>
Biological Resources	
BIO-01	<p>Habitat Conservation and MSHCP Compliance</p> <p>The Project Proponent (RPU) shall pay the MSHCP fees in compliance with the MSHCP. Fees will be based on design footprint and confirmed by as-built data as available and applicable to confirm mitigation compliance and as negotiated with Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) for the public facility. The Proposed Project (responsibility of RPU and SCE) shall also comply with all other applicable MSHCP and Steven's Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKRHCP) requirements. The Proposed Project shall also implement the urban/wildlands interface requirements of the MSHCP for all areas adjacent to conservation areas.</p>
BIO-02	<p>Transmission lines: Structures and Avian Protection - All transmission structures (tubular steel poles and lattice steel structures) would be designed to be avian-safe in accordance with "Suggested</p>

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
	<p>Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: the State of the Art in 2006* (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee [APLIC] 2006). This will include, but is not limited to, the following: conductors will be spaced to an acceptable distance of raptors such as red-tailed hawk and golden eagle to avoid potential electrocution risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -bus bars or other points of electrocution shall be covered with non-conductive caps; -aerial span the Santa Ana River will be marked with best available UV reflectors (bird diverters) every 100 feet and staggered along the conductors; -nest deterrents will be implemented The Proposed Project shall implement APLIC guidelines (current guidelines as of 2011). - Designs for APLIC compliance will be reviewed and approved by SCE, RPU and the Project Biologist (69 kV section will not include SCE approval).
BIO-03	<p>Preconstruction Surveys for Sensitive Species and MSHCP Compliance</p> <p><u>Western burrowing owl (BUOW):</u> 1) Conduct focused surveys to determine active or potential nest sites during the breeding season prior to initiation of field construction disturbance. Use observed active burrow location data to schedule construction activity in the area of the active burrows to occur between September 1 and February 1. Adjust pole location or potential access roads to avoid active burrows. 2) Conduct pre-construction surveys for BUOW between 14 and 30 days prior to field construction disturbance. Owls located during the pre-construction survey shall be reported to the RCA. 3) Avoidance and minimization measures, including installation of fencing and/or screening appropriate to clearly mark work restriction limits and, as practical, screening line of sight to active, occupied burrows, shall be installed and also reported to the RCA. Avoidance and minimization of indirect impacts to BUOW will be in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, dated March 7, 2012. A biological monitor shall also be placed where avoidance and minimization measure have been installed to monitor owl activity and to ensure barriers are suitable in accordance with MM BIO-06.</p> <p><u>Narrow endemic plants:</u> For the MSHCP narrow endemic plant species determined to have the potential to occur but not detected during design surveys, conduct preconstruction sensitive plant surveys within suitable habitat within the ROW and Work Limits during the Spring bloom season within one year prior to construction. If sensitive plant species are encountered and cannot be avoided then seed will be salvaged. Salvaged seed will be stored and used for restoration of temporarily disturbed suitable soils and site conditions.</p> <p><u>Bats:</u> Conduct sensitive bat species (western mastiff bat and western yellow bat) roost emergence surveys at appropriate times of the year (year-round survey is satisfactory) in areas of suitable roost habitat that has the potential to be affected by construction. Active roost would be avoided until the roost is determined to be no longer active (as determined by the Project biologist). Western mastiff bat roost sites are associated with rock faces and possibly taller buildings; no suitable roost habitat is identified within the Project work limits. Western yellow bat roost sites are associated with palm tree and the lower hanging palm tree skirt; palm trees are within or adjacent to the Project work limits. Palm trimming or removal would occur after preconstruction survey and to extent possible between August 1 and December 30 to avoid potential breeding or lower winter time activity window). If active roost is unavoidable, RPU and SCE would consult with RCA and CDFG and implement their recommendations. All surveys would be conducted by qualified biologists approved by USFWS, CDFG, and RCA.</p> <p>If any listed or sensitive species are detected during pre-construction surveys, final structure locations, access and spur roads, and associated temporary ground disturbance areas would be</p>

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
	adjusted or completely relocated to avoid direct impacts to these species or their habitat or as allowed by the MSHCP and State and federal permits.
BIO-04	Nocturnal Lighting Minimization and Prevention – Nocturnal lighting during construction and normal operation would be minimized at the substation sites by using directional lighting (shielded and positioned downward) to minimize indirect impact by stray light on the surrounding habitat. All external building or permanent structure lighting (except FAA warning lights) shall be shielded and light canopy contained to the facility substation footprint. Minimize stray and extraneous lighting. Lighting plans will be reviewed and approved by the Project Biologist and RPU prior to construction, and any further recommendations from the Project Biologist regarding lighting shall be implemented.
BIO-05	Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Design and Implementation – A WEAP shall be prepared. Field construction project personnel including construction management, construction crews and contractors shall be required to participate in WEAP training prior to starting work on the project. WEAP will be presented as a PowerPoint presentation or through a manual or handbook. Include discussion of sensitive species, habitat, water quality protection, hazardous material spill prevention and cleanup, and minimizing impact to wildlife and adjacent vegetation. The Project Biologist will determine any exemption from the training requirement (i.e., vendors, subcontractor truck drivers, delivery drivers).
BIO-06	Environmental Compliance Monitoring During Construction – Environmental Compliance Monitors would be present during construction activity with the potential to affect biological sensitive resources, and periodically during other construction activity. Monitoring will be required for vegetation clearing and when construction occurs in the vicinity of sensitive biological resources. Monitoring will be conducted periodically as determined by the Project Biologist during remaining project construction to confirm work limits are maintained and protected resources are avoided.
BIO-07	Minimize Amount of Vegetation Removal and Permanent Loss of Habitat – Vegetation clearing or removal would be restricted to surveyed and approved limits of the ROW, Substation footprint, Access Roads, and Staging Areas. Vegetation removal would be limited in sensitive habitats (the intent is to disturb less than the approved project work limits). The contractor would use overland access that crushes vegetation to maintain root structure and enable resprouting and faster restoration, use existing roads or jeep trails, and minimizes disturbance of new areas and removal of mature tree, cactus or woody shrub vegetation. Prior to clearing, conduct topsoil salvage evaluation to determine if soil is suitable for salvage, in which case it would be used for restoration on-site, by being generally free of non-native weed species, trash, or other contaminants that would limit usefulness during restoration and revegetation. Topsoil found not suitable for salvage will not need to be segregated from subsoils.
BIO-08	<p>Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) Compliance: Avoidance of Active Nests – All observed active nests detected during pre-construction surveys would be avoided in compliance with the MBTA (this excludes European starling, house sparrow, rock pigeon), unless approval is obtained from the USFWS.</p> <p>All surveys would be conducted by qualified biologists approved, as applicable, by USFWS, CDFG, and RCA.</p> <p>Raptors: Conduct raptor nest surveys beginning in the middle of January within six months prior to construction to determine presence of active raptor nests within 500 feet of the work limits, laydown yard, or other active Project locations where work may disturb an active nest. Establish work restriction areas for active nests. Coordinate with CDFG for potential to deter nesting (e.g., temporarily cover stick nest).</p>

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
	<p>From February 15 through August 15, conduct pre- construction nest surveys no more than two to three days prior to vegetation clearing or ground disturbance in order to identify active nests and avoid direct or indirect impact in accordance with MBTA. Timing would be dependent on nesting conditions and proposed construction activity. If active nests are unavoidable, RPU and SCE would consult with the appropriate agencies (USFWS and CDFG) and implement their recommendations. Unless otherwise approved by the regulatory agencies, work will be restricted within 500 feet (line of sight) for raptors or sensitive species and 100 feet for other passerines. Work will be restricted around any observed active nest of a bird covered by the MBTA until the Project Biologist determines the nest has naturally failed, been lost to predation, or chicks are fledged and satisfactorily independent of nest or roost tree. Work restriction limit will be reviewed by the Project Biologist with the ability to stop work to avoid impact to active nest. Nest is identified as active during incubation through fledging when chicks are independent of nest or nest tree in respect to raptors. Nests observed in areas of active construction would be avoided and monitored per the Project Biologist and in consultation with CDFG or USFWS.¹</p>
BIO-09	<p>Invasive Species Management – The project biologist would prepare measures to avoid or minimize the introduction of invasive plant, invertebrate, and vertebrate species into the Project area during construction activities. Construction equipment being brought to the Project limits will be free of accumulated mud and debris. Equipment will be washed prior to project delivery to remove dirt from tracks, body, and attachments. Equipment with accumulated mud or debris will not be allowed to work within the Project right-of-way until it is sufficiently clean (cleaning can be completed in a wash station at the laydown yard or offsite at another location not associated with the Project). Areas disturbed by construction will be maintained to control non-native invasive weed species and areas not designed to be bare for fire safety or have other soil stabilization (e.g., gravel, asphalt) will be revegetated and established to be less than 10-percent coverage by non-native weed species (goal will be to establish native cover equal or exceeding adjacent habitat) or have coverage of density and diversity equal to or exceeding 70 percent of adjacent native habitat. (It is expected that adjacent habitat may include non-native grassland. In these areas, the goal will be to establish cover consistent with adjacent areas, with an equal to or less than cover and density as found adjacent).</p>
BIO-10	<p>Avoid Impacts to Federal and State Jurisdictional Wetlands – Construction crews would not fill or dredge streambeds and banks of streams or delineated wetlands (jurisdictional, vernal pool, or otherwise regulated) along the route. If it is determined during final design of the Project that impacts to wetlands or riparian habitat may occur, a habitat assessment and, if necessary, a formal wetland delineation, will be conducted. If it is determined that impacts to wetlands and/or jurisdictional waters cannot be avoided, authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CDFG, and/or Regional Water Quality Control Board will be obtained after appropriate environmental review. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement if applicable would be secured from CDFG. All permit conditions will be followed to ensure that impacts remain less than significant.</p>
BIO-11	<p>Refueling – Streambed Protection – Avoid the fueling of equipment adjacent to drainages, tributaries, or wetlands and associated plant communities to preclude water quality impacts. Associated plant communities should be designated on construction maps and will be situated a minimum distance of 10 meters from drainages, wetlands and storm drain inlets. Contractor equipment shall be checked for leaks prior to operation near riparian areas in coordination with the project biologist.</p>
BIO-12	<p>Wildlife Protection – Excavations deeper than 0.3 meter (1.0 foot) will be covered overnight to minimize the potential for vertebrates becoming trapped. Prior to backfilling, excavations will be inspected and observed; trapped wildlife species will be safely removed and released in an adjacent non-construction area.</p>

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
BIO-13	MSHCP – PQP Land Conservation – RPU would replace permanent footprint impacts to identified MSHCP PQP Conserved Lands at a ratio of 1:1. Replacement land would be of suitable habitat value to provide a wildlife resource for foraging or breeding. Land would not be required to support or have the potential to support a sensitive plant or animal species. As approved by RCA and responsible Regulatory Agencies, lands purchased for replacement of Land and Water Conservation Fund land conversion may also be used as the PQP replacement lands.
Cultural Resources	
CUL-01	A cultural resource inventory will be conducted of any changes to the Proposed Project area or of any properties for which right of entry was not granted prior to any disturbance. All surveys shall be conducted and documented as per applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines. The surveys will be completed to identify any previously unidentified cultural resources. Any discovered resources would be avoided through Project features or mitigated through CUL-02.
CUL-02	To avoid and/or minimize impacts to significant cultural resources, a qualified archaeologist will monitor ground disturbing activities near previously identified cultural resources. If a newly identified cultural resource or an unknown component of a previously identified resource is discovered during construction, the monitor will follow the Unanticipated Discovery Plan identified in CUL-05. The monitor will have the authority to stop or redirect work, as required to fulfill mitigation measure CUL-02. In addition, any human remains discovered during Project activities will be protected in accordance with current state law as detailed in California Health and Safety Code 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.91 and 5097.98, as amended.
CUL-03	A qualified paleontological monitor shall attend any pre-construction meetings at locations that have high potential for containing intact paleontological resources to consult with grading and excavation contractors concerning excavation schedules, paleontological field techniques, and safety issues. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials. The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist. A qualified paleontologist is defined as an individual with an M.S. or PhD in paleontology or geology, or closely related field, who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology and paleontology of Southern California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor in the region for at least one year.
CUL-04	A qualified paleontological monitor shall spot- check the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits of high paleontological resource sensitivity (e.g., Older Quaternary Alluvium). The paleontological monitor shall work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist.
CUL-05	When significant fossils are discovered, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall recover them. In most cases, this fossil salvage can be completed in a short period of time. Because of the potential for the recovering of small fossil remains, such as isolated mammal teeth, it may be necessary to recover bulk sedimentary matrix samples for off-site wet screening. However, some fossil specimens (such as complete large mammal skeletons) may require an extended salvage period. In these instances, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) should be allowed to temporarily direct, divert, or halt earthwork activities to allow recovery of fossil remains in a timely manner.
CUL-06	Fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage shall be cleaned, repaired, sorted, and cataloged as part of the mitigation program.
CUL-07	Prepared fossils, along with copies of all pertinent field notes, photos, maps, and measured stratigraphic sections, shall be deposited (as a donation) in a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections, such as the Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology, the San Bernardino County Museum, or the San Diego Natural History Museum. Donation of the fossils shall be accompanied by financial support for initial specimen cataloguing and storage.

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
CUL-08	<p>A final summary report shall be completed that outlines the results of the paleontological mitigation program. This report shall be prepared under the supervision of a qualified paleontologist. The report will include a description and maps of the Project area; descriptions of paleontologically sensitive or fossiliferous sediments in the Project vicinity; discussions of the methods used during monitoring and during fossil recovery; descriptions and illustrations of the stratigraphic section(s) exposed, fossils collected, including taxonomic data; photographs of the locations of recovered fossils; an assessment of the significance of the recovered fossils; complete contextual data from the fossil locality, including sedimentology and taphonomy; and a record of accession of the fossils to the selected repository, including specimen numbers.</p>
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	
HAZ-01	<p>Appoint trained personnel for sampling, data review, and regulatory coordination. If potentially contaminated soil, water or groundwater is encountered during Project construction, construction activities shall stop in the area of the discovery and an Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-trained individual with a minimum of 40-hours of Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response worker training shall be responsible for collecting a sample of the suspected material(s). An SCE/RPU approved Health and Safety Officer shall review the laboratory data results from suspected contaminated material(s) and, if contamination is confirmed, that individual shall coordinate with the appropriate regulatory agency (Santa Ana RWQCB or local Certified Unified Program Agencies) to determine the level of worker protection and protocol for handling/disposal of specific hazardous materials. If it is determined that no contamination is present the Health and Safety Officer shall notify the construction contractor to resume construction in the area.</p>
HAZ-02	<p>Document compliance with measures for encountering unknown contamination. If evidence of soil or groundwater contamination is detectable by visual and/or olfactory observation during Project construction, a report documenting the exact contamination location, laboratory test results, actions taken, and recommended protection measures (if applicable) shall be submitted to SCE, RPU, and the CPUC for each incident. This report shall be submitted within 30 days of SCE's/RPU's receipt of laboratory results.</p>
HAZ-03	<p>Fire Prevention and Management Plan. A fire prevention and management plan shall be developed and applicable fire laws and regulations would be observed during the construction period. All construction personnel would be advised of their responsibilities under the applicable fire laws and regulations. The Fire Prevention and Management Plan would ensure uniform guidelines for prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires that could potentially occur during transmission line construction. It would identify firefighting and reporting tools and equipment for construction-related use of diesel and gasoline operated engines, welders, heavy construction operating equipment, and tractor dozers. It would identify Proposed Project-specific fire prevention measures, such as permits required, smoking and fire rules, storage and parking areas, welding, and emergency measures.</p>
Recreation	
REC-01	<p>Recreation Area Closures. When temporary short-term closures to recreational areas are necessary for construction activities, closures would be coordinated with recreational facility owners. Schedule construction activities to avoid heavy recreational use periods (e.g., holidays or tournaments). Post notices prior to the closure.</p>
REC-02	<p>Conversion of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Property [Section 6(f)(3)]: Where a conversion of LWCF property would occur, coordinate with the National Park Service, California State Parks- Office of Grants and Local Services, and the grantee to replace the property used by the Proposed Project in size, value and function through a conversion process.</p>

MEASURE NUMBER	MITIGATION MEASURE (MM)
Traffic and Transportation	
TRANS-01	Arterials, straight alignments; residential streets, roadway with specific access need (fire station, hospital/medical facility, school bus) – Provide construction closures that keep at least one lane of traffic open in each direction of travel at all times, or provide adequate lane capacity to generally provide a good level of service (maintain within bounds of current level of service) in traffic operations.
TRANS-02	Avoid Peak-Period Construction: To minimize traffic congestion and delays during construction, RPU and SCE shall restrict all necessary lane closures or obstructions on major roadways (i.e., Congestion Management Plan roadways) associated with project construction activities to off-peak periods. Lane closures shall be avoided during the 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. timeframe and the 3:30 to 6:30 p.m. timeframe, or as otherwise defined within the Transportation Management Plans.
TRANS-03	Minimize Roadway Closures: Construction activities shall be designed to minimize work on, or use of, roadways crossed by the Project corridor(s). This would be accomplished through limiting construction vehicle and equipment operations to identified disturbance sites (pad areas, access roads and staging areas) and by maintaining sock lines and conductors well above roadways during stringing operations.
TRANS-04	Bus transit route: Provide construction closures that keep at least one lane of traffic open with reversible flow (via flagmen) during times of transit line operation, unless an adequate detour route can be found within 0.25 mile of the closure point.
TRANS-05	Roadway with Class I or Class II Bicycle Facility: Provide construction closures that allow for continued bicycle access within the existing facilities during all times, or provide a safe diversion of the bicycle facility around the construction zone.

6

Intergovernmental Review Process (Executive Order 12372): Does the State have an Intergovernmental Review Process?

Yes ____ No ____ . If yes, has the LWCF Program been selected for review under the State Intergovernmental Review Process? Yes No ____ . If yes, was this proposal reviewed by the appropriate State, metropolitan, regional and local agencies, and if so, attach any information and comments received about this proposal. If proposal was not reviewed, explain why not.

(STATE PARKS- PLEASE UPDATE AS NECESSARY)

7

Public comment periods (how long, when in the process, who was invited to comment) and agency response.

The public has had numerous opportunities and venues to present public comment about the RTRP, and as described in detail below, the agencies with jurisdiction over the Project held numerous public meetings and responded to the public's verbal and written public comments.

In addition to the informal public outreach process described above, a formal scoping process was conducted for the RTRP, allowing agency and public comments, issues, and concerns regarding the Proposed Project to be identified prior to distribution of the DEIR.

The Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the RTRP DEIR were sent to the Responsible Agency and to trustee agencies and the public for a 30-day review on November 18, 2009. A series of informal open houses was hosted by SCE and RPU during this period to present revised routes and obtain comments from the public. In the fall of 2009, it was determined that the RTRP concept was sufficiently refined to move forward with a revised NOP for the development of a DEIR.

The DEIR was published on August 1, 2011. The original comment period for the RTRP DEIR was scheduled for August 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011, but was extended by 60 days at the request of the City of Jurupa Valley. During the public review period for the Proposed Project from August 1, 2011 to November 30, 2011, the City received 115 comment letters from agencies, organizations, and individuals. The City received 29 comments after this time period. Oral comments were received from organizations and members of the public, as well as members of the City of Riverside Planning Commission, at the Planning Commission meeting held on April 5, 2012. The verbal testimony given at the Planning Commission meeting duplicated written comments received on the DEIR. Comments were received from the general public and from the following agencies:

Native American Heritage Commission	Jurupa Community Services District	California Department of Transportation—District 8	City of Jurupa Valley
Jurupa Community Services District	Airport Land Use Commission	City of Norco	South Coast Air Quality Management District
California Department of Transportation—Division of Aeronautics	Jurupa Community Services District	City of Jurupa Valley (public information requests)	California Public Utilities Commission
Jurupa Area Recreation and Park District	California Public Utilities Commission	California Public Utilities Commission	City of Jurupa Valley (Richard Watson & Gershon)

Additional public review and comments have been solicited as part of the current Subsequent EIR that is in preparation to address the 2016 design changes to the 230 kV transmission line within the City of Jurupa Valley. Issuance of the CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) provided a description of SCE's application to the CPUC and the revised 230 kV transmission line as well as a summary of environmental topics to be considered in the Subsequent EIR. The NOP was issued on January 25, 2017. The scoping period for the Subsequent EIR began on January 25, 2017 and ended on February 24, 2017. The CPUC as CEQA lead agency held a scoping meeting for the public on February 8, 2017 at Jurupa Valley High School. Public comments on the scope and issues to be addressed in the Subsequent EIR were accepted during the meeting.

8

Any formal decision and supporting reasons regarding degree of potential impacts to the human environment.

On February 5, 2013 the Riverside City Council certified the FEIR for the RTRP. SCE filed an Application for a CPCN (A.15-04-013) on April 15, 2015, which included the certified 2013 RTRP Final EIR prepared by the City of Riverside and associated administrative record. The RTRP Final EIR was filed by SCE as equivalent information to a Proponent's Environmental Assessment. SCE filed an Amended Application on April 30, 2015.

Based on the environmental analysis contained within the RTRP Final EIR (RPU 2012), the environmentally superior alternative was determined to be the No Project alternative. Of the remaining alternatives, the Proposed Project (i.e., the I-15 Route) is environmentally superior. Both the Proposed Project and the Van Buren Offset Alternative had similar impact levels for a variety of resources. On balance, the Proposed Project was determined to have fewer impacts overall. Although longer than the Van Buren Offset Route, the Proposed Project avoids more developed areas and high-value LWCF lands and wildlife habitats. The Van Buren Offset Alternative would result in the removal of several residential structures and other —out-buildings associated with various private parcels. The Van Buren Offset Alternative would also have greater effects to existing and planned transportation projects within the Proposed Project area and would also result in significantly more traffic-related impacts during construction. Each route would impact lands managed for open space and wildlife habitat that were purchased using the federal LWCF program, although the management goals that would be affected differ slightly within the river corridor. The RTRP as proposed would result in lower impacts to LWCF properties and would better utilize existing linear features, such as existing transmission lines and transportation corridors (I-15).

As previously stated, the RTRP is currently being evaluated under a Subsequent EIR. The CPUC has determined that a Subsequent EIR is necessary to analyze impacts that may result from changes in the project conditions during the development of the DEIR and FEIR and as a result of proposed changes in the RTRP location and design. The changes do not affect any portion of the Conversion Areas or Replacement Property.

9

Was this proposed LWCF federal action and/or any other federal actions analyzed/reviewed in any of the previous environmental reviews? If so, what was analyzed and what impacts were identified? Provide specific environmental review document references.

As part of the EIR process and contained within the DEIR and FEIR, an evaluation of the impact of Section 6(f)(3) conversion was included and the environmental analysis for the RTRP in Section 3.2.14 of the Draft and Final EIR (RPU 2011 and RPU 2012). No other previous federal actions or associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) were conducted related to this Proposed LWCF action.

The EIR identified impacts as a result of conversion of Section 6(f)(3) lands caused by the construction and operation of the 230 kV transmission line. The EIR states that conversions are evaluated for approval by the NPS in conjunction with California State Parks, and there are numerous prerequisites that must occur before the NPS agrees with the conversion of the resource. The FEIR identified the implementation of mitigation measure MM REC-02 as described on page 3-320 Volume II of the 2013 FEIR, which states that “Where a conversion of LWCF property would occur, coordinate with the National Park Service, California State Parks-Office of Grants and Local Services, and the grantee to replace the property used by the Proposed Project in size, value and function through a conversion process.” The FEIR determined that “with the implementation of mitigation measure MM REC-02, the Proposed Project would reduce the impact of converting LWCF land to less than significant...”, and “...(r)eplacement land will be determined when the conversion process is initiated”, a process which has already occurred as detailed in this application. Additional resource impacts are discussed in Chapter 3, Volume II of the 2013 FEIR, but do not specifically pertain to the conversion of the Section 6(f)(3) lands. Additional conversion and replacement impacts are detailed in this application.

STEP 6. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM (ESF)

Part A. Environmental Resources

CONVERSION AREAS (1, 2 AND 3)

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts. Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9	NOT APPLICABLE Resource does not exist	NO/NEGLIGIBLE IMPACTS Exists but no or negligible impacts	MINOR IMPACTS	IMPACTS EXCEED MINOR E/A/EIS required	MORE DATA NEEDED TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF IMPACT E/A/EIS required
1. Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.		X			
2. Air quality		X			
3. Sound (noise impacts)		X			
4. Water quality/quantity		X			
5. Stream flow characteristics		X			
6. Marine/estuarine	X				
7. Floodplains/wetlands			X		
8. Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability		X			
9. Circulation, transportation			X		
10. Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/federal listed or proposed for listing		X			
11. Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.		X			
12. Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat		X			
13. Unique or important fish/habitat	X				
14. Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)		X			
15. Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. <i>Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B</i>			X		
16. Accessibility for populations with disabilities		X			
17. Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/ features				X	
18. Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.		X			
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure		X			

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts. Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9	NOT APPLICABLE Resource does not exist	NO/NEGLIGIBLE IMPACTS Exists but no or negligible impacts	MINOR IMPACTS	IMPACTS EXCEED MINOR E/AEIS required	MORE DATA NEEDED TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF IMPACT E/AEIS required
20. Minority and low-income populations		X			
21. Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)	X				
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies		X			
23. Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated		X			
24. Other important environmental resources to address.	X				

REPLACEMENT PROPERTY

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts. Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9	NOT APPLICABLE Resource does not exist	NONEGLIGIBLE IMPACTS Exists but no or negligible impacts	MINOR IMPACTS	IMPACTS EXCEED MINOR EA/EIS required	MORE DATA NEEDED TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF IMPACT EA/EIS required
1. Geological resources: soils, bedrock, slopes, streambeds, landforms, etc.		X			
2. Air quality		X			
3. Sound (noise impacts)		X			
4. Water quality/quantity	X				
5. Stream flow characteristics	X				
6. Marine/estuarine	X				
7. Floodplains/wetlands	X				
8. Land use/ownership patterns; property values; community livability		X			
9. Circulation, transportation		X			
10. Plant/animal/fish species of special concern and habitat; state/federal listed or proposed for listing		X			
11. Unique ecosystems, such as biosphere reserves, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc.		X			
12. Unique or important wildlife/ wildlife habitat		X			
13. Unique or important fish/habitat	X				
14. Introduce or promote invasive species (plant or animal)		X			
15. Recreation resources, land, parks, open space, conservation areas, rec. trails, facilities, services, opportunities, public access, etc. <i>Most conversions exceed minor impacts. See Step 3.B</i>		X			
16. Accessibility for populations with disabilities		X			
17. Overall aesthetics, special characteristics/ features		X			
18. Historical/cultural resources, including landscapes, ethnographic, archeological, structures, etc. Attach SHPO/THPO determination.		X			

A. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES Indicate potential for adverse impacts. Use a separate sheet to clarify responses per instructions for Part A on page 9	NOT APPLICABLE Resource does not exist	NONEGLIGIBLE IMPACTS Exists but no or negligible impacts	MINOR IMPACTS	IMPACTS EXCEED MINOR E/A/EIS required	MORE DATA NEEDED TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF IMPACT E/A/EIS required
19. Socioeconomics, including employment, occupation, income changes, tax base, infrastructure		X			
20. Minority and low-income populations		X			
21. Energy resources (geothermal, fossil fuels, etc.)	X				
22. Other agency or tribal land use plans or policies		X			
23. Land/structures with history of contamination/hazardous materials even if remediated		X			
24. Other important environmental resources to address.	X				

Step 6A-1 Geological Resources.

Geology and soils refers to the potential for loss of soils and changes in geological conditions due to rock excavation, soil erosion, soil compaction, soil horizon removal, grading, and cutting and filling operations. Seismicity refers to the frequency or magnitude of earthquake activity in an area.

Existing geologic conditions in the area were evaluated from a review of available published and unpublished literature. The area is situated within the north central Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of California. Geologic processes that result in geologic hazards include: surface rupture ground shaking (seismicity), ground failure, landslides, mudflows, subsidence of the land, liquefaction, tsunamis, seiches, and flooding due to failure of dams and levees. Because the area is generally considered to be geologically active, some of the areas would be exposed to some risk from geologic hazards.

Soil development is reflective of source material, climate, and duration of weathering. In general, the soils in the Project area are derived from relatively local sources (i.e., bedrock or alluvial deposits). The bedrock parent material has a great influence on the resulting soil. Most of the Project area and vicinity is underlain by coarse grained igneous intrusive rock, like granite, that weathers to sandy soils with few organics.

Physical characteristics of soils along with interaction of environmental factors such as wind, groundwater and surface water runoff determine soils' susceptibility to erosion and expansion.

Conversion Area 1

There are no known unique geologic resources (soils or bedrock) within the Conversion Areas. Five soil mapping units were identified within the bounds of the Conversion Areas. The primary soil series associated with these mapping units are as follows:

- TeG-Terrace escarpments;
- BhC-Buchenau loam, slightly saline –alkali, 2 to 8 percent slopes;
- HcD2-Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes;
- FfC2- Fallbrook fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and
- ChF2-Cieneba sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes.

The elevation of Conversion Area 1 ranges from approximately 700 to 770 feet amsl sloping downward from the south toward the northeast.

Actions proposed in the Conversion Areas during the Project's construction would cause short-term disturbance of subsurface materials. The disturbance area topsoil and subsoil would be segregated and soil horizons restored following construction. This impact will not extend beyond Conversion Area boundaries and would be temporary in nature. Therefore, impacts would be negligible.

Conversion Area 2

There are no known unique geologic resources (soils or bedrock) within the Conversion Areas. Four soil mapping units were identified within the bounds of the Conversion Areas. The primary soil series associated with these mapping units are as follows:

- DgB-Dello loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slope;
- TeG-Terrace escarpments; BhC-Buchenau loam, slightly saline – alkali, 2 to 8 percent slopes;
- HcC- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and
- FaD2- Fallbrook sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

The elevation of Conversion Area 2 ranges from approximately 680 to 750 feet amsl sloping downward from the south toward the northeast.

Impacts as a result of conversion would be similar to Conversion Area 1 (Negligible).

Conversion Area 3

There are no known unique geologic resources (soils or bedrock) within the Conversion Areas. Two soil mapping units were identified within the bounds of the Conversion Areas. The primary soil series associated with these mapping units are as follows:

- VsD2- Vista coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent, and
- AaD- Altamont clay, 5 to 15 percent slopes

The elevation of Conversion Area 1 ranges from approximately 705 to 750 feet amsl sloping downward from the south toward the northeast. Impacts as a result of conversion would be similar to Conversion Area 1 (Negligible).

Replacement Property

The elevation of the Replacement Property ranges from 680 feet to 728 feet amsl. The property is highest in the norther western-central portion of the parcel, with the eastern portion of the parcel being fairly level.

The Replacement Property is not in an erosion hazard area, is located in an area susceptible to subsidence, has high potential for liquefaction, no identified landslide hazard and is generally level to gently sloping. It is also not located within 0.5 mile from a fault or within a fault zone. The soil types of the Replacement Property are:

- VsD2-Vista coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes;
- LaC-Las Posas loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes;
- ArB-Arlington loam, deep, 0 to 5 percent slopes;
- HcC-Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and
- AoD-Arlington fine sandy loam, deep, 8 to 15 percent slopes.

Actions proposed within the Replacement Property would have no effect on geology, seismicity, and soils. No earthwork is required to meet the immediate needs for passive recreation at the Replacement Property. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

Step 6A-2 Air Quality.

Air quality refers to the concentration of air contaminants in a specific location. Air quality is determined by the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin, and prevailing meteorological conditions. The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The NAAQS have been set for six principal pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter less than 10 microns or 2.5 microns in diameter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ozone, and sulfur dioxides.

The Clean Air Act established two types of NAAQS: primary standards set limits to protect public health including “sensitive” populations (e.g., asthmatics, children, the elderly), and secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare. Any areas with pollutant levels meeting NAAQS are referred to as “attainment areas.” These areas are monitored regularly for compliance. Any areas that do not meet NAAQS are called non-attainment areas.” Those areas that were previously non-

attainment areas, but are now meeting NAAQS, are referred to as “maintenance areas.” The General Conformity Rule, established under the Clean Air Act (Section 176(c)(4)), requires federal agencies to work with state, tribal, and local governments in a non-attainment or maintenance area to ensure that federal actions conform to air quality plans established in the applicable state or tribal implementation plan. If the proposed action is determined to be de minimis with regard to air pollution, it is exempt from further action under the General Conformity Rule.

The SCAQMD has the responsibility to ensure that state and federal ambient air quality standards are achieved and maintained in its geographical jurisdiction.

Conversion Area 1

Construction-generated emissions may result in increases of localized particulate matter (PM) concentrations, and reduced visibility and dusting of exposed surfaces. PM emissions are typically greatest during grading and excavation activities. Construction-generated emissions of ozone precursor pollutants are also temporary. Exhaust emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) associated with the use of motorized construction equipment as well as with increased vehicle trips would also occur. The principal sources of air pollution in the immediate area of the parkland are derived primarily from automobile sources.

Impacts to air quality would be temporary in nature and limited to emissions from construction equipment. These construction-related increases in particulate matter would be temporarily elevated, but mitigated using dust control measures such as watering activities, which would be implemented as necessary to minimize an increase in dust and particulate matter. Construction activities will comply with the SCAQMD requirements, as applicable to the Project. No long-term impacts to air quality are expected. As a result, an impact level of no/negligible was chosen for this environmental resource.

Conversion Area 2

Conversion Area 2 air quality resources and impacts are identical to Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 3

Conversion Area 3 air quality resources and impacts are identical to Conversion Area 1.

Replacement Property

The sources of airborne emissions are similar to the Conversion Areas; however, motor vehicle traffic near the Replacement Property is less notable due to its location relative to city streets. However, the entry road to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and a parking lot associated with the park is located adjacent to the Replacement Property on its east side.

No existing buildings or other stationary sources of air pollution exist. Trails already exist within the adjacent parkland, so construction activities will be minimal and any degradation in air quality associated with the operation of construction equipment will be negligible. Over the long term, any degradation in air quality from regular maintenance activities would not be expected to be significantly different from historical practices at the site. Therefore, impacts would be negligible.

Step 6A-3 Sound.

Noise is generally defined as unwanted sound. Sound is most commonly measured in decibels. Federal agencies, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have developed limits above which noise levels must be abated for projects within their jurisdiction. In addition, under the authority of the Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA), the EPA has provided guidelines for acceptable ambient noise levels, which are

considered normally unacceptable for noise-sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, or hospitals.

Noise is also typically regulated through Noise Ordinances. These ordinances protect residential areas against “unreasonable noise,” and limits the creation of noise at night. Limitations also exist for construction hours.

Conversion Area 1

The primary source of noise at the Conversion Areas is vehicular traffic. Other sources of noise would come from maintenance equipment. The Conversion actions would not increase the need for public services.

During construction activities, noise levels may exceed those deemed offensive at the Conversion Areas. Short-term construction activities could potentially temporarily increase ambient noise levels in the Project area. Noise impacts from construction activities would depend upon the type of equipment, the location of the equipment, the sensitivity of neighboring uses, and the timing and duration of construction activities. Noise impacts could result from the transport of personnel, equipment, and materials to and from the Project site, or from onsite clearing, grading, excavation, and related activities. However, this increase is temporary and would terminate once construction is complete. Local noise restrictions would also apply. It is anticipated that noise levels will be characteristic of the urban environment, and would not be detrimental. Standard construction equipment and techniques would be used for this Project to ensure that no significant changes in noise levels would take place. Therefore, negligible impacts are expected.

Conversion Area 2

Conversion Area 2 sound resources and impacts are identical to Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 3

Conversion Area 3 sound resources and impacts are identical to Conversion Area 1.

Replacement Property

Existing noise levels are relatively low. The Replacement Property is located a similar distance away from the major noise producing sources in the areas relative to the Conversion Areas (Van Buren Boulevard, collector and local roads, etc.). The placement of the Replacement Property into Section 6(f)(3) status will not change the sound characteristics of the site. Therefore, no impacts are expected.

Step 6A-4 Water Quality/Quantity.

Conversion Area 1

The Santa Ana River and 100-year FEMA floodplain are located within the LWCF property associated with Conversion Area 1. As a result of the Project, water quality could be affected by increased sedimentation of waterways resulting from erosion and stormwater runoff (increased turbidity and channel sedimentation) and as a result of potential pollutants entering the waterways (concrete, petroleum products, etc.) that could degrade water quality. With the implementation of BMPs identified in the Project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), impacts to water quality will be minimized or avoided. Additionally, the water quantity of the Santa Ana River will not be affected by the Project as any water sources utilized for construction (water for concrete foundations or access roads) will be obtained from off-site sources. Refer to Attachment E-1 for Conversion Area and Replacement Property floodplains, wetlands and streams.

The appropriate authorizations and permits will be secured through the State Water Resources Control Board (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System SWPPP), the Santa Ana Regional

Water Quality Control Board (Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification), and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (Encroachment Permit for work within the Santa Ana River floodplain) that ensure the implementation of BMPs preventing the degradation of water quality. Therefore, impacts on water quality and quantity as a result of LWCF conversion at this location are not anticipated.

Conversion Area 2

The Santa Ana River, its associated 100-year FEMA floodplain, and a drainage that is a tributary to the Santa Ana River are located within the LWCF property associated with the Project in Conversion Area 2. However, the river and tributary's associated water quality will not be altered through construction with the implementation of Project BMPs detailed in the Project SWPPP. Transmission structures and access roads will be located in previously developed areas outside of active channels/designated floodplain areas. Therefore, impacts to water quality are not anticipated. Additionally, the water quantity of the drainages present in this area will not be affected by the Project as any water sources utilized for construction (water for concrete foundations or access roads) will be obtained from an off-site source and no impacts to water quantity are anticipated.

Conversion Area 3

There are no streams or drainages located within Conversion Area 3 associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to water quality/quantity will result from the Project in this area.

Replacement Property

There are no streams or drainages located within the Replacement Property associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to water quality/quantity will result from this property being managed as a LWCF property.

Step 6A-5 Stream Flow Characteristics.

Conversion Area 1

The Santa Ana River and associated 100-year FEMA floodplain are located within the LWCF property associated with the Project in Conversion Area 1. River and associated stream flow will not be altered through construction of the Project or Section 6(f)(3) conversion. One tubular steel transmission structure and two access roads will be located within the 100-year FEMA floodplain of the Santa Ana River but these features will be outside of the active channel and will not impede or alter stream flow in any way. Therefore, impacts to stream flow characteristics will be negligible. Refer to Attachment E-1 for Conversion Area and Replacement Property floodplains, wetlands and streams.

Conversion Area 2

The Santa Ana River, its associated 100-year FEMA floodplain, and a drainage that is a tributary to the Santa Ana River are located within the LWCF property associated with the Project in Conversion Area 2. River and associated stream flow will not be altered through construction of the Project or Section 6(f)(3) conversion. Transmission structures and access roads will be located in previously developed areas outside of active channels/designated floodplain areas and will not impede or alter stream flow in any way. Therefore, impacts to stream flow characteristics will be negligible.

Conversion Area 3

There are no streams or drainages located within Conversion Area 3 associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to stream flow characteristics will result from the Project or Section 6(f)(3) conversion in this area.

Replacement Property

There are no streams or drainages located within the Replacement Property associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to stream flow characteristics will result from this property being managed as a LWCF property.

Step 6A-6 Marine/Estuary.

Conversion Area 1

There are no marine/estuarine areas located within Conversion Area 1 within the LWCF property associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to these resources will result from the conversion of LWCF property to transmission line ROW.

Conversion Area 2

There are no marine/estuarine areas located within Conversion Area 2 within the LWCF property associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to these resources will result from the conversion of LWCF property to transmission line ROW.

Conversion Area 3

There are no marine/estuarine areas located within Conversion Area 4 within the LWCF property associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to these resources will result from the conversion of LWCF property to transmission line ROW.

Replacement Property

There are no marine/estuarine areas located within the Replacement Property associated with the Project. Therefore, no impacts to these resources will result from this property being managed as a LWCF property.

Step 6A-7 Floodplains/Wetlands.

Conversion Area 1

FEMA-designated floodplains (100-year) associated with the Santa Ana River exists within Conversion Area 1. Although access roads will be placed within FEMA-designated floodplain areas, due to the modified nature of the floodplain associated with the Santa Ana River and minimal area of permanent impact/land conversion within designated floodplain (according to preliminary design, totals approximately 0.0086 acres or 3,766 square feet of permanent impact), access roads will not impede or direct flood flows and associated Project-related impacts will not occur. Refer to Attachment E-1 for Conversion Area and Replacement Property floodplains, wetlands and streams.

Additionally, the Project would comply with regional and federal regulations restricting construction that would increase base flood elevations. An Encroachment Permit obtained through the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District will be required that details how the Project would affect base flood elevations; no change in base flood elevations would occur. Therefore, impacts resulting from the placement of structures within a floodplain would be insignificant and no mitigation will be required.

The ROW area for RTRP has been surveyed for wetlands in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) protocols (USACE *Wetlands Delineation Manual* 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0, 2008)]. Surveys identified Jurisdictional Waters within the ROW. Preliminary design of the Project has typically avoided these areas. However, a small area of Jurisdictional Waters will be impacted as a result of trenching for relocated underground distribution and telecommunication lines on the east side of the Conversion Area (see Attachment C-2 Detailed Aerial and Attachment E-1: Water

Resources, Floodplains, and Wetlands-Conversion Area 1). Impacts to federal and state jurisdictional wetlands and waterways will otherwise be avoided to the greatest extent practical during continuing final design and micro-siting of the transmission line structures and associated access roads within the LWCF property, including the placement of fill in other streambeds, banks, and wetlands (jurisdictional, vernal pool, or otherwise regulated) and dredging of these areas. If it is determined during final design of the Project that impacts to wetlands or other regulated waterways may occur other than those related to trenching for undergrounded facilities as described, structures and/or access roads may be moved. Authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404; Nationwide Permit 12] will be obtained as part of the trenching for underground facilities and any additional Jurisdictional Water impacts that includes mitigation measures that will be implemented to offset Project-related impacts. Additional permits/authorizations will be obtained from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW; Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification). With the implementation of mitigation measure BIO-10 (all permit conditions will be followed), impacts to wetlands are anticipated to be negligible.

Conversion Area 2

FEMA-designated floodplains (100-year) associated with the Santa Ana River exists within Conversion Area 2. However, no structures or access roads will be placed within designated floodplain and flood flows in this area would remain unaltered.

The ROW area for RTRP has been surveyed for wetlands as previously stated. Jurisdictional Waters were identified within Conversion Area 2. Current design identifies potential impacts to delineated wetland areas to accommodate access road construction in Conversion Area 2 (see Attachment C-2 Detailed Aerial and Attachment E-1: Water Resources, Floodplains, and Wetlands-Conversion Area 2). With the rehabilitation of the road crossing the Jurisdictional Water and implementation of mitigation measure BIO-10 (all permit conditions will be followed), impacts to wetlands are anticipated to be negligible.

Conversion Area 3

FEMA-designated floodplains (100-year) associated with the Santa Ana River exists within Conversion Area 3. However, no structures or access roads will be placed within designated floodplain and flood flows in this area would remain unaltered.

The ROW area for RTRP has been surveyed for wetlands as previously stated. Jurisdictional Waters were identified within Conversion Area 2. There were no wetlands identified within Conversion Area 3 during surveys. Therefore, the Project would not result in impacts to wetlands in this area.

Replacement Property

There are no FEMA-designated floodplain areas within the Replacement Property. Therefore, no impacts to floodplains will result from this property being managed as a LWCF property.

There are no wetlands or waterways within the Replacement Property according to NWI data, on-site investigations, and review of aerial photography. Therefore, no impacts to these resources (wetlands/waterways) would result from this property being managed as a LWCF property.

Step 6A-8 Land Use.

Land Use is the current and planned use of a subject property as determined by the governing the authorities. The policies and regulations affecting the area include general plans, zoning designations, and other relevant development ordinances.

The Conversion Areas and the Replacement Parcel are currently zoned as Office (O), Residential Agricultural (RA-5) or General Manufacturing (M-2) within the City of Riverside, and Manufacturing-Heavy (M-H), Light Agriculture-5 Acre (A-1-5) or Watercourse/Watershed/Conservation Area (W-1) within the County of Riverside.

The Hidden Valley Wildlife Area north and east of the Replacement Property has been classified as Open Space Water (W) and Open Space Conservation Habitat (CH) - County of Riverside General Plan and Jurupa Area Plan - December 8, 2015. Open Space Water includes bodies of water and natural or artificial drainage corridors while Open Space Conservation Habitat applies to public and private lands preserved and managed in accordance with adopted Multi Species and other Conservation Plans and in accordance with related Riverside County policies. Various easements, right-of-way, leases, or other agreements exist within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area.

Other than the impacts to the Section 6(f)(3) resource, the Proposed Project does not modify other land uses in and around the area. Existing nearby commercial and residential properties will remain as they currently function.

No adverse effects to property values or community livability are expected and residential property values near the Project area would not be impacted. An increase in traffic volumes are currently not anticipated. Impacts to parkland would be mitigated and replaced, resulting in no net/loss gain from the Proposed Project.

The City of Riverside's undeveloped Rancho La Sierra Specific Plan is also situated south and adjacent to the Santa Ana River in the area of the Replacement Parcel. The intent of the Rancho La Sierra Specific Plan is to accommodate diverse land uses while maintaining the property's open space character and protecting the Santa Ana River corridor. The Plan provides for recreational and open space uses, community facilities, single-family residential development, and agriculture.

After the transmission lines have been energized, land uses that are compatible with safety regulations could be allowed in and adjacent to the ROW. Incompatible land uses within transmission line ROW include, but are not limited to, construction and maintenance of inhabited dwellings, and any use requiring changes in surface elevation that would affect existing or planned facilities.

Conversion Area 1

Conversion Areas 1 is zoned as M-2 and M-H within the City of Riverside. Use of the conversion area would maintain the existing parkland and open space land use except within the footprint of the transmission line structures. There would be no effect to land use and zoning in the surrounding area. No changes in activity levels are anticipated. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated on land use are anticipated as a result of the conversion.

Conversion Area 2

Conversion Area 2 is zoned as W-1, O and RA-5. Use of the conversion area would maintain the existing parkland and open space land use except within the footprint of the transmission line structures. There would be no effect to land use and zoning in the surrounding area. No changes in activity levels are anticipated. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated on land use are anticipated as a result of the conversion.

Conversion Area 3

Conversion Area 3 is zoned as W-1 and RA 5. Use of the conversion area would maintain the existing parkland and open space land use except within the footprint of the transmission line structures. There would be no effect to land use and zoning in the surrounding area. No changes in

activity levels are anticipated. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated on land use are anticipated as a result of the conversion.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property is zoned Light Agriculture, with a 5-acre minimum lot size (A-1-5). This zoning designation allows for single-family dwellings and light agricultural use. Other uses, such as churches, schools, libraries, child day care centers, and other uses are permitted with the submittal and approval of a plot plan to the Riverside County.

Use of the Replacement Property as Section 6(f)(3) property would supplement the existing parkland and open space land use of the surrounding area. Use of the Replacement Property for Section 6(f)(3) designated parkland would also eliminate the potential for residential development, and the Section 6(f)(3) designated portion of the parcel would not be developed for residential or agricultural uses. A contract between OGALS and the owners (City of Riverside and Riverside County) of the Section 6(f)(3) property would restrict the use of the Replacement Property to recreational and natural preservation activities. No lot split or lot line adjustment would be necessary. There would be no effect to land use and zoning in the surrounding area.

No changes in activity levels are anticipated because the site is adjacent to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and no recreational development (e.g. trails, active recreational areas) is proposed as part of this proposal. However, activity levels would likely increase with future development, which may include amenities that could attract residents. Regardless, any increase in use would be expected to be small and not have an adverse effect on adjoining properties. The Replacement Property will be consistent with adjacent recreational uses; no adverse land use impacts will be anticipated. Therefore, since no adverse impacts to land use are anticipated as a result of the proposed conversion, an impact level of no/negligible was chosen for this environmental resource.

Step 6A-9 Circulation/Transportation.

Transportation issues, such as existing vehicular traffic conditions, surrounding traffic patterns, and how they may impact the Project, were assessed. Existing parking demand and capacity were also compared with potential parking demands and capacity. As no formal use program or site plan has been developed, traffic impacts are not known but are likely to be no/negligible and seasonal given the proposed recreational use.

The main entrance to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area is from Arlington Avenue, east of Norco. A small parking area also exists in this area.

Conversion Area 1

Some conversion/construction areas will be accessible via limited trails and roadways. Construction staging/laydown sites will be designated where warranted. Equipment and workers will also be brought to construction site(s) along existing ROWs where possible. In addition, specific areas may be closed for short periods of time for safety reasons (unloading and operating equipment, use of Santa Ana River Trail, etc.). No long-term effects to traffic are expected. The overall effect of the conversions on circulation, transportation, and accessibility are anticipated to be minor.

Conversion Area 2

Impacts on circulation and transportation as a result of Section 6(f)(3) conversion within Conversion Area 2 is similar to Conversion Area 1. No long-term effects to traffic are expected. The overall effect of the conversions on circulation, transportation, and accessibility are anticipated to be minor.

Conversion Area 3

Impacts on circulation and transportation as a result of Section 6(f)(3) conversion within Conversion Area 3 is similar to Conversion Area 1. No long-term effects to traffic are expected. The overall effect of the conversions on circulation, transportation, and accessibility are anticipated to be minor.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property is accessible by hikers, bicyclists, and other passive, non-motorized recreational users from the adjacent Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. As no formal use program or site plan has been developed, traffic impacts are not known but are likely to be negligible given the proposed recreational use. No infrastructure exists within the boundaries of the Replacement Property. No new infrastructure will be constructed within or adjacent to the Replacement Property; therefore, impacts are considered no/negligible.

Step 6A-10 Threatened & Endangered Species.

A biological resources evaluation consisting of a literature review, database search, and focused surveys was conducted for the Conversion Areas and Replacement Property. The purpose of the assessment was to determine existing biological resources (with special emphasis on sensitive plant species, sensitive wildlife species, wildlife corridors, and sensitive habitats) that occur within the vicinity of the Conversion Areas and Replacement Property and to analyze the potential impact on Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E species). T&E species, as defined for this report, include those plant and animal species listed as threatened, endangered, candidate, or proposed under the federal ESA or under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or those species covered by the Riverside County MSHCP. T&E species may also include species designated as a California Special Plant, plants listed as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), and animals listed as California Species of Special Concern, or California Special Animal.

Multiple surveys have been or will be conducted to determine absence of plants, in addition to use of a reference site, to know the current growth stage of the target species. Surveys have been or will be conducted in adherence to California Department of Fish and Wildlife's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities" and in accordance with MSHCP mitigation requirements. Field surveys along the 230 kV transmission line corridor and within the conversion areas were conducted in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2016 and 2017 (Davenport 2006; TRC/Essex 2006, 2007; Bloom Biological, Inc. 2008; Harmsworth Associates 2008; POWER 2011, 2013; AECOM 2016). Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), CDFW, and available survey records (conducted by others but not published or publicly available) were reviewed for certain T&E species that may not be currently reflected by the data available on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB).

Conversion Area 1

Federally listed Species

Conversion Area 1 is on the southern edge of the LWCF lands. An existing transmission line and associated access road runs north of the proposed 230 kV transmission line. This area provides little habitat for potential T&E species and there is substantial evidence of human activity within the Conversion Area 1. Table 9 lists the T&E species identified as potentially occurring within or near Conversion Area 1. No federally listed species individuals or sign were observed during field surveys; however, potential habitat was observed north of Conversion Area 1 near the Santa Ana River.

Least Bell's vireo: Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) is a federal and State endangered species, and is covered by the MSHCP. Since its listing, least Bell's vireo has increased in the United States from 291 to 2,968 known territories. The population restoration has slowed over the last 10 years due to growing human population and associated urbanization (USFWS 2006). USFWS Critical

Habitat for the least Bell's vireo along the Santa Ana River extends from Rubidoux near Riverside down to Prado Basin (USFWS 2016).

Based on Project 2007, 2008, and 2016 focused survey data, this species is determined to be present along the Santa Ana River, north of Conversion Area 1 [Bloom Biological Incorporated 2007 and 2008; SCE 2016]. Focused surveys conducted in spring and summer 2008 located an estimated 95 pairs of least Bell's vireos along the Santa Ana River. In 2016 a total of 308 individuals were detected.

North of the Conversion Area 1 is the southern edge of the riparian corridor that is along the Santa Ana River. The riparian area provides good foraging and nesting habitat for Least Bell's vireo. Several individuals were detected or observed just north of the Conversion Area 1 (AECOM 2016, 2017). It is determined that this species is present within the Project area occupying forage and breeding habitat within the established vegetation in the Santa Ana River channel. Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly affect this species and have negligible impact on the species.

Southwestern willow flycatcher: the southwestern willow flycatcher (*Ampidonax trillii extimus*) is a federal and State endangered species and is covered by the MSHCP. This migratory bird is often associated with dense riparian habitats, usually shrubby, along rivers, streams or other wetlands. Based on Project 2007 focused survey data, this species is determined to be present within the study corridors along the Santa Ana River (Bloom Biological Incorporated 2007). Focused surveys conducted in May and June of 2008 located three willow flycatchers, presumed migrant, two of which may have been the same individual. All sightings were outside of the Conversion Area 1.

Focused surveys conducted in 2016 detected willow flycatchers near the Santa Ana River. It's important to note that the willow flycatchers detected during the focused southwestern willow flycatcher surveys were not identified to the subspecies that is listed as endangered by USFWS (i.e., *E.t. extimus*); however, the willow flycatcher is listed as endangered by CDFW (AECOM 2016, 2017). Because of the limited observations and the migrant characteristic of the observation, it is determined that the Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly affect this species and have a negligible impact.

The San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) is federal endangered species, a State species of special concern, and covered by the MSHCP. The San Bernardino kangaroo rat is one of the two subspecies of *D. merriami* that occur on the coastal plain of southern California (i.e., south of the Transverse Range and west of the Peninsular Ranges). This species is associated with alluvial sage scrub and adjacent plant communities where the soils are sandy. During focused surveys in 2006, no San Bernardino kangaroo rats were trapped or otherwise detected (Davenport 2006). The potential for the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat is high along the Santa Ana River floodplain habitat that is north of the Conversion Area 1. However, the species was not detected during the trapping-night survey (AECOM 2016, 2017) and will not be impacted by Conversion Area 1.

Stephen's kangaroo rat: The Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) is a federal endangered species. Habitat for this species consists of annual and perennial grasslands, coastal scrub, and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Based on the focused small mammal survey conducted in 2016 and 2017 and lack of sufficient suitable habitat, it is determined that this species will not be impacted by Conversion Area 1.

Northern red-diamond rattlesnake: The northern red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus exsul*) is a Federal Special Concern species and a State species of concern. This species is known to occur throughout western Riverside County. In the northern part of its range, the red diamond rattlesnake occupies environments from the coast to the desert slopes of the mountains, but avoids the lower

desert flats and elevations above 5,000 feet. During warm weather this species is most active at dusk and at night. It is determined that this species has a low potential to occur and will have a negligible impact on the species.

State listed Species

Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow: The Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*) is a State species of concern and is covered by the MSHCP. The rufous-crowned sparrow is largely a resident species and occurs in central California, north central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, northwestern and central Oklahoma, south discontinuously to southern Baja, California and Mexico. This species is often found in areas of coastal sage scrub, sparse mixed chaparral, and relatively steep rocky hillsides with patches of shrubs and grass. This species has a low potential for occurring within the Conversion Area 1. It is determined that Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly affect this species and conversion will have a negligible impact.

Tricolored blackbird: The tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) is a State threatened species. This species nests in colonies and requires open water, preferably in emergent wetland, with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, tall herbs, and forages in grassland and cropland habitats (MSHCP). This species has a moderate potential to occur within the established vegetation in the Santa Ana River channel outside Conversion Area 1. Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly affect this species and conversion will have a negligible impact.

Western burrowing owl: The western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) is a State species of concern and, as with most other bird species, is protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 United States Code 703-711). Based on protocol surveys conducted in 2006, 2011 and again in 2016, burrowing owls were not located within the Conversion Area 1 (TRC 2006; POWER 2011; Parus 2016). Conversion Area 1 has the potential to result in temporary indirect impact to this species during construction through disturbance of potential foraging habitat. The Project is not expected to result in direct impact. Minimal potential foraging habitat would be permanently affected and conversion will have a negligible impact on the species.

Yellow-breasted chat: The yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens longicauda*) is a State species of concern. The yellow-breasted chat utilizes riparian habitat with low, dense thickets of willows, blackberry, and wild grape near watercourses. It typically nests within ten feet of the ground. North of the Conversion Area 1 is the southern edge of the riparian corridor that is along the Santa Ana River. The riparian area provides good foraging and nesting habitat for species. Several individuals were detected or observed just north of the Conversion Area 1 (AECOM 2016, 2017). It is determined that this species is present within the Project area occupying forage and breeding habitat within the established vegetation in the Santa Ana River channel. Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly affect this species and conversion will have negligible impact on the species.

American badger: The American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is a State species of concern. Habitat utilized by this species includes grasslands, savanna, and mountain meadows. The American badger requires open, uncultivated ground, and preys on burrowing species. It is determined that this species is absent in the study area. Any potential suitable habitat is fragmented and most adjacent areas are urbanized; no burrows or other sign was observed. It is determined that the Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly or indirectly affect this species and conversion will have a negligible impact on the species.

Los Angeles pocket mouse: The Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) is a State species of concern, and covered by the MSHCP. The Los Angeles pocket mouse is one of the two *P. longimembris* that occur on the coastal plain of southern California. This species is

associated with various sage scrub plant communities and has been observed in open grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, alluvial fan scrub, and within coastal sage scrub. The CNDDDB records one occurrence of Los Angeles pocket mouse upstream of the Project area within and adjacent to the Santa Ana River channel area. As part of initial RTRP siting studies, earlier evaluated links included areas to the east of the Project area. Focused small mammal surveys captured 60 individuals east of Riverside Avenue on both the north and south sides of the Santa Ana River. Approximately 408 acres of occupied habitat occurred within and immediately adjacent to the surveyed area. A large population of Los Angeles pocket mouse is located on the north side of the Santa Ana River between Riverside Avenue and the Rialto Channel. A smaller population is located south of the Santa Ana River between Riverside Avenue and the base of the La Loma Hills; however, it is thought that the populations are not isolated from each other and should be considered the same population (Davenport 2006). A trapping study in 2016 did not find the species within Conversion Area 1 (AECOM 2016, 2017). It is determined this species is absent from Conversion Area 1 and conversion will have no impact on the species.

Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse: The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*) is a State species of concern. Suitable habitat consists of sandy, herbaceous areas, rocks, or coarse gravel. Individual species were trapped during the 2006 focused surveys (Davenport 2006) in the areas of earlier evaluated potential routes. The final evaluated links did not support suitable habitat for this species. A trapping study in 2016 did not find the species within Conversion Area 1 (AECOM 2016). It is determined this species is absent from Conversion Area 1 and conversion will have no impact on the species.

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit: The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*) is a State species of concern. Suitable habitat for this species consists of grasslands, rangelands, coastal sage scrub, and disturbed areas. San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit was observed in the eastern limits of the Project area; however, not within Conversion Area 1 during focused small mammal surveys (Davenport 2006). It is determined that the Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly or indirectly affect this species and conversion will have a negligible impact on the species.

Southern grasshopper mouse: The southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*) is a State species of concern. The southern grasshopper mouse utilizes desert areas, especially scrub with friable soil and low to moderate shrub cover. Based on the focused small mammal survey results and lack of sufficient suitable habitat, it is determined that this species has a low potential to be occur and Conversion Area 1 conversion will have a negligible impact on the species.

Western mastiff bat: The western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) is a State species of concern. Habitat utilized by this species includes open, semi-arid to arid, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, conifer, and deciduous woodlands. This species usually roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. Suitable roost sites and forage habitat is present along the Santa Ana River, and it is determined that this species has a moderate potential to occur within conversion area. The Project is not expected to directly affect this species. While the Project area supports existing aerial man-made elements, the new transmission line will provide a new aerial obstacle. This has the potential to result in a small and unquantifiable and negligible impact to this species' foraging habitat.

Western yellow bat: The western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) is a State species of concern. The western yellow bat tends to roost in trees, particularly palms. Typical habitat for this species consists of valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis. Suitable roost sites and forage habitat is present within the conversion area along the Santa Ana River. It is determined that this species has a moderate potential to occur within the conversion area. The Project is not expected to directly affect this species. While the Project area supports existing aerial man-made elements, the

new transmission line will provide a new aerial obstacle. This has the potential to result in a small and unquantifiable and negligible impact to this species' foraging habitat.

Orange-throated whiptail: The orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*) is a State species of concern. Habitat for this species includes coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, washes, and other sandy areas with loose soil and rocks. This species feeds on termites and other insects. It is determined that this species has a low potential to occur and conversion will have a negligible impact on the species.

Arroyo Chub: The arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*) is a State species of concern. The arroyo chub is known to occur in the Santa Ana River, from Jurupa downstream to the Prado Basin (MSHCP 2001). This species breeds more or less continuously from February through August, although most spawning takes place in June and July. Conversion Area 1 would not impact the Santa Ana River or the arroyo chub.

Santa Ana Sucker: The Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) is a federal threatened species (65 Federal Register 19686-19698) and a State species of concern. Historically, this species ranged throughout Southern California, including the San Gabriel, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana River drainages (MSHCP 2001). This species lives in shallow streams and survives in the lower portions of the Santa Ana River from the Imperial Highway (State Route 90) to Rubidoux near the City of Riverside (MSHCP 2001). The Santa Ana sucker breeds in tributary streams; however, it has not been observed to breed in the Santa Ana River. The river channel typically supports a higher velocity flow and the water quality is also considered unsatisfactory to support this species' breeding requirements. Dispersal usually occurs up or downstream as conditions and suitable habitat permit, and is typically facilitated by flooding events. Conversion Area 1 would not impact the Santa Ana River or the Santa Ana Sucker.

Gambel's water cress: Gambel's water cress (*Rorippa gambelii*) is a large (up to two meters) perennial plant member of the mustard family (*Brassicaceae*), known to occupy marshes, streambanks, and lake margins. Blooming period for Gambel's water cress is April through September. Gambel's water cress is a federal Endangered and State Threatened species, and is a CNPS list 1B.1 species. Suitable habitat occurs within the wetland and riparian scrub communities along the Santa Ana River. Conversion Area 1 would not impact the Santa Ana River or the Gambel's water cress.

Marsh sandwort: Marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*) is a perennial plant species in the pink family (*Caryophyllaceae*) which occupies boggy meadows, freshwater marshes, and swamps. Its habit is erect (25 to 90 centimeters tall), and is often supported by surrounding vegetation. Blooming period for marsh sandwort is May to August. The study corridors do not support suitable native undisturbed habitat so it is determined that this species has a low potential to occur within the wetland and disturbed alluvial fan sage scrub communities. Conversion Area 1 is not expected to directly or indirectly affect the species.

San Diego ambrosia: San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) is a small, perennial herb in the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*) that is known to occur in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, disturbed areas, and low, seasonally wet areas with alkaline soil. This is a rhizomatous species that propagates asexually and may not bloom every year. Blooming period for San Diego ambrosia is May through September. San Diego ambrosia is a federal Endangered and CNPS list 1B.1 species. This species is believed to have been extirpated by development is not expected to occur within Conversion Area 1.

Santa Ana River woollystar: Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) is a perennial herb in the Phlox family (*Polemoniaceae*) known to occur in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub, gravelly riverbeds, or gravelly soils. The blooming period is June through September. Santa Ana River woollystar is a federal Endangered, State Endangered, CNPS list 1B.1 species, and is covered under the MSHCP. It is determined that this species has a high potential to occur within the study corridors. The species is not expected to be directly or indirectly affected. Potential habitat exists within the Disturbed Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub and Riversidian Sage Scrub vegetation communities.

Smooth tarplant: Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*) is an annual herb in the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*), and occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and alkaline soils. Blooming period for this species is April through September. Because of limited suitable habitat, it is determined that this species does not occur within Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 2

Federally and State Listed Species

Conversion Area 2 is on the southern edge of the LWCF lands west of Van Buren Boulevard. South of the proposed 230 kV transmission line is a housing development. Conversion Area 2 is used by vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists. This area provides little habitat for potential T&E species and there is substantial evidence of human activity within the Conversion Area 2. Table 9 lists the T&E species identified as potentially occurring within or near Conversion Area 2. A small mammal trapping study in 2016 and 2017 did not find the species within Conversion Area 2 (AECOM 2016, 2017). It is determined both federal and state listed small mammal species are absent from Conversion Area 2 and will have no impact on these species.

No federal or State listed species individuals or signs were observed during field surveys. However, potential riparian bird habitat was observed north of Conversion Area 2 near the Santa Ana River and within the conversion area near Van Buren Boulevard (AECOM 2016, 2017). It is determined that riparian species (i.e., least Bell's vireo, yellow-breasted chat) are present within the Project area occupying forage and breeding habitat within the established vegetation in the Santa Ana River channel. Conversion Area 2 is not expected to directly affect these species and have negligible impact on the species. Refer to Conversion Area 1 discussion above for a description of species with the potential to occur.

Conversion Area 3

Conversion Area 3 is on the southern edge of the LWCF lands east of the Pedley Substation. This area provides little habitat for T&E species and there is substantial evidence of human activity within the Conversion Area 3. Table 9 lists the T&E species identified as potentially occurring within or near Conversion Area 3. No federal or state listed individuals or signs were observed during field surveys.

Potential habitat for riparian birds, small mammals and listed plants is north of Conversion Area 3 near the Santa Ana River. Refer to Conversion Area 1 discussion above for a description of species with the potential to occur.

Replacement Property

The property is located adjacent to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area entrance and associated parking area. The Santa Ana River Trail and Hidden Valley Wildlife Area entrance road into the reserve run along the east side of the parcel. The property is undeveloped and does not fall within a MSHCP criteria cell. The area is mostly level with a small rise on the eastern portion, with a small area of

rocky outcrops, and sloping gently towards the north and river. The replacement property is west of Conversion Area 3.

No federal or state listed species were identified within the Replacement Property (POWER 2017; AECOM 2016, 2017). Foraging birds were abundant and noted, but no sign of burrowing owl or suitable habitat for owls was observed. Surveys included efforts to detect rare plant species, but despite surveying in an above average wet year, no listed or sensitive plant species were detected (AECOM 2017).

The Replacement Property is disturbed from previous agricultural use; however, there are small amounts of relict vegetation communities, including sage scrub, or patches of native trees and shrubs. The replacement property is contiguous to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and the property gently slopes to the north toward the Santa Ana River. The proposed replacement property offers an opportunity to enhance/provide additional habitat to listed species and parkland to the area and community.

TABLE 9 T&E SPECIES IDENTIFIED IN THE VICINITY OF THE CONVERSION AREAS AND REPLACEMENT LAND

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTING STATUS		HABITAT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIALLY SUITABLE HABITAT OBSERVED WITHIN THE CONVERSION/ REPLACEMENT AREAS
		FEDERAL ¹	STATE ²		
Birds					
Western burrowing owl*	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		CSC	Open grasslands and scrub with low-growing vegetation. Nests in underground burrows.	Low
Coastal California gnatcatcher*	<i>Poliopitila californica californica</i>	T	CSC	Coastal sage scrub.	No
Least Bell's vireo*	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E	E	Low riparian in vicinity of water, dry river bottoms, with willows, cottonwoods, mulefat.	Low, potential habitat and sightings occur north of conversion areas
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>		CSC	Coastal sage scrub, sparse mixed chaparral, arid, relatively steep rocky hillsides with patches of shrubs and grass.	No
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher*	<i>Empidonax traillii exilimus</i>	E		Dense cottonwood-willow riparian forest.	No
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>		T	Marshes and farmlands, nests in colonies; requires open water, protected nesting sites, and insect foraging areas within several miles of colony.	Low
Yellow-breasted chat*	<i>Icteria virens</i>		CSC	Riparian, low dense, thickets of willows, blackberry, wild grape near watercourses; nests within ten feet of ground.	Low, potential habitat and sightings occur north of conversion areas
Mammals					
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>		CSA	Grassland, savanna, mountain meadows, requires open, uncultivated ground, preys on burrowing rodents.	Low
Los Angeles pocket mouse*	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>		CSC	Grasslands, coastal sage scrub, open ground with sandy soil.	No
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse*	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>		CSC	Sandy, herbaceous areas, rocks or coarse gravel.	No
San Bernardino kangaroo rat*	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	E	CSC	Sandy loam substrates, characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains	No

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTING STATUS		HABITAT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIALLY SUITABLE HABITAT OBSERVED WITHIN THE CONVERSION/ REPLACEMENT AREAS
		FEDERAL 1	STATE 2		
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit*	Lepus californicus bennettii		CSC	Grasslands, rangelands, disturbed areas, coastal sage scrub.	No
Southern grasshopper mouse	Onychomys torridus ramona		CSC	Desert areas, especially scrub with friable soil, low to moderate shrub cover.	No
Western masiff bat	Eumops perotis californicus		CSC	Open, semi-arid to arid habitat, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, conifer and deciduous woodlands, roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Low
Western yellow bat	Lasiurus xanthinus		CSA	Valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, palm oasis, roosts in trees, particularly palms.	Low
Fish					
Santa Ana sucker*	Catostomus santaanae	T	CSC	Endemic to southern California, known historically only from the San Gabriel, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana river systems of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. Prefers permanent streams and small to medium-sized rivers with cool temperatures. Riparian habitat is typically to provide cover and refuge from floods.	No
arroyo chub*	Gila orcuttii		CSC	The arroyo chub is native to the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita rivers and to Malibu and San Juan creeks. They prefer slow-moving mud or sand-bottomed sections of streams and are abundant only in portions of the Santa Margarita River and Trabuco, San Juan, and Malibu creeks.	No
Plants					
Gambel's water cress	Rorippa (Nasturtium) gambelii	E	T	Streams, springs, freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps, lake margins.	No
Marsh sandwort	Arenaria paludicola	E	E	Boggy meadows, freshwater marshes and swamps.	No

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	LISTING STATUS		HABITAT DESCRIPTION	POTENTIALLY SUITABLE HABITAT OBSERVED WITHIN THE CONVERSION/ REPLACEMENT AREAS
		FEDERAL ¹	STATE ²		
San Diego ambrosia*	Ambrosia pumula	E		Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, often in disturbed areas.	No
Santa Ana River woollystar	Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	E	E	Chaparral, alluvial fan coastal scrub, gravelly riverbeds, sandy or gravelly soils.	No
Slender-horned spineflower	Dodecahema leptocerus	E	E	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, alluvial fan coastal scrub, sandy soils.	No
Smooth tarplant	Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis		CSP	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, alkaline soils.	No

¹ Federal status codes

- E = Endangered
- T = Threatened
- C = Candidate

² State status codes

- E = Endangered
- T = Threatened
- S = Special Concern
- CSC = Special Concern, commercially exploitable
- CSA = California Special Animal
- CSP = California Special Plants

*Also covered under the MSHCP

Step 6A-11 Unique Ecosystems.

Unique ecosystems of special concern include significant or sensitive habitats that provide breeding, rearing, nesting, or calving areas, migration routes, or overwhelming cover or forage areas. Unique ecosystems include National Wildlife Refuges, state game refuges, state conservation or management areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, Important Bird Areas, World Heritage sites, rookeries, waterfowl colonies, wildlife viewing areas, nature preserves, and other unique or sensitive areas.

Conversion Area 1

The Hidden Valley Wildlife Area is an open space-conservation habitat land use conserved and managed in accordance with adopted MSHCPs. Portions of the RTRP (230 kV transmission line components) would be located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP boundary. The overall goal of the MSHCP is to maintain biological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region. RPU's and SCE's compliance with the Western Riverside County MSHCP would mitigate any impacts to natural vegetation communities covered by the MSHCP to negligible levels.

There are no other identified biosphere reserves, Important Bird Areas, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc. in Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 2

Impacts on Unique Ecosystems for Conversion Area 2 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 3

Impacts on Unique Ecosystems for Conversion Area 3 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Replacement Property

The replacement property is contiguous to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and would add open space-conservation habitat land use conserved and managed in accordance with adopted MSHCPs. The overall goal of the MSHCP is to maintain biological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region. The replacement property offers an opportunity to enhance/provide additional habitat to listed species and parkland to the area and community.

There are no other identified biosphere reserves, Important Bird Areas, World Heritage sites, old growth forests, etc., in the replacement property.

Step 6A-12 Unique or Important Wildlife/Wildlife Habitat.

Conversion Area 1

The Proposed Project within the Conversion Area 1 will parallel a portion of mapped least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat (02 February 1994; 59 CFR Parts 4845 - 4867). This same area is also designated as Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker as discussed in the next section. Conversion would not directly or indirectly affect the riparian vegetation and native mid- and lower-canopy coverage that is a specific characteristic of this Critical Habitat and thus Conversion Area 1 will not impact least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat.

Conversion Area 2

Conversion Area 2 is within the MSHCP Jurupa Area Plan, Subunit 1: Santa Ana River: North. Conservation within this Cell will contribute to assembly of Existing Core A. Conservation within this Cell will focus on lands connecting existing conserved wetland habitat along the Santa Ana River based on existing land constraints. Areas conserved within this Cell will be connected to habitat proposed for conservation in Cell 617 in the Cities of Riverside and Norco to the south. Conservation within this Cell

will be approximately five percent of the Cell, focusing in the central portion of the Cell. Existing biological diversity would be maintained.

The permanent impact to habitat within Criteria Cell 617 would be 0.04 acre. It is determined that the With the minimal impact and implementation of MM BIO-13, Conversion Area 2 would not affect the intent of the biological resource function or value of the existing conserved lands to maintain biological diversity in the region, and would not prevent any proposed areas from being conserved in the future. The Proposed Project would therefore be consistent with the intent and requirements of the MSHCP in respect to the Reserve Assembly.

The Proposed Project within the Conversion Area 2 will parallel a portion of mapped least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat (02 February 1994; 59 CFR Parts 4845 - 4867). This same area is also designated as Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker as discussed in the next section. The Proposed Project would not directly or indirectly affect the riparian vegetation and native mid- and lower-canopy coverage that is a specific characteristic of this Critical Habitat and thus Conversion Area 2 will not impact least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat.

Conversion Area 3

The Proposed Project within the Conversion Area 3 is south of the Santa Ana River and south of mapped least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat (02 February 1994; 59 CFR Parts 4845 - 4867). This same area is also designated as Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker as discussed in the next section. Conversion would not directly or indirectly affect the riparian vegetation and native mid- and lower-canopy coverage that is a specific characteristic of this Critical Habitat and thus Conversion Area 3 will not impact the least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat.

Replacement Property

The replacement property slopes to the north toward the Santa Ana River. It is south of mapped least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat (02 February 1994; 59 CFR Parts 4845 - 4867) that is within the Santa Ana River corridor. This same area is also designated as Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker as discussed in the next section. The replacement property would not directly or indirectly affect the riparian vegetation and native mid- and lower-canopy coverage that is a specific characteristic of this Critical Habitat and thus replacement property will not impact the least Bell's vireo Critical Habitat.

The Replacement Property does offer an opportunity to enhance/provide additional habitat to listed species and parkland to the area and community. This property is adjacent to the Santa Ana River and once enhanced could increase available habitat to the least Bell's vireo and other listed species within the Santa Ana River corridor.

Step 6A-13 Unique or Important Fish/Fish Habitat.

On December 14, 2010, the USFWS listed Critical Habitat for the Santa Ana sucker (50 CFR Part 17, Docket No. FWS-R8-ES-2009-0072; 92210-117-000-B4), which includes land within the MSHCP boundaries. Santa Ana sucker Critical Habitat potentially occurs in the vicinity of conversion areas and the Replacement Property.

Conversion Area 1

The Conversion Area 1 is south of the critical habitat and will parallel the mapped Santa Ana sucker Critical Habitat as identified in USFWS Critical Habitat Subunit 1B of the Santa Ana River. The Proposed Project's ground disturbance footprint within Conversion Area 1 is not within the Critical Habitat as mapped. Therefore, Conversion Area 1 would not directly or indirectly significantly affect the water quality or aquatic conditions which are specific characteristics of this Critical Habitat and thus will not affect Santa Ana sucker Critical Habitat.

Conversion Area 2

Impacts on Unique or Important Fish/Fish Habitat for Conversion Area 2 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 3

Impacts on Unique or Important Fish/Fish Habitat for Conversion Area 3 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property is south of the critical habitat and will parallel the mapped Santa Ana sucker Critical Habitat as identified in USFWS Critical Habitat Subunit 1B of the Santa Ana River. Designation of the Replacement Property as Section 6(f)(3) land would not directly or indirectly affect the water quality or aquatic conditions which are specific characteristics of this Critical Habitat and thus will not affect Santa Ana sucker Critical Habitat.

Step 6A-14 Invasive Species.

Conversion Area 1

Invasive non-native species (including noxious weeds) were observed during field surveys. An invasive species management plan will be prepared prior to construction to reduce potential of introducing or increasing invasive species to the Conversion Area. Therefore, impacts as a result of conversion would be none or negligible.

Conversion Area 2

Invasive non-native species (including noxious weeds) were observed during field surveys. An invasive species management plan will be prepared prior to construction to reduce potential of introducing or increasing invasive species to the Conversion Area. Therefore, impacts as a result of conversion would be none or negligible.

Conversion Area 3

Invasive non-native species (including noxious weeds) were observed during field surveys. An invasive species management plan will be prepared prior to construction to reduce potential of introducing or increasing invasive species to the Conversion Area. Therefore, impacts as a result of conversion would be none or negligible.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property is located within lands dominated by invasive plant species. Any changes to the land use of the replacement parcel will not promote additional invasive species. At this time, there is no development plan or program for the Replacement Property, and, therefore, no change in the dominance of invasive species as a result of the establishment of the Replacement Property as Section 6(f)(3) property, and no impacts are anticipated.

Step 6A-15 Recreational Resources.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 assists the states and local governments in preserving and developing recreational properties that will assure all citizens accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources. As mentioned earlier, Section 6(f)(3) specifically states that no property acquired or developed under this section shall, without the approval of the Secretary, be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses.

The Conversion Areas are part of the property that received improvements under the Act. General requirements for development funded by the Act include the following:

- a) The property or facilities shall be maintained so as to appear attractive and inviting to the public.
- b) All facilities shall be built and maintained in accordance with applicable state and local public health standards and building codes.
- c) The property or facilities shall be kept reasonably safe for public use.
- d) Buildings, roads, trails and other structures and improvements shall be kept in reasonable repair throughout their estimated lifetime, so as to prevent undue deterioration that would discourage or prevent public use.
- e) The facility shall be kept open for public use at reasonable hours and times of the year, according to the type of area or facility.
- f) The property or facility shall be open to everyone without restriction because of race, creed, color, sex, religion, national origin, handicap, or residence of the user.
- g) The Public Agency agrees to operate and maintain the facility in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- h) Mitigation for the loss of parkland and passive recreational uses will be provided by the undeveloped Replacement Property.

At present, the system includes a wide variety of formal and informal trails. In some areas, formal trails have been built and are maintained by the County of Riverside or other responsible entity, such as a homeowners association, community services area or local park and recreation district. Most of the trails in the area occur on relatively consistent topography. Formal trails are built according to County of Riverside (or park district or other agency) standards on identified easements with, where applicable, appropriate signage and maintenance provided by the responsible agency. In terms of formal trails, Riverside County currently has one developed trail that it maintains, the Santa Ana River Trail (bicyclists, equestrian, and pedestrian). The Santa Ana River Trail is part of a planned regional trail extending across multiple jurisdictions from the Pacific Ocean in Orange County to the San Bernardino Mountains in San Bernardino County.

The Conversion Areas would result in a loss of 10.82 acres of a LWCF park. However, the proposal will increase the diversity of recreational resources available to the public.

Mitigation for the loss of parkland and passive recreational uses will be provided by the undeveloped Replacement Property.

SCORP notes that outdoor recreation experiences are dependent on the protection, sound stewardship, restoration and enhancement of recreational resources to its recreational current potential. SCORP also indicates that “inappropriate or outdated infrastructure are all issues that need to be addressed in developing or improving outdoor recreation.” While the proposed conversion will technically eliminate some federally-protected open space status, the property will continue to function in many ways as a park.

Existing parks within the one mile and one-half mile of all Conversion Areas are summarized in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10 PARKS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CONVERSION AREAS

SITE	PARKS NEAR CONVERSION AREAS AND REPLACEMENT PROPERTY(1)	
	0-0.5 MILE	0.5-1.0 MILES
Conversion Areas	Agricultural Park Rutland Park Clay Park Horseshoe Lake Park Hidden Valley Wildlife Area Santa Ana River Wildlife Area	Agricultural Park Rutland Park Clay Park Horseshoe Lake Park River Trails Park Hidden Valley Wildlife Area Louis Robidoux Park Martha Mclean/Anza Narrows Santa Ana River Wildlife Area

Conversion Area 1

Conversion Area 1 recreational activities is dominated by the Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail (SART) use. As in other places along the SART, hiking, bicycling, walking, running, rock climbing, “geocaching”, bird watching, horseback riding are common activities. During construction, use of the trail may be restricted for short periods of time, and detours may be necessary to minimize the potential for conflicts between SART and Hidden Valley Wildlife Area users and construction activities.

Construction activities would result in noise, dust, and traffic that would reduce the aesthetic value of the area (see *Step 6A-17 Aesthetics* discussion below) and disrupt recreational and/or open space areas. Construction vehicles could also potentially restrict access by users of these facilities/areas in order to protect the safety of public recreationists. During construction, ground work would be required at each structure location as well as along select roadways between the locations. As a result, these areas would be temporarily closed during construction activities. These impacts would be temporary and of short duration, lasting only as long as required to complete the activity in a given location. Depending on the activity (structure erection, transmission line stringing, etc.), the duration of construction activities at any one location along the ROW would generally range from a few minutes to a few days.

During operational activities, it is expected that ground work would be limited to transmission structure locations and other ground-based infrastructure. Recreational resources that are adjacent to areas where ground work is necessary would be temporarily restricted from use during such activities, thus restricting access to or resulting in the disruption of normal recreational activities within such areas. In addition, impacts would also occur if operational activities require that certain roads and/or trails be closed for access to infrastructure, and such closures remove access to existing recreational resources or opportunities. Such closures would be temporary and of short duration, lasting only as long as required to complete necessary operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

The restriction or disruption of recreational resources due to construction, operational, and maintenance activities would adversely impact members of the public who would otherwise use affected recreational resources during the time period(s) that they would be restricted or disrupted. Implementation of mitigation measures such as coordinating with Riverside County and the City of Riverside applicable managing agencies to coordinate, schedule, and provide proper noticing for disruptive activities would serve to minimize the impacts to recreation users and would ensure that impacts are minor to negligible.

Conversion Area 2

Impacts to recreation as a result of conversion in this area would be similar to Conversion Area 1. Impacts on recreational resources are anticipated to be minor to negligible.

Conversion Area 3

Impacts to recreation as a result of conversion in this area would be similar to Conversion Area 1. Impacts on recreational resources are anticipated to be minor to negligible.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property selected to mitigate Section 6(f)(3) conversion areas is within a 16.35-acre parcel currently located adjacent to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. The Replacement Property is located within one mile of three existing parks. There are two existing parks within one-half mile of the Replacement Property.

TABLE 11 PARKS IN THE VICINITY OF THE REPLACEMENT PROPERTY

SITE	PARKS NEAR REPLACEMENT PROPERTY	
	0-0.5 MILE	0.5-1.0 MILES
Replacement Property	Hidden Valley Wildlife Area Santa Ana River Wildlife Area	River Trails Park Hidden Valley Wildlife Area Santa Ana River Wildlife Area

The Proposed Action meets the SCORP goals of investing in recreation areas that are close to home for short visits within a short walk or ride to a large number of residents and investing in racially, economically, and age diverse neighborhoods. Linkages via interior roadways and trails also provide for increased programming and usership.

SCORP recognizes the importance of outdoor recreational sites and facilities as vital elements essential to the health and well-being of citizens, and important to visitors. The state prioritizes close-to-home recreational opportunities, public health supported by facilities that encourage physical activity, especially shared-use trails.

No adverse impacts in regard to recreational resources will be created with the development of the Replacement Property. In fact, with its large generally level areas, the property can more easily provide for outdoor recreation than the Section 6(f)(3) lands being converted. The large replacement parcel would also allow for passive recreational activities, such as picnicking, and presents an opportunity for expanded walking trails. Therefore, the impact level for this environmental resource is no/negligible, and there would be a net increase in the quality of recreational resources.

Step 6A-16 Accessibility.

The Conversion Areas and Replacement Property will have no effect on the accessibility of populations with disabilities to the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. Therefore, this category is considered to be not applicable.

Step 6A-17 Aesthetics.

The conversion areas and replacement property are located adjacent to the Santa Ana River corridor and Hidden Valley Wildlife Area. The viewshed in the conversion areas and Replacement Property consists of natural and semi-natural riparian (forested riparian corridor, open riparian corridor, undeveloped foothills) and developed recreational landscapes, and medium to high density residential, commercial and mixed industrial landscape types. The conversion areas and Replacement Property typically have moderate to high scenic quality and visual variety, but also include contrasting developed landscape elements that detract from the scenic quality and visual variety of the river corridor. The developed features include pipelines, electrical distribution and transmission structures, graded landfill areas, and other industrial landscape elements. Agricultural landscapes also occur within the conversion areas and

replacement property that add visual variety, but these areas are visually distinct from the riparian river corridor. Views of the river corridor and surrounding hills provide the most important scenic vistas, and bird/wildlife viewing is an important activity within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area and along the Santa Ana River Trail. These views occur from the following residential, recreational, and travelway viewpoints with moderate to high concern levels:

- SART
- Hidden Valley Wildlife Area recreational facilities, trails and travelways
- Van Buren Boulevard (a Riverside City and designated Parkway and Gateway)
- Residences in the City of Riverside within the viewshed of the conversion areas and replacement property in the vicinity of:
 - Bradford Street
 - Rutland Avenue
 - Crest Avenue
 - Julian Drive
 - Idyllwild Lane
 - Dimaggio Street
 - Auld Street

Long term impacts would occur on sensitive recreationist viewers using the Santa Ana River Trail and the scenic quality of the river corridor as a result of contrasts created in the immediate foreground and foreground by the introduction of 230 kV transmission structures, conductors, transmission structure pad clearing and grading, and new access road construction. Short term impacts would be created as a result of work area clearing and grading and the presence of construction equipment during construction of the RTRP.

Attachment D-1 shows the location of photo viewpoint locations within the Proposed Project Area. Viewpoints 1, 2 and 3 show Conversion Area 1 (Attachment D-2); Viewpoints 4, 5 and 6 show Conversion Area 2 (Attachment D-3); Viewpoint 7 shows Conversion Area 3; and Viewpoint 8, 9, and 10 shows the Replacement Property (Attachment D-4).

Conversion Area 1

Conversion Area 1 is located adjacent to an industrialized area of the City of Riverside that includes the Riverside Sewage Treatment Plant, a food processing facility, and other commercial facilities. Two pipelines cross the river in the vicinity of the conversion area, and electrical distribution lines negatively influence the scenic quality of the viewshed. Important views along this section of the Project area are from the Santa Ana River Trail. Conversion of Section 6(f)(3) land in this area would be viewed in a direction away from the viewing orientation of high concern viewers using the Santa Ana River Trail. However, recreationists using the trail would briefly view contrasts created by the transmission structures and conductor wires as the trail meanders along the river when the Project under some viewing conditions. The visual impacts of conversion would be created as a result of conductor wires traversing Section 6(f)(3) lands, and not typically the transmission structures, only two of which are located on Section 6(f)(3) lands in Conversion Area 1 (Structures NO-6 and AX-3).

Attachment D-2 includes photographs of three areas within Conversion Area 1. Viewpoint 1 is located at the north end of Wilderness Avenue, an access point for the Santa Ana River Trail. The viewshed in this location includes an existing electrical distribution line, a 20-inch pipeline crossing the Santa Ana River, and an agricultural area in the viewing direction of the Conversion Area (site of the future RTRP Wildlife Substation). Conversion in this section of the Project would consist of an aerial crossing of Section 6(f)(3) lands. Impacts from high concern viewpoint (Santa Ana River Trail) would be moderate

due to existing infrastructure and weak contrasts created by the conductor wires, which would be viewed above the sight line to the river corridor.

Viewpoint 2 is located in a position that shows the RTRP on south side of the Santa Ana River Trail, where Project ROW and conductor wire would convert Section 6(f)(3) land where trail users would view moderate contrasts. Conversion would result in minor impacts in this area. Impacts resulting from the introduction of a tubular steel structure (AX-3) to the east of this location, however, would exceed minor, but the conversion would be viewed within the context of the adjacent commercial development, the existing electrical distribution line, and pipeline development occurring within the viewshed.

Located along a service road to an adjacent industrial facility, Viewpoint 3 shows the western-most portion of Conversion Area 1. Existing electrical distribution structures and lines, a service road to the municipal wastewater plant and a small pipeline are within the viewshed of this portion of the conversion area. Due to weak contrasts created within the viewshed created by the conductor wires and Project ROW and low viewpoint importance, minor impacts are expected on aesthetics in this area.

Conversion Area 2

Viewer concern levels are also moderate to high in Conversion Area 2 due to proximity to the Santa Ana River Trail, the Van Buren Boulevard City of Riverside Gateway, and adjacent residences. Conversion Area 2 has high scenic quality and visual variety, but also includes the Pedley Landfill (closed) with the viewshed that is undergoing maintenance and improvements such as site grading. Activities on the site have exposed soils and cleared vegetation detracting from the scenic quality and visual variety of the river corridor in an area adjacent to Van Buren Boulevard that will be apparent until revegetation occurs on the site. An existing sub-transmission line also traverses this conversion area.

Attachment D-3 includes photographs of three locations within Conversion Area 1. Viewpoint 4 is located along the SART northwest of the Van Buren Boulevard-Jurupa Avenue intersection. The view looking northeast shows the aerial span over the Section 6(f)(3) land located just south of Van Buren Boulevard and southeast of the Pedley Landfill. The view looking northwest shows Conversion Area 2 at the SART and near the entrance to the Jurupa Avenue parking/equestrian staging area. Views from the SART and adjacent residences toward the conversion area, river corridor and Jurupa Mountains are generally unimpeded and open, with the scenic quality negatively affected by the adjacent landfill. However, this is anticipated to be a short-term impact because the landfill will be capped and revegetated, reducing contrasts created by the exposed soils and grading activities.

Viewpoint 5 shown in Attachment D-3 is located along the SART and shows the existing sub-transmission line traversing the existing Section 6(f)(3) land and Conversion Area 2. Conversion of this Section 6(f)(3) area would result from the presence of a tubular steel structure (AX21/D1) adjacent to the SART and residential area, primarily. Impacts would be created as a result of strong contrasts and impeded views of the conversion area and scenic viewshed from the residences.

Viewpoint 6 shown in Attachment D-3 is located along the SART and shows an existing sub-transmission line and structures traversing Conversion Area 2 in the vicinity of Proposed Project structure D2. Conversion of Section 6(f)(3) lands in this area would result from the introduction of moderately to strongly contrasting 230 kV structure within view of the adjacent residences and crossing of the SART in an area of moderately high scenic quality.

Although impacts resulting from the conversion of Section 6(f)(3) lands in Conversion Area 2 would be influenced by the existence sub-transmission infrastructure and the Pedley Landfill project, these impacts would exceed minor under some viewing conditions due to its proximity to high concern viewers that have views of moderately high to high scenic quality and landscapes of high visual importance.

Conversion Area 3

Viewer concern levels in the vicinity of Conversion Area 3 are high due to the presence of the SART and associated horse trails, and the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area entrance road that provides access to the interior of the park, the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area Nature Center, parking area, and other facilities within the park. Scenic variety is moderate to low in the area due to limited vegetation diversity and the presence of visually simple cultivated fields within the viewshed. Similarly, scenic quality is also moderate, and is largely influenced by the distant river corridor and surrounding mountains and hills. Conversion in this section of the Hidden Valley Wildlife area would be a result of the conductor wires/ROW and access road construction on land designated as Section 6(f)(3) property. However, contrasts would be moderate, primarily due to the presence of the existing sub-transmission line structures and conductors (wires) currently visible within the viewshed. Viewpoint 7 shown in Attachment D-4 shows the existing visual condition from the park entry road and the SART in the vicinity of the conversion area. Due to the presence of the existing infrastructure, the moderate to low scenic quality and visual variety, and the moderate contrast created within the conversion area, minor impacts would occur.

Replacement Property

The designation of the Replacement Property would have no impacts on the existing scenic quality and visual variety of the area. Viewpoints 8, 9 and 10 associated with the Replacement Property are shown on Attachment D-4. The existing visual conditions in the area of the Replacement Property are similar to Conversion Area 3, with previous and ongoing land use activities substantially influencing visual quality and variety. Previous agricultural activities that have allowed the establishment of a fairly uniform weed ground cover that is visually simple. Scenic quality is positively influenced by the nearby Santa Ana River corridor and surrounding mountains (see Viewpoint 8, Attachment D-4); conversely, an existing sub-transmission line traversing the parcel detracts from the overall scenic quality within the viewed landscape on the south end of the property (see Viewpoint 9 and 10, Attachment D-4). Rock outcroppings in the area of Viewpoint 10 on the extreme west side of the Replacement Property add to the visual variety of the site and viewed landscape. Overall, because planned land use/management would not change, the designation of the existing parcel as Section 6(f)(3) property would have no impacts on aesthetics because the visual conditions would not affect scenic quality and visual variety.

Overall, the removal of existing Section 6(f)(3) property in Conversion Areas 1, 2 and 3 and their replacement with the proposed property would have a net benefit to visual resources because existing Section 6(f)(3) areas being converted have lower overall scenic quality and are substantially influenced by developed features and land use activities that negatively affect aesthetics. Although impacts may exceed minor under some viewing conditions in limited locations of the conversion areas, consolidation and preservation of the landscape within the Replacement Property would provide a net benefit to visual resources.

Step 6A-18 Historic/Cultural Resources.

All areas under considered were surveyed by POWER Lead Archaeologist Michael H. Dice, M.A., RPA who qualifies as an archaeological Principle Investigator under Secretary of the Interior Standards. The study was supported by a new cultural resource records search that was undertaken at Mr. Dice's request by staff from the Eastern Information Center at the University of California – Riverside (EIC). The survey was also supported by the establishment of a proposed APE that was prepared prior to undertaking the pedestrian survey. The APE consists of each conversion area, which combined totals 10.82 acres, and the replacement property (parcel APN #153-240-030), which totals 16.35 acres, plus any known cultural resources that may truncate the replacement property and the conversion areas. Given the Project Description, the APE does not extend beyond those regions.

Two cultural resources were identified in the APE and were examined during the pedestrian survey; one (CA-RIV-3945) is considered a historic property/historical resource. The EIC plotted numerous additional resources outside the APE. Tribal consultations have not yet begun, and therefore the survey report is pending.

Conversion Area 1

The archaeological analysis showed that no historic properties/historical resources were located in the Conversion 1 portion of the APE. The EIC records search showed that there are 17 known previous archaeological studies located on or within 0.5 mile of the APE portion and 18 previously recorded historic-era or prehistoric sites located within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. Unless conditions change once the tribal consultation concludes, the pending report is likely to find that there shall be no adverse impact to a historic property/historical resource once the land is converted. Because there will be no adverse impact, there will be no/negligible impacts to sensitive cultural resources as a result of the Project.

Conversion Area 2

The archaeological analysis showed that site CA-RIV-3357H truncates the area but that this resource should not be considered a historic property/historical resource. The EIC records search showed that there are 21 known previous archaeological studies located on or within 0.5 mile of the APE portion and 12 previously recorded historic-era or prehistoric sites, including CA-RIV-3357H, located within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. Unless conditions change once the tribal consultation concludes, the pending report is likely to find that there shall be no adverse impact to a historic property/historical resource once the land is converted. Because there will be no adverse impact, there will be no/negligible impacts to sensitive cultural resources as a result of the Project.

The archaeological analysis showed that site CA-RIV-3357H also truncates the area but that this resource should not be considered a historic property/historical resource. The EIC records search showed that there are 13 known previous archaeological studies located on or within 0.5 mile of the APE portion and seven previously recorded historic-era or prehistoric sites, including CA-RIV-3357H, located within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. Unless conditions change once the tribal consultation concludes, the pending report is likely to find that there shall be no adverse impact to a historic property/historical resource once the land is converted. Because there will be no adverse impact, there will be no/negligible impacts to sensitive cultural resources as a result of the Project.

Conversion Area 3

The archaeological analysis showed that no historic properties/historical resources were located in the Conversion 4 portion of the APE. The EIC records search showed that there are 12 known previous archaeological studies located on or within 0.5 mile of the APE portion and four previously recorded historic-era or prehistoric sites located within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. Unless conditions change once the tribal consultation concludes the pending report is likely to find that there shall be no adverse impact to a historic property/historical resource once the land is converted. Because there will be no adverse impact, there will be no/negligible impacts to sensitive cultural resources as a result of the Project.

Replacement Property

The archaeological analysis showed that site CA-RIV-3945 and site CA-RIV-3357H are located in the replacement property portion of the APE. The former is considered a historic property/historical resource while the latter is not. The EIC records search showed that there are 13 known previous archaeological studies located on or within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. One of these studies (Arkush 1990) surveyed the whole of the parcel. The EIC search showed that there are two previously recorded historic-era or prehistoric sites located within 0.5 mile of the APE portion. Unless conditions change once the tribal

consultation concludes, the pending report is likely to find that there shall be no adverse impact to a historic property/historical resource once the land is converted. Because there will be no adverse impact, there will be no/negligible impacts to sensitive cultural resources as a result of the Project.

Step 6A-19 Socioeconomics.

Socioeconomics refers to the effect that the proposed action would have on the social or economic conditions in the surrounding area. Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations) directs federal agencies to consider any potentially disproportionate human health or environmental risks federal agency activities, policies, or programs may pose to minority and/or low-income populations. Low-income populations are a group of individuals living in geographic proximity with household incomes at or below the poverty level, as identified by the U.S. Census Bureau. The guidance document defines a “minority” as individuals who are Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. A low-income or minority population is present when “the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographical analysis” (CEQ 1997).

The nearest city to the Conversion Areas and Replacement Property is Riverside. Below is a summary of the demographic information for the City of Riverside.

Conversion Area 1

The Conversion Area 1 would not exceed no/negligible impacts to the socioeconomic environment. The Proposed Project would not affect the availability of recreational opportunities for the low income population in the Environmental Justice service area.

TABLE 12 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE

FACTOR	RESULTS
Population	303,871
Race/Ethnicity	56.5% White; 49 % Hispanic or Latino; 7.4% Asian; 7.0% Black or African American; 1.1% American Indian and Alaska Native; 0.4% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
Median Household Income	\$57,196 (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015
Below Poverty Line	18.8%

Source: United States Census QuickFacts-Riverside city, California (April 1, 2010).

TABLE 13 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

FACTOR	RESULTS
Population	2,189,641
Race/Ethnicity	61.0% White; 45.5 % Hispanic or Latino; 6.0% Asian; 6.4% Black or African American; 1.1% American Indian and Alaska Native; 0.3% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
Median Household Income	\$56,603 (in 2015 dollars)
Below Poverty Line	16.2%

Source: United States Census QuickFacts-Riverside County, California (April 1, 2010).

The Conversion Areas would have no disproportionately high or adverse effects on low income and/or minority communities. While there are residences to the southwest of the Replacement Property, no residences exist in the immediate area and no residences would be displaced. Therefore no/negligible impacts to this environmental resource are anticipated.

Conversion Area 2

Impacts on socioeconomics for Conversion Area 2 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 3

Impacts on socioeconomics for Conversion Area 2 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property will not unjustly affect minority and low income populations. The Conversion Areas will not result in any socioeconomic impacts because there will be no construction or changes, other than ownership, within the boundaries of the Replacement Property. There would be no changes to employment, income, or tax base within or adjacent to the Replacement Property. Therefore, an assessment of impacts to this resource is considered not applicable.

The inclusion of the Replacement Property will provide for outdoor linkages and promote increased use and benefits for those in the community.

Step 6A-20 Minority and Low Income Populations.

The Conversion Areas and Replacement Property are located within the Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, and will not unjustly affect minority or low income populations as described below.

Conversion Area 1

Conversion Area 1 is located within 2010 Census Tracts 309 and 404.04. These Census Tracts have a minority population of 1,457 (44.0%) and 1,418 (42.9%), and a (2013) income level of \$58,750 and \$70,424, respectively. Given the County of Riverside's average minority population of 59.3 percent and average income level of \$56,529, Conversion Area 1 does not deviate from the overall County averages toward minority or low income populations.

Conversion Area 2

Conversion Area 2 is located within Census Tract 410.04. This Census Tract has a minority population of 1,980 (43.1%) and an income level of \$43,300. Given the County of Riverside's average minority population of 59.3 percent and average income level of \$56,529, Conversion Area 2 does not deviate from the overall County averages toward minority or low income populations.

Conversion Area 3

Conversion Area 3 impacts on minority and low income populations are identical to Conversion Area 2.

Replacement Property

The Replacement Property is located within Census Tract 410.04. This Census Tract has a minority population of 1,980 (43.1%) and an income level of \$43,300. Given the County of Riverside's average minority population of 59.3 percent and average income level of \$56,529, the Replacement Property does not deviate from the overall County averages toward minority or low income populations.

Step 6A-21 Energy Resources.

The Conversion Areas and Replacement Property are not in an area that produces energy resources. Therefore, an assessment of impacts to this resource is considered not applicable.

Step 6A-22 Other Agency Land Use Plans or Policies.

There are no other applicable land use plans or policies other than those addressed in Step 6A-8 Land Use for the Conversion Areas or Replacement Property. Therefore, an assessment of impacts to this resource is considered not applicable.

Step 6A-23 Contamination/Hazardous Materials.

There are a number of federal laws and regulations governing hazardous materials, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. § 103), the National Emission Standard Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61); the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Part 261), and the Toxic Substance Control Act (40 CFR Part 763). Executive Order 13045 (Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks) requires federal agencies to identify and assess health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. Public health and safety are also overriding goals of the NEPA process.

Conversion Area 1

A limited desktop environmental site assessment, in addition to a site visit, were both conducted on the Conversion Areas and Replacement Property (April 2017). No environmental contamination or evidence of open dumping was observed.

A review of the regulated databases to identify known and potential hazardous waste sites within the Conversion Areas were conducted. The database search identified potentially hazardous sites within the general vicinity. However, no known contaminated sites were identified within or adjacent to the Conversion Areas.

Short-term construction activities however, could potentially use hazardous materials, specifically those associated with the operation of construction equipment and vehicles (i.e., fuel, lubricants). Much like the construction phase, these uses would be temporary in nature and comply with all local, State, and federal regulations. Any unanticipated handling of hazardous materials would comply with all local, State and federal regulations. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be negligible.

Conversion Area 2

Impacts resulting from contamination or hazardous materials for Conversion Area 2 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Conversion Area 3

Impacts resulting from contamination or hazardous materials for Conversion Area 3 would be identical to Conversion Area 1.

Replacement Property

A limited desktop environmental site assessment, in addition to a site visit, was conducted on the Conversion Areas and Replacement Property (April 2017). No environmental contamination or evidence of open dumping was observed. No change in land management or development requiring ground disturbing activities are anticipated for the Replacement Property, and therefore no impacts are anticipated.

Step 6A-24 Other Important Environmental Resources.

No other important environmental resources are present within or adjacent to the proposed.

Conversion Areas or Replacement Property. Therefore, an assessment of impacts to this resource is considered not applicable.

REFERENCES

- AECOM. 2016. Riverside Transmission Reliability Project – Habitat Assessment Report. Prepared for SCE. August 29, 2016.
- _____. 2017. 2017 Rare Plant Memo Report for the Southern California Edison Riverside Transmission Reliability Project (RTRP). Prepared for SCE. August 8, 2017.
- Arkush, B. 1990. *An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 25718 Located West of the City of Riverside in Western Riverside County, California*. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California-Riverside. RI-2837, NMDB #1083442.
- Bloom Biological Incorporated. 2007. 45-Day Report – Results of 2007 Presence / Absence Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo, southwestern Willow Flycatcher, and Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo for the Riverside Public Utility's Riverside Transmission Reliability Project, Santa Ana River, Riverside County, California.
- _____. 2008. 45-Day Report – Results of 2008 Presence / Absence Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo, southwestern Willow Flycatcher, and Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo for the Riverside Public Utility's Riverside Transmission Reliability Project, Santa Ana River, Riverside County, California.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2016. Rarefind 3, a program created by the California Department of Fish and Game, allowing access to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB).
- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). 1997. *Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act*. Washington, D.C., Executive Office of the President.
- Davenport, A. 2006. Riverside Transmission Reliability Project San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus* & Los Angeles Pocket Mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus* Survey. Prepared for TRC Essex, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, unpublished report pages 18pp.
- Harmsworth Associated. 2008. Habitat Assessment and Focused Plant Surveys for the Proposed Riverside Public Utilities Riverside Transmission Reliability Project. Prepared for POWER Engineers Inc, February.
- Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). 2003. Final Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. Available online at: http://www.wrc-rca.org/Permit_Docs/MSHCP_Docs/volume1/Vol1-sec3-3-3-12-to17.pdf
- Osborne, K.H. 2006. First year focused survey for Delhi sands Flower-loving fly on the Riverside Public Utilities, Riverside Transmission Reliability Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Prepared for TRC Essex, Inc., Carlsbad, CA. 12 pp.
- _____. 2010. Focused Survey for Delhi Sands Giant Flower-Loving Fly on a Portion of the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for POWER Engineers, Inc. November.
- _____. 2011. Focused Survey for Delhi Sands Giant Flower-Loving Fly on a Portion of the Riverside Transmission Reliability Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for POWER Engineers, Inc. November.

- POWER Engineers, Inc. 2010. *Riverside Transmission Reliability Project Biological Technical Report*. Prepared for City of Riverside Public Utilities by POWER Engineers, Inc. Anaheim, CA. June.
- _____. 2013. 69kV Line – Burrowing Owl Survey Memorandum - Survey 4. Prepared for City of Riverside Project, Riverside County, California. July 10, 2013
- _____. 2017 Riverside Transmission Line Replacement Property 153-240-030 Habitat Assessment Survey. Prepared for Riverside Public Utilities. April 28, 2017.
- Riverside Public Utilities (RPU). 2011. *Riverside Transmission Reliability Project Draft Environmental Impact Report*. August 1.
- _____. 2012. *Riverside Transmission Reliability Project Final Environmental Impact Report*. October 23.
- Southern California Edison. 2016. Riverside Transmission Reliability Project – Focused/Protocol Survey Report Riverside County, California. Prepared by AECOM. November, 2016.
- _____. 2017. Biological Survey Data provided in a Geographic Information System Database (GIS). GIS data collected during the 2017 survey season. Data collected for the Utility’s Riverside Transmission Reliability Project/
- TRC Essex. 2006. Draft Riverside Transmission Reliability Report Burrowing Owl and Riparian Bird Species Habitat. Carlsbad, California, unpublished report 14 pp.
- _____. 2007a. Burrowing Owl Focused Survey Report – for the 69kV Portion of the Planned Riverside Public Utility’s Riverside Transmission Reliability Project.
- _____. 2007b. Burrowing Owl Focused Survey Report – for the 230kV Portion of the Planned Riverside Public Utility’s Riverside Transmission Reliability Project.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2006. Least Bell’s Vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) 5-Year Review Summary and Evaluation. Carlsbad, CA. 27pp.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2017. Species List for Riverside County, CA. Online: <http://www.fws.gov/ventura/esprograms/listing%5Fch/>

LIST OF PREPARERS

Andrew Bartos

Mr. Bartos is a Geographical Information Technician with over 12 years of experience. Mr. Bartos has experience in a variety of GIS systems and has wide-ranging experience using GIS in power transmission projects for route selection and environmental analysis. He is experienced in land resource mapping, landbase creation, biological diversity mapping and species distribution analysis. He is well-versed in using the ESRI platform including ArcGIS, ArcInfo and ArcView. He also has experience with Trimble GPS products to complete data collection and conversion tasks. He received his B.S. in Wildlife Management from the University of Nebraska-Kearney in 2005.

Michael Dice, M.A., RPA

Mr. Dice is a Registered Professional Archaeologist specializing in archaeology and cultural resource management. He has conducted more than 200 cultural resource survey, testing, monitoring, data recovery, and inspection/monitoring/restoration projects in California, Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. He has participated in a wide range of projects for local, state, and federal agencies, as well as for major utilities and project developers. Very active in the field as the primary archaeologist during field research, his studies have involved housing tracts, commercial tracts, high voltage transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, telecommunications facilities, and transportation projects. His experience includes projects on BLM lands in California, Arizona and New Mexico. He received his Masters from Arizona State University in 1993.

Darrin Gilbert

Mr. Gilbert is an environmental planner and visual resource specialist. His experience includes project coordination, visual and land use resource impact assessment, permitting, and siting of power generation (solar, wind, gas), transmission line, and other energy related projects. He has participated in the development of environmental impacts statements, environmental assessments, and other NEPA related studies for transmission line, solar, wind and geothermal related project and planning efforts on BLM, U.S. Forest Service and military managed lands across the western U.S. over the course of his 25 year career. He received his Master's and Bachelor's degrees in Landscape Architecture from the State University of New York College of Environmental Sciences and Forestry/Syracuse University in 1995.

Erik Nyquist

Mr. Nyquist is a Professional Wetland Scientist and experienced biologist specializing in the completion and management of state and federal regulatory compliance projects. His project background includes responsible technical permitting support for transmission, wind generation, pipeline and hydroelectric power projects. Mr. Nyquist supervises a range of environmental compliance efforts and biological field survey programs for wetland, mitigation, fisheries, wildlife, stream habitat/rehabilitation, and vegetation projects. His expertise includes preparation of environmental permit applications; wetland/water delineations in the Arid West Region; effective navigation of the regulatory compliance arena; environmental document preparation; biological studies; corridor studies; and comprehensive delivery of environmental services for transportation, utility, and power generation projects. His experience includes protocol level field studies and he has worked as an environmental consultant and biologist for the U.S. Forest Service and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Mr. Nyquist has a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Science, Biology from the University of Idaho.

Vanessa Santistevan

Ms. Santistevan is a Certified Wildlife Biologist who has provided environmental planning and permitting services for a variety of electrical transmission facilities, power plants, solar and wind facilities, geothermal facilities, and natural gas pipelines. Ms. Santistevan has coordinated projects to meet requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act, Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act and various other state and local regulatory agencies. She has extensive experience with biological resource management, mitigation planning, biological and water impact assessment and technical writing. Her experience includes applied field studies and developing Geographic Information Systems (GIS databases), having worked as a Wildlife Biologist for the Bureau of Land Management and United States Geological Survey. Ms. Santistevan has a Masters in Wildlife Biology and Geographic Information Systems from New Mexico State University.

Mark Schaffer

Mr. Schaffer is a Certified Environmental Planner providing environmental analysis, feasibility analysis, permitting, and land use planning for power generation (fossil fuel, natural gas, hydroelectric, alternative and renewable energy systems), transmission and distribution (electrical and oil & gas), transportation (surface), and industrial (mining and manufacturing) projects. He has conducted numerous (>100) environmental impact assessments (CEQA, NEPA, etc.) addressing the topics of land jurisdiction/ownership; existing land use; planned land use; parks, recreation, and preservation; transportation; socioeconomics; hazardous waste/materials; air quality; and noise. Project involvement includes project management, coordination, and/or technical evaluation.

Michael Strand

Mr. Strand is an experienced project manager and environmental planner with specific experience in providing high quality and efficient environmental services to municipal utilities in California. He has extensive experience in both large and small utility projects, focused on the siting and licensing of high voltage transmission lines, both above and below ground. In his role as a project director and project manager, he routinely manages the day-to-day progress of major environmental projects, including teams of subcontractors. He has managed the preparation of both NEPA and CEQA documents including Environmental Assessments (EA), Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), Mitigated Negative Declarations (MND), Environmental Impact Reports (EIR) and Proponent's Environmental Assessments (PEA) for project licensing through the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). His experience also includes major projects that have required joint NEPA/CEQA environmental review document preparation (EIS/EIR) for large capital projects for electric utilities. He has assisted and managed all aspects of siting and routing studies for transmission lines, subtransmission lines, distribution lines, natural gas lines, fiber optic lines, and has managed several due diligence siting reports and CEQA-level applications for the development of both solar and wind renewable energy projects. Mr. Strand has also provided expert testimony for CPUC regulatory hearings. Mr. Strand received his B.S. in Forest Resources/Ecosystem Management from the University of Idaho.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ATTACHMENT A LETTER FROM STATE LANDS OFFICE

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(TO BE PROVIDED BY STATE PARKS)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ATTACHMENT B STATE APPRAISAL VALUATIONS & PROPONENT OFFER LETTER OF INTENT

Attachment B-1: Conversion Areas and Replacement Property Appraisals

Attachment B-2: Project Proponent Replacement Property Purchase Offer Letter of Intent

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Attachment B-1: Conversion Areas and Replacement Property Appraisals

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

R . P . LAURAIN
& ASSOCIATES

INCORPORATED



3353 LINDEN AVENUE, SUITE 200
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90807

TELEPHONE (562) 426-0477

FACSIMILE (562) 988-2927

RPLA@RPLAURAIN.COM

November 27, 2017

Gary G. Geuss
City Attorney
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street
Riverside, California 92522

Subject: Appraisal Review
Santa Ana River Watercourse Mitigation Land
Portions of 11 Parcels Near or Along Santa Ana River Watercourse
Riverside, California 92503

Mr. Geuss:

In accordance with your request and authorization, I have personally completed an Appraisal Review of the formal appraisal report pertaining to the above-referenced project, prepared by Beth Finestone, MAI, AI-GRS, FRICS, CRE and Aaron S. You (Certified General Appraisers) of Integra Realty Resources Los Angeles (Integra), dated November 15, 2017, and bearing an effective date of value of October 8, 2017.

The purpose of the appraisal review study is to express comments and develop opinions regarding (1) the completeness of the appraisal report under review, (2) the adequacy and relevancy of the data, and any adjustments to said data, (3) the appropriateness of the appraisal methods and techniques, (4) whether the analyses, opinions and value conclusions are appropriate and reasonable, and (5) conformance of the appraisal report under review with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) as well as the applicable portions of the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA), as set forth in the Appraisal Standards of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Manual.

The Appraisal Review has been prepared as a technical field review. The purpose of a technical review is to form an opinion as to whether the analyses, opinions, and conclusion(s) in the appraisal report under review are appropriate, reasonable, and credible. A field review involves an inspection of the subject property and sale properties, a thorough review of the information and analysis contained in the appraisal report under review, and a careful examination of the internal logic and consistency, as well as an exterior inspection of the subject property and, typically, the comparable sale properties.