PROPOSED DECISION

Agenda ID

Ratesetting
3/24/14 Item 13

Decision **PROPOSED DECISION OF ALJ MCKINNEY (Mailed 2/21/14)**

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Application of Southern California Edison Company (U338E) for a Permit to Construct Electrical Facilities with Voltages between 50 kV and 200 kV: Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66 kV Subtransmission Line Relocation Project.	Application 12-11-007 (Filed November 9, 2012)

DECISION GRANTING SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ELECTRICAL FACILITIES WITH VOLTAGES BETWEEN 50 KV AND 200 KV: SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL 66 KV SUBTRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION PROJECT

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A.12-11-007 ALJ/JMO/jt2/sk6 **PROPOSED DECISION (Rev.1)**

DECISION GRANTING SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT ELECTRICAL FACILITIES WITH VOLTAGES BETWEEN 50 KV AND 200 KV: SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL 66 KV SUBTRANSMISSION LINE RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Summary

This decision grants Application 12-11-007 filed by Southern California Edison Company (SCE) for a Permit to Construct (PTC), pursuant to General Order 131-D, the proposed project known as the Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66 ~~Kilo Volt~~kiloVolt (kV) Subtransmission Line Relocation Project (Proposed Project).[1] The existing subtransmission line crosses near the center of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill and relocation will allow the landfill owner to continue to develop the landfill pursuant to existing permits. The landfill owner will pay for the cost of the relocation.

The County of Los Angeles previously certified a Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in connection with the landfill. The Final County EIR, and subsequent environmental review documents prepared by the City of Los Angeles and the South Coast Air Quality Management District, all contemplate that the subtransmission line would be relocated, but did not evaluate the location that was ultimately chosen for the relocated line. In accordance with the

[1] For the purposes of this decision, "Proposed Project" refers to SCE's Permit to Construct Application at issue here. Although the Addendum similarly refers to the "Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66 kV Subtransmission Line Relocation Project" as the "Proposed Project," its analysis concerns the line relocation within – and not separately from – the larger County Landfill Extension Project.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA),[2] the Commission issued an Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 89071210). The PTC granted by this decision is subject to SCE's compliance with the mitigation measures, conditions of approval, and permit requirements referenced in the Addendum.

The Commission is the lead agency for environmental review of the Proposed Project and this decision also finds that the Addendum meets the requirements of CEQA. The Addendum is attached to this decision as Attachment 1.

This proceeding is closed.

2. Background

2.1. Project Overview

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) is an investor-owned public utility providing electricity service in portions of southern and central California. SCE's service territory is located in 15 counties and includes approximately 188 incorporated communities, as well as rural territories. Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc. (BFI), a California corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Republic Services, Inc. (Republic), owns the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (landfill) which is situated within the boundaries of both the City and unincorporated County of Los Angeles. A portion of the existing Chatsworth-MacNeil-Newhall-San Fernando Subtransmission Line currently runs through the landfill and BFI has requested that SCE relocate the line.

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[2] Public Resources Code Section 21000, *et seq.*

SCE has filed an application for a permit to construct (PTC) for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66 ~~Kilo Volt~~kiloVolt (kV) Subtransmission Line Relocation Project (Proposed Project) located at 14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar, Los Angeles, California 91342. The Proposed Project would remove approximately 4,200 feet (0.8 mile) of the subtransmission line currently running through the center of the landfill and would relocate the line along the perimeter, thus extending the length of the line. The relocated line will run along the northern side of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, adjacent to and inside of the permitted limit of the Landfill, and would extend for approximately 8,400 feet. SCE initiated the line relocation project at the request of BFI, so that BFI may operate and develop the Sunshine Canyon Landfill to the full extent of its permits.

Relocating the 66 kV subtransmission will prevent it from interfering with landfill operations and expansion, and will serve to ensure compliance with the subtransmission line clearance requirements found in Commission General Order (GO) 95. In addition, the subtransmission line segment, in its current location, creates a weakness in Sunshine Canyon Landfill's liner system, which protects groundwater from contamination.[3] Relocating the 66 kV line will also ensure sufficient power can be provided to Southern California Gas Company's (SoCalGas~~'~~) planned proposed electric-driven compressors, which have been approved for installation and operation at the Aliso Canyon Natural Gas Storage Field in a separate Commission proceeding and decision.[4]

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[3] Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment Relocation, Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 8907120), (Addendum) at 9.

[4] *See* Decision (D.) 13-11-023 (November 22, 2013).

The Proposed Project would:

1. Remove two existing wood H-frame structures, one existing wood three pole structure, and approximately 4,200 feet of size 336 aluminum conductor steel reinforced (ACSR) wire.
2. Replace one lattice steel tower (LST) and one light weight steel (LWS) three pole structure with engineered tubular steel poles (TSPs).
3. Install approximately 14 additional TSPs, with heights between 70 and 105 feet.
4. Install size 954 ACSR wire on the new subtransmission poles.

As proposed, SCE ~~plans~~planned to begin construction in January 2014, with an operating date of summer 2014.[5] Because a final decision in this proceeding did not issue prior to January 2014, in its Opening Comments on Proposed Decision, filed March 13, 2014, SCE stated that it plans to begin construction by summer 2014 and anticipates that construction will take approximately four to six months.

2.2. Prior Environmental Review of the Landfill Project

Numerous environmental reviews have been conducted in connection with the landfill. The existing environmental analysis documents collectively contain

[5] Addendum at 10.

more than a thousand mitigation, condition and permit requirements.[6] The primary environmental review documents are summarized as follows:[7]

1. County Environmental Impact Report (EIR). In 1991, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors certified the Final County EIR for the Landfill expansion onto the County side (County EIR). In 1993, the County recertified the EIR, which contained several addenda and additional analysis documents.
2. City Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (Subsequent EIR). In 1998, the City of Los Angeles certified a Final Subsequent EIR for the Landfill expansion on the City side and to facilitate a jointly-operated County-City Landfill.
3. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Subsequent EIR. In 2012, SCAQMD prepared and certified a Final Subsequent EIR for the Sunshine Gas Producers Renewable Energy Project (SGPREP) a landfill-gas-to-energy facility on the landfill property.

All three of these environmental reviews contemplated relocation of the subtransmission line, and the SCAQMD Subsequent EIR fully analyzed a portion of the proposed 66 kV line to be relocated (removal of Structure A and construction of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a).[8] This portion of the line relocation project was already analyzed because its relocation is required for operation of the SGPREP.

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[6] *Id.*, at ~~7~~7.

[7] A more detailed list of the relevant environmental review documents can be found in the Addendum which incorporates the relevant documents by reference (Addendum at 8).

[8] *See* Addendum at 7, referencing Addendum Figure 2.

In addition, in 2004, an addendum to the County EIR and City Subsequent EIR was prepared to ensure that permits and conditions of approval were consistent between the City and County, and in 2006 and 2007 supplemental documentation was prepared in connection with issuance of a County Conditional Use Permit that included conditions of approval and an Implementation and Monitoring Program document.

The County's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Landfill Extension Project's Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Consideration (County of Los Angeles 2006a); Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary (County of Los Angeles 2006b); Conditional Use Permit (County of Los Angeles 2007a); and Implementation and Monitoring Program (County of Los Angeles 2007b).

The City's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Landfill Extension Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (City of Los Angeles 1999a); and General Plan Amendment and Zoning Change (City of Los Angeles 1999b). SCAQMD's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations, and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012b).

Other agency permit requirements are documented in their respective permits and reprinted, in part, in the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Local Enforcement Agency Mitigation Monitoring Database document (SCL-LEA 2013).

3. Proposed Project

The existing 66 kV subtransmission line is located in an area permitted for landfilling. The Proposed Project would relocate the 66 kV subtransmission line segment to the northern side of the landfill, within the permitted grading limit,

thus allowing for development of landfill, as allowed under the approved permits. The Proposed Project will be constructed in such a manner that will not compromise the effectiveness of the landfill's liner system, which prevents groundwater contamination. Additionally, the Proposed Project will ensure sufficient power will be delivered to SoCalGas' electric-driven compressors at the Aliso Canyon Natural Gas Storage Field.

3.1. Elements

The Proposed Project includes the following modifications to the Chatsworth-MacNeil-Newhall-San Fernando Subtransmission Line.

- Two current wood H-frame structures, one existing wood three pole structure, and 4,200 feet of size 336 ACSR wire will be removed.
- Two existing structures, one LST and one LWS 3-pole structure will be replaced with engineered TSPs.
- Two of the 66 kV structures to be removed are located within the City of Los Angeles.
- Approximately 14 engineered TSPs will be installed, ranging in height between 75 and 105 feet. Most of the TSPs will be installed within unincorporated Los Angeles County.
- Across the new subtransmission poles, size 954 ACSR wire is to be installed.
- Although the Proposed Project does not include installation of telecommunication lines or equipment, overhead optical ground wire will be installed as part of the Aliso Canyon Natural Gas Storage Field.[9]

[9] Addendum at 10.

3.2. Disturbance Areas and Equipment

Most construction activity will occur within the permitted grading limit of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Offsite equipment and materials staging, however, will occur at Whiteman Airport and at one of the following SCE facilities: (1) Northern Trans/Sub Regional Office / Pardee Substation, Santa Clarita, California or at (2) Valencia Service Center, Valencia, California. Whiteman airport will be used for helicopter staging, as a helicopter is needed to install the conductor on the new structures. Helicopter landings would only occur at Whiteman Airport and at one of Sunshine Canyon Landfill's existing helicopter pads.

During the completion of the Proposed Project, SCE would use existing access roads found within Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Any access road to be constructed for use during the Proposed Project will be located within the permitted grading limit of the landfill.

Short-term disturbance areas would require up to 150 feet on each side of the existing and currently-proposed 66 kV line segment centerlines.[10] Materials and equipment staging areas, within the permitted grading limit of the landfill, would be required. Such areas will be located on zones already graded and disturbed due to existing landfill operations.

3.3. Subtransmission Line Routing Description

The existing Chatsworth-MacNeil-Newhall-San Fernando 66 kV Subtransmission Line would be relocated in order to better allow BFI to utilize the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Sunshine Canyon Landfill is located at

[10] Addendum at 11.

14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar, California. Interstate 5 follows the eastern border of the site. To the south, residential developments are found approximately 1,500 feet from the property line in the Sylmar and Granada Hills Communities of the City of Los Angeles. The areas surrounding the northern and western boundaries of the site are undeveloped.

The portion of the subtransmission line that runs through the Sunshine Canyon landfill is approximately 4,200 feet in length. The Proposed Project would be primarily constructed within unincorporated Los Angeles County, with one structure to be constructed within the City of Los Angeles. The new location of the subtransmission line will be along the northern perimeter of the landfill inside the permitted limit of the landfill.[11]

3.4. Subtransmission Line Easement

The current 66 kV line segment easement, held by SCE, permits construction and operation within a 50-foot-wide ribbon of land along the 66 kV alignment across the landfill. SCE will relinquish the easement covering the existing subtransmission line location and obtain a new easement for the relocated line. A new easement for a 50-foot-wide strip of land along the alignment of the relocated 66 kV line segment will be granted by the property owner to be used to construct, operate, and maintain utility infrastructure.[12]

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[11] *See* Application of Southern California Edison Company (U 338-E) for a Permit to Construct Electrical Facilities with Voltages between 50 kV and 200 kV: Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66 kV Subtransmission Line Relocation Project, Application (A.) 12-11-007, Nov. 09, 2012, Figure 1, at 11; Addendum at 3.

[12] *Id.* at 11.

4. Procedural Background

Due process requires that affected parties be provided adequate notice and opportunity to be heard, such that they can timely protest and participate in the Commission's environmental review and analysis of the Proposed Project. For a PTC, the utility must comply with notice requirements described in GO 131-D, Section XI.A. SCE represents that it has complied with the above applicable notice requirements.[13]

Notice of the application itself appeared in the Commission's November 15, 2012 Daily Calendar.

On December 10, 2012, the Office of Ratepayer Advocates (ORA)[14] filed a protest to SCE's application. ORA requested SCE make clear that shareholders and Republic, rather than California ratepayers, would be responsible for project costs.[15] In addition, ORA requested that SCE submit information regarding how the Proposed Project would impact ratepayers.[16] In response, SCE stated that the Republic would cover the cost of this project's subtransmission line relocation, estimated to be $3.9 million.[17]

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[13] *Id.* at 10, Appendix D, E.

[14] The Office of Ratepayer Advocates was formerly known as the Division of Ratepayer Advocates (DRA). *See* Stats. 2013, Ch. 356, Sec. 42.

[15] Protest of the Division of Ratepayer Advocates at 3-4.

[16] *Id.*

[17] Southern California Edison Company's (U 338-E) Reply to the Protest of the Division of Ratepayer Advocates at 4.

A prehearing conference (PHC) was held on August 29, 2013.[18] At the PHC, ORA agreed with SCE's reply stating that Republic, and not ratepayers, would be responsible for costs. This point sufficiently resolved ORA's concerns. However, ORA declined to withdraw its protest. Because ORA's protest remains, the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require that a Scoping Memo be issued.[19] At the PHC, both parties indicated that evidentiary hearings are not necessary. The Scoping Memo was issued on February 12, 2014.

5. Requirements for a PTC

GO 131-D, Section I, defines an electric "power line" as one designed to operate between 50 and 200 kV. Section III.B of GO 131-D requires utilities to first obtain Commission authorization, in the form of a PTC, before beginning construction of a power line.

Under GO 131-D, Section IX.B.1.f, PTC applications for power lines need not include a detailed analysis of purpose and necessity, a detailed estimate of cost and economic analysis, a detailed schedule, or a detailed description of construction methods beyond that required for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). PTC applications must, however:

1) include a description of the proposed project and related costs, a map, reasons the route was selected, positions of the government agencies having undertaken review of the project, and a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA.) (Section IX.B.1);

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[18] A.12-11-007, Prehearing Conference Reporter's Transcript ~~(Prehearing Conference)~~ (Aug. 29, 2013).

[19] Rules of Practice and Procedure Rule 7.3.

2) show compliance with the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21000, *et seq.*) related to the proposed project, including the requirement to meet various public notice provisions (Section IX.B.2-5); and
3) describe the measures to be taken or proposed by the utility to reduce the potential for exposure to electric and magnetic fields (EMF) generated by the proposed project (Section X).

These requirements are discussed separately below.

6. Environmental Review and EMF Compliance

GO 131-D requires that the Commission, prior to issuing a permit to construct, find that the project complies with CEQA. CEQA requires that the Commission consider the environmental consequences before acting upon or approving the Proposed Project.[20] Under CEQA, the Commission must act as either the lead agency or a responsible agency for project approval. As discussed above, the County of Los Angeles acted as Lead Agency for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project and prepared an EIR. Additional environmental documents followed. The Landfill Extension Project and additional environmental documents did contemplate relocation of the existing 66- kV subtransmission line, the subject of this application. Because the exact location of the relocated subtransmission line was not known at the time the County's 1991 EIR was prepared, the Commission must ensure that its approval of the line relocation meets the requirements under CEQA. Here, the Commission has assumed the role of Lead Agency.[21] The actions and steps taken for

[20] California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3 (CEQA Guidelines), Section 15050(b).

[21] Addendum at § 1.4, "Shift in Lead Agency," citing CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15052 and 15096(e)(4).

environmental review of the Proposed Project, in accordance with GO 131-D and CEQA, are discussed below.

6.1. Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA)

Pursuant to GO 131-D, Section IX.B.1.e, the application must include an Environmental Assessment "or equivalent information on the environmental impact of the project in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and this Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure . . . ." SCE's PEA included a description of the Proposed Project, and an evaluation of the environmental impacts that may result from the construction and operation of the Proposed Project and proposes certain mitigation measures. The PEA concluded that with those mitigations, the Proposed Project will result in a less than significant impact, or no impact, on every resource category for which CEQA requires analysis.

6.2. Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report

The Commission Staff reviewed SCE's PEA and deemed it complete for purposes of reviewing environmental impacts. Energy Division then conducted an extensive and exhaustive review of the existing environmental review documents.[22]

Pursuant to CEQA, for a project with an existing EIR, a lead agency is not required to prepare a subsequent or supplemental EIR unless substantial changes occur or are proposed, or there is new information, which requires major

[22] *See* Addendum § 1.2, "County Review, Landfill Extension Project Changes, and Subsequent Environmental Reviews."

revisions to the EIR.[23] Instead, a lead agency should prepare an addendum to an EIR if: (a) only minor technical changes or additions to the previously certified EIR are required to make the EIR under consideration adequate under CEQA, (b) none of the conditions warranting a subsequent or supplemental EIR has occurred, and (c) changes to the EIR made by the addendum do not raise new issues about the significant effects on the environment.[24]

The Commission Staff must determine and explain that an Addendum, rather than a subsequent or supplemental EIR, is the appropriate means for addressing the environmental impact of the Proposed Project.[25]

A subsequent EIR is required where the lead agency determines one or more of the following conditions apply:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was

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[23] Pub. Res. Code § 21166.

[24] CEQA Guidelines § 15164(a).

[25] *Id.*, at § 15164(e).

> certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
>
> a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
>
> b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
>
> c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
>
> d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

A supplemental EIR is appropriate where any of the conditions requiring the preparation of a subsequent EIR is present and where "[o]nly minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation."

The 66- kV subtransmission line relocation proposed in this application, its components, and its associated construction and operation activities, are not substantial changes that will involve or cause new significant environmental effects not discussed in the previous EIR, nor will the changes cause a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, warranting major revisions to the previous EIR. The subtransmission line relocation was generally discussed and reviewed as part of the underlying Landfill Extension

Project and the County EIR. It was not until the 2012 SCAQMD Subsequent EIR that the any part of the final realignment corridor, as well as its construction and operation activities, was defined or evaluated in detail.

Commission Staff reviewed the existing County EIR and other previous environmental documents in connection with the corridor finally selected for the relocated line. The Landfill Extension Project's EIR and subsequent environmental documents did identify significant and unavoidable impacts in the areas of biological resources, air quality, and greenhouse gas emissions, requiring overriding considerations by the County and other agencies.

However, the Addendum, after careful and thorough analysis, concludes that the 66-kV subtransmission line relocation's contribution to the significant and unavoidable impacts of the Landfill Extension Project would be negligible to those already analyzed by the County and other agencies, would not be substantively different from those already analyzed by the County and other agencies, and would not be substantially more severe than those already analyzed by the County and other agencies.

The Addendum also concludes that the relocation would not allow for implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that an Addendum to the County EIR was appropriately prepared, in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.

The Commission has considered the Addendum with the County EIR and the other previous environmental documents identified in the Addendum. Based on our independent judgment, the Commission concludes that the Proposed Project will not result in any of the conditions that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR, supplemental EIR, or subsequent negative declaration. The

Commission also concludes that, given the comprehensive list of mitigation and other requirements that apply to landfill construction and operation activities, the Proposed Project will not result in one or more significant effects, or in substantially more severe effects, than those discussed in the previous EIR and environmental documents. The Commission also concludes that the Proposed Project would not allow for implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

6.3. Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs)

The Commission has examined EMF impacts in several previous proceedings.[26] We found the scientific evidence presented in those proceedings was uncertain as to the possible health effects of EMFs and we did not find it appropriate to adopt any related numerical standards. Because there is no agreement among scientists that exposure to EMF creates any potential health risk, and because CEQA does not define or adopt any standards to address the potential health risk impacts of possible exposure to EMFs, the Commission does not consider magnetic fields in the context of CEQA and determination of environmental impacts.

However, recognizing that public concern remains, we do require, pursuant to GO 131-D, Section X.A, that all requests for a PTC include a description of the measures taken or proposed by the utility to reduce the potential for exposure to EMFs generated by the Proposed Project. We developed an interim policy that requires utilities, among other things, to identify the no-cost measures undertaken, and the low-cost measures implemented, to reduce the

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[26] *See* ~~Decision (~~D.~~)~~ 06-01-042 and D.93-11-013.

potential EMF impacts. The benchmark established for low-cost measures is four percent of the total budgeted project cost that results in an EMF reduction of at least 15 percent (as measured at the edge of the utility right-of-way).

There are currently no applicable regulations related to EMF levels from power lines. SCE's proposed Field Management Plan states that the Proposed Project is consistent with the Commission's EMF policy and with SCE's EMF Design Guidelines (2006). It evaluates "no-cost and low-cost" magnetic field reduction design options for the Sunshine Canyon project and incorporates an option into the design of the Proposed Project. This design will use subtransmission structure heights that meet or exceed SCE's preferred EMF design criteria. We adopt the proposed Field Management Plan and require SCE to comply with it.

6.4. Public Notice and Review

On November 9, 2012, SCE served its Notice of Application for a Permit to Construct to all parties identified on the service list. The Application for a Permit to Construct was distributed to federal, state and local agencies; property owners within 300 feet of the Proposed Project; and other interested parties. A Public Notice of the Proposed Project also was published in the local newspaper, giving notice of the Application for a Permit to Construct.

As part of this Decision, a 30-day public comment period was opened. After 30 days, this decision was revised and submitted to the Commissioners for vote and certification.

7. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension and the mitigation measures identified therein and incorporated into the Proposed Project, the Commission

finds that the Proposed Project will not have a significant impact on the environment. We have reviewed the application and, after considering all of the above requirements, find it complete and in compliance with GO 131-D.

We conclude that granting this PTC is in the public interest and the application should be approved. Our order today adopts the Addendum and application subject to the conditions therein, and authorizes work on the Proposed Project to begin. Before commencing construction of the Proposed Project, SCE must have in place all required permits, easements, or other legal authority for the project site.

8. ~~30-Day Public Review and Comment Period~~Comments on Proposed Decision

ORA filed a protest to the application and no evidentiary hearings were held. Today's decision grants the relief requested by SCE. The proposed decision of the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) in this matter was mailed to the parties in accordance with Section 311 of the Public Utilities Code and comments were allowed under Rule 14.3 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure. Comments were filed ~~on _____, and~~by SCE on March 13, 2014. No party filed reply comments ~~were filed on _____ by _____~~.

9. Assignment of Proceeding

Michael Picker is the assigned Commissioner and Jeanne M. McKinney is the assigned ALJ in this proceeding.

Findings of Fact

1. SCE's application for a PTC conforms to GO 131-D.
2. The Proposed Project would: (1) remove two existing wood H-frame structures, one existing wood three pole structure, and approximately 4,200 feet

of size 336 ACSR wire; (2) replace one LST and one LWS three pole structure with engineered TSPs; (3) install approximately 14 TSPs, with heights between 70 and 105 feet; and (4) install size 954 ACSR wire on the new subtransmission poles.

3. The Proposed Project will use existing easements and access for construction.

4. After relocation, SCE's easement on which the existing 66 kV subtransmission line is located will no longer be necessary or useful in the performance of SCE's duties to the public.

5. After the relocation, a new easement for the relocated subtransmission line will be necessary and useful in the performance of SCE's duties to the public, including operation and maintenance of the relocated 66 kV subtransmission line.

6. SCE will relinquish the existing easement and acquire a new easement for the relocated 66 kV subtransmission line.

7. California ratepayers will not bear the cost of the Proposed Project.

8. The Proposed Project will allow for the continued development of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill under its permits.

9. Prior environmental review of the landfill included the following documents and EIRs. In 1991, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors certified the Final EIR for the County. In 1993, the County recertified the EIR, which contained several addenda and additional analysis documents. In 1998, the Final Subsequent EIR for the City of Los Angeles was certified. In 2004, an addendum to the County and City EIRs was prepared to ensure that permits and conditions of approval were consistent between the City and County. In 2012, SCAQMD certified a Final Subsequent EIR discussing a landfill-gas-to-energy facility.

10. By implementing the mitigation measures and other requirements that apply to landfill construction and operation activities, the Proposed Project (i) will not result significant effects that were not discussed in the previous EIR and environmental documents, (ii) will not result in substantially more severe effects, and (iii) will not allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

11. The Proposed Project will not result in any of the conditions that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR, supplemental EIR, or subsequent negative declaration.

12. The Addendum was completed in compliance with CEQA and conforms to the requirements of CEQA.

13. The Commission reviewed and considered the mitigation measures in the existing EIR and other environmental review documents, as incorporated and referenced in the Addendum, when deciding to approve the Proposed Project.

14. The Addendum reflects the Commission's independent judgment and analysis.

15. The Proposed Project includes no-cost and low-cost measures (within the meaning of D.93-11-013, and D.06-01-042) to reduce possible exposure to EMF.

16. The Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 8907120 and the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 8907120) should be identified, marked, and received into the record of this proceeding as Reference Exhibits A and B, respectively.

Conclusions of Law

1. SCE represents that it has complied with the notice requirements for PTCs described in GO 131-D, Section XL.

2. Evidentiary hearings are not necessary.

3. The Commission is the Lead Agency for compliance with the provisions of CEQA.

4. The Addendum was completed in compliance with CEQA and conforms to the requirements of CEQA.

5. Under Pub. Resources Code § 21166, the Commission is not required to issue a supplemental or subsequent EIR, or subsequent negative declaration for the Proposed Project.

6. The Addendum, attached to this Decision, should be adopted in its entirety and received into the record of this proceeding.

7. The Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 8907120) should be received in its entirety into the record of this proceeding.

8. Possible exposure to EMF has been reduced by the no-cost and low-cost measures SCE will include in the Proposed Project pursuant to D.93-11-013 and D.06-01-042.

9. It is in the public interest for SCE to relinquish its existing easement in exchange for a new easement for the relocated 66 kV subtransmission line.

10. SCE's application for a PTC should be approved, subject to the mitigation measures.

11. A.12-11-007 should be closed.

12. This order should be effective immediately so that construction of the Proposed Project can begin.

O R D E R

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Southern California Edison Company (SCE) is granted a Permit to Construct (PTC) Electrical Facilities with Voltages Between 50 ~~Kilo Volts~~kiloVolts (kV) and 200 kV as part of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66 ~~Kilo Volt (~~kV~~)~~ Subtransmission Line Relocation Project, including: (1) removing two existing wood H-frame structures, one existing wood three pole structure, and approximately 4,200 feet of 336 aluminum conductor steel reinforced (ACSR) wire; (2) replacing one lattice steel tower, and one light weight steel three-pole structure with engineered tubular steel poles (TSPs); (3) installing approximately 14 TSPs, with heights between 70 and 105 feet; and (4) installing 954 ACSR wire on the new subtransmission poles.

2. The Permit to Construct is granted subject to Southern California Edison Company's compliance with the mitigation measures referenced in the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 89071210), dated August 2013.

3. The Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 89071210), dated August 2013, is adopted pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code §§ 21000 *et seq*.

4. The Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 89071210) and the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine

Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 89071210), dated August 2013, are identified, marked, and received into the record as Exhibits A and B, respectively.

5. Southern California Edison is authorized to relinquish the existing subtransmission line easement in exchange for a new easement consisting of a 50-foot-wide strip of land along the route of the relocated substransmission line to be used for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining the utility infrastructure located therein.

6. The Commission Staff may approve requests by Southern California Energy Company for minor project refinements which meet the fixed criteria described in this paragraph and that may be necessary to complete the project due to final engineering or other reasons. Minor project refinements cannot create a new significant impact or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact, based on the thresholds used in the environmental document. They cannot require new conditions for approval, without which the refinements would result in a new significant impact or a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant impact. They cannot conflict with any mitigation measure or applicable law or policy or trigger an additional permit requirement. Specifically, they must not change mitigation measures. Minor project refinements must be located within the geographic boundary of the study area of the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 8907120) and the Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles (State Clearinghouse No. 8907120). Southern California Edison

Company shall seek any other project refinements by a petition to modify this decision.

7. Evidentiary hearings are not needed.
8. Application 12-11-007 is closed.

This order is effective today.

Dated _____, at San Francisco, California.

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ATTACHMENT

Addendum

to the

Final Environmental Impact Report for the

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project,

County of Los Angeles

(State Clearinghouse No. 8907120)

Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment Relocation

Addendum

to the

Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles

(State Clearinghouse No. 89071210)

August 2013

Lead Agency:

California Public Utilities Commission
Energy Division
Transmission and Environmental Permitting
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

Prepared By:

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1.0 Introduction

This Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project (Landfill Extension Project; County of Los Angeles 1991) concerns the proposed relocation of an approximately 0.8-mile segment of an existing 66-kilovolt (kV) subtransmission line (the Proposed Project) that currently traverses the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (the landfill). The landfill extends into the jurisdictions of unincorporated Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles. The applicant for the Proposed Project is Southern California Edison Company (SCE).

Relocation of the subtransmission line structures, as proposed, would allow for development of the landfill, as permitted, without impairing effectiveness of the underground liner system. Liner installation is required in all landfill areas prior to the placement of waste to avoid groundwater contamination. The Proposed Project, together with a previously analyzed and approved subtransmission line segment, would also serve the approved, onsite Sunshine Gas Producers Renewable Energy Project (SGPREP).

The subtransmission line segment is part of the Chatsworth–MacNeil–Newhall–San Fernando 66-kV Subtransmission Line (66-kV Line). The need to relocate the 66-kV Line segment was identified and impacts generally addressed in several prior environmental impact analysis documents, including the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the County of Los Angeles (County) in 1991 for the Landfill Extension Project. The Proposed Project was most recently described, and specific impacts caused by a portion of the Proposed Project were evaluated, in the 2012 Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the SGPREP. This Addendum to the EIR for the Landfill Extension Project provides additional analysis of the 0.8-mile 66-kV Line segment proposed to be relocated.

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) prepared this Addendum in conformance with Public Resources Code Section 21166 and the Guidelines for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15000, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3 (CEQA Guidelines). CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 states, “The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.” CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 requires preparation of a subsequent EIR if substantial changes to the project analyzed in a previous EIR or new information of substantial importance would result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of the previously identified significant impacts. Also, a subsequent EIR is required if mitigation measures previously identified as infeasible are now feasible or are substantially different from those analyzed in the EIR and could substantially reduce impacts of the project, and the project proponent declines to adopt them.

As shown in the following analysis, the Proposed Project would not result in any of the conditions that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR, supplemental EIR, or subsequent negative declaration (Public Resources Code Section 21166, CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164). The analysis concludes that, with protective project design features and imposition of numerous applicable previously adopted mitigation measures, the impacts of the Proposed Project would be minor, and less than significant. Thus, the refined design of the Landfill Extension Project is properly addressed in an addendum to the Landfill Extension Project EIR. This Addendum provides the evidence and explanation for why a subsequent EIR is not required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(e).

1.1 Background Information

On November 9, 2012, SCE filed a Permit to Construct application (A.12-11-007) with the CPUC to relocate a segment of its 66-kV Line. The 66-kV Line segment would be relocated from where it currently traverses near the center of the landfill (Structures B through E; Figure 1), along the City/County boundary, to the landfill's northern perimeter (Structures 5 through 16).[1]

SCE proposed relocating the 66-kV Line segment at the request of the landfill's owner, Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc. (BFI), a subsidiary of Republic Services, Inc. (Republic). BFI was the applicant for the Landfill Extension Project. In 1991, the County certified an EIR for the Landfill Extension Project. The County's EIR identified the need for SCE's proposed 66-kV Line segment relocation but did not define the relocation alignment. Instead, the EIR stated that the new alignment would be jointly defined by the applicant (BFI) and utility company (SCE), and that once the alignment was determined, if potential impacts were identified, supplemental environmental analysis would be performed for the relocation and the results included in an addendum to the EIR (County of Los Angeles 1989). This Addendum presents the proposed 66-kV Line relocation alignment and results of the supplemental environmental analysis for the relocation as contemplated by the County EIR.

1.2 County Review, Landfill Extension Project Changes, and Subsequent Environmental Reviews

The following sections provide a summary of the Landfill Extension Project as initially evaluated in the County of Los Angeles's EIR (Section 1.2.1, below) and the changes evaluated in the City of Los Angeles Subsequent EIR (Section 1.2.2, below), County EIR and City SEIR addendum (Section 1.2.3, below), and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Subsequent EIR (Section 1.2.4, below) (County of Los Angeles 1991, City of Los Angeles 1998, SCAQMD 2012a). Additionally, these sections summarize the addendums and other documentation prepared for supplemental analysis concerning the Landfill Extension Project. The initial review conducted for the County EIR acknowledged the need to relocate the 66-kV Line segment, and the two subsequent EIRs contemplated this aspect of the Landfill Extension Project.

1.2.1 Final EIR for the Landfill Extension Project (County of Los Angeles)

The landfill opened in 1958 on the City of Los Angeles side of the landfill property and ceased operation in 1991 when the land use variance required for operation expired. In the mid 1980s, while the landfill was still operating within the City, BFI applied to the County for a Conditional Use Permit, and the County began preparation of an EIR (hereinafter referred to as the County EIR) for extension of the landfill into the County (County of Los Angeles 1989). The County Board of Supervisors certified the Final County EIR in 1991.

[1] SCE's Permit to Construct application also included the removal of Structure A and installation of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a (Figure 2), but this work was approved by an Advice Letter filed by SCE at the CPUC (CPUC 2012a) prior to the completion of this Addendum as described in Section 1.2.4.

Sources: A-Mehr 2013, BFI 2011, CPUC 2012a, SCE 2012a

New structures

Existing structure to be replaced

Structures to be removed

Staging area

Existing 66-kV subtransmission alignment

Proposed 66-kV subtransmission alignment

Permitted area limit of landfill liner

Permitted grading limit*

Municipal boundary

N

0 500 1,000

FEET

* Construction of the Proposed Project will not occur outside the landfill's permitted grading limit.

Sunshine Canyon 66-kV Relocation Project

Figure 1

Overview of the Proposed 66-kV Subtransmission Line Relocation

EE-003882-0001-03TTO.a.ai (Lacie Archive 2) | rev. 08/12/2013

The County EIR contemplated that landfilling would eventually return to the City portion of landfill and that City and County operations would eventually be combined into a single landfill. Accordingly, as a condition of approval of the County's 1991 Conditional Use Permit, the Board of Supervisors directed BFI to pursue an application with the City of Los Angeles to allow further landfilling within the City, which would allow for the required amount of landfill space without appreciably expanding the total footprint of separate operations in the City and County (County of Los Angeles 1991, SCAQMD 2011, 2012a). The County EIR was challenged in court, and from 1991 through 1993, several addenda and additional analysis documents were prepared including those to document responses to additional comments received on the EIR. In 1993, the County recertified the EIR as supplemented by these documents (SCAQMD 2012a). Notably, the County's EIR was the first of the documents described in this Addendum to identify the need to relocate the 66-kV Line segment that spans the landfill (County of Los Angeles 1989 [Draft EIR, pp. 16, 21, 59, 244]). However, because the precise alignment of the relocated 66-kV Line segment was unknown, the County EIR did not specifically evaluate its impacts.

1.2.2 Final Subsequent EIR for the Landfill Extension Project (City of Los Angeles)

In 1991, BFI applied to the City of Los Angeles to extend the landfill within the City. Public scoping was completed in 1992, and after modifications to the project were made in 1995, the City circulated a Draft Subsequent EIR (hereinafter referred to as the City SEIR) in 1997. The City SEIR evaluated BFI's proposal for construction and operation of a landfill area within the city limits and an area located on the adjacent, County side of the landfill that would be developed to facilitate operation of a connected and jointly operated County-City landfill (City of Los Angeles 1997). The Final City SEIR was circulated in 1998 and later certified with the necessary City entitlements, to carry out the Landfill Extension Project in 1999. A statement of overriding considerations was adopted for significant and unavoidable impacts on air quality (City of Los Angeles 1997, 1998, 1999b, SCAQMD 2012b). The certified City SEIR and City approval of the Landfill Extension Project were challenged in court, but the City SEIR and City approval were upheld, even after appeal. The City SEIR identified the need to remove the interior towers (Structures B through D; Figure 2) and replace the exterior towers (Structures A and E; Figure 2) for the 66-kV Line segment, and evaluated the associated impacts to electricity service (City of Los Angeles 1998 [Final SEIR, pp. 4-443 – 4-446]).

The City SEIR did not describe or evaluate the precise alignment or associated construction and operations activities required for removing and replacing towers for the 66-kV Line segment, however, as those details had not been sufficiently developed to allow for detailed environmental review.

1.2.3 Addendum to County EIR and City EIR for the Landfill Extension Project (County of Los Angeles) and Joint County and City Operation of Landfill

In 2004, an addendum to County EIR and City SEIR was prepared to ensure consistency between County and City permits and conditions of approval (County of Los Angeles 2004). The County's 2004 addendum incorporated the mitigation measures concerning impacts to utilities, including impacts associated with removing and replacing the 66-kV Line segment structures (County 2004 addendum [pp. 3-86, 3-91]). The County's 2004 addendum concluded that revisions to the County's Conditional Use Permit for the landfill proposed by the applicant, BFI, did not require revisions to the County EIR or City SEIR. Landfill operation within the City side of the landfill reopened in 2005.

Existing 66-kV subtransmission alignment**

Proposed 66-kV subtransmission alignment

Staging area

Permitted area limit of landfill liner

Permitted grading limit

Municipal boundary

N

0 500 1,000

Sunshine Canyon

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In 2006, the County released a Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations and updated the landfill's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary to establish the basis for adopting an updated Conditional Use Permit for landfill operations on the County side of the landfill and joint County-City operations (County of Los Angeles 2006a, 2006b). Overriding considerations were adopted for significant and unavoidable impacts on air quality and biota (biological resources). The updated County Conditional Use Permit was adopted in 2007 along with 83 conditions of approval and an Implementation and Monitoring Program document (County of Los Angeles 2007a, 2007b). Joint County-City operation of the landfill began in 2009 (Republic 2010).

The supplemental 2004, 2006, and 2007 County documentation did not specifically evaluate the precise alignment or associated construction and operations activities required for the 66-kV Line segment's relocation.

1.2.4 Final Subsequent EIR for the Sunshine Gas Producers Renewable Energy Facility at the Landfill (SCAQMD)

Both the County EIR and City SEIR contemplated that a system for generating energy from landfill gas would eventually be constructed at the landfill site and that the SCAQMD would be closely involved with permitting of the landfill-gas-to-energy facility. The specifications and location of the gas-to-energy facility, however, were not defined or evaluated in the County EIR, County addendum, City SEIR, or associated documents. In 2012, the SCAQMD prepared and certified a Final SEIR (hereinafter referred to as the SCAQMD SEIR) for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012a, 2012b). The SGPREP, as approved by the SCAQMD, is planned for construction within the northeast corner of the County side of the landfill.

The SCAQMD SEIR fully analyzed a portion of the proposed 66-kV Line segment to be relocated (Structures 1 through 4 and 4a; Figure 2), because relocation of this portion of the segment would be required for operation of the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2011 [Draft SEIR, pp. 1-8, 2-1, 2-14, 2-18, 4-5, 4-13 – 4-15, 4-28 – 4-33, 4-50 – 4-52]). In addition, the SCAQMD SEIR generally evaluated the impacts of Structures 5 through 16 as part of its analysis of alternatives and cumulative impacts (SCAQMD 2011 [Draft SEIR, pp. 1-18 – 1-25, 5-1 – 5-28, 6-3 – 6-16]). The SCAQMD SEIR's discussion and evaluation of the proposed 66-kV Line segment relocation is further discussed in Section 3.1 of this Addendum.

An Advice Letter from SCE was approved by the CPUC in August 2012 for the construction of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a and removal of Structure A, which will be replaced by Structure 1. The Advice Letter also approved construction of a new 105-foot by 75-foot SCE 66-kV switchyard for the SGPREP within the permitted grading limit of the landfill (CPUC 2012a). At the time of preparation of this Addendum, Phase I construction of the SGPREP and construction of the SCE switchyard and Structures 1 through 4 and 4a had commenced. It is anticipated that the switchyard and structures will be operational by the end of 2013. Completion of the final construction phase for the SGPREP (Phase VI) is anticipated late 2014 or early 2015 (SCAQMD 2012a, SCE 2012a, 2013a, UltraSystems 2013).

1.3 Landfill Extension Project Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Overview

The County EIR, City SEIR, and SCAQMD SEIR each required mitigations measures and conditions of approval for aspects of the Landfill Extension Project. More than a thousand mitigation, condition, and permit requirements were adopted and are now monitored by UltraSystems and other consultants to the agencies with jurisdiction over landfill construction and operations (Lindsay 2012).

The County's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Landfill Extension Project's Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Consideration (County of Los Angeles 2006a); Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary (County of Los Angeles 2006b); Conditional Use Permit (County of Los Angeles 2007a); and Implementation and Monitoring Program (County of Los Angeles 2007b). The City's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Landfill Extension Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (City of Los Angeles 1999a); and General Plan Amendment and Zoning Change (City of Los Angeles 1999b).

The SCAQMD's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations, and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012b). California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and other agency permit requirements are documented in their respective permits and reprinted, in part, in the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Local Enforcement Agency Mitigation Monitoring Database document (SCL-LEA 2013). A discussion of the applicability of the landfill's existing mitigation, condition, and permit requirements to the construction and operation of the Proposed Project is provided in Section 3.2 of this Addendum.

1.4 Shift in Lead Agency

As the California agency responsible for the regulation of investor-owned electric utilities, including SCE, the CPUC is required to ensure that all new or upgraded electric power line facilities designed for immediate or eventual operation at any voltage between 50 kV and 200 kV are constructed in compliance with CPUC General Order No. 131-D, CPUC General Order No. 95, and other standards and requirements. The CPUC has determined that construction and operation of the Proposed Project is subject to CPUC jurisdiction.

In compliance with General Order No. 131-D, the CPUC has prepared this Addendum to the Final County EIR for the Landfill Extension Project. The CPUC has assumed the role of Lead Agency for the Landfill Extension Project as it is the next public agency required to grant a discretionary approval for a component of the Landfill Extension Project after it was approved by the prior lead agencies (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15052 and 15096(e)(4)).

1.5 Incorporation by Reference

This Addendum incorporates by reference, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, the relevant discussions concerning the Proposed Project from the County's EIR and addendum, City's SEIR, and SCAQMD's SEIR. The discussion concerning the Proposed Project's impacts in Section 4 of this Addendum summarizes information from each of these prior environmental review documents and provides citations to the source documents. Additional information about the County and City mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that would be applicable to the Proposed Project is provided in Section 3.2 of this Addendum and in Attachment A.

This Addendum also incorporates by reference the discussion of impacts on aesthetic resources, air quality, fire risk, biological resources, cultural resources, and transportation and traffic and from greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction of the 66-kV Line across the landfill and the traffic impact study prepared for the Aliso Canyon Gas Turbine Replacement Project, hereinafter referred to as the Aliso Canyon Project (CPUC 2012b, 2012c). As part of the Aliso Canyon Project, the 66-kV Newhall–Chatsworth section of the 66-kV Line that crosses the landfill would be replaced to ensure sufficient power can be provided to new electric-driven compressors proposed for installation at the Aliso Canyon Natural Gas Storage Field. The new 66-kV Newhall–Chatsworth section addressed in the Aliso

Canyon Project EIR would include the smaller 0.8-mile-long 66-kV Line segment to be relocated as described in this Addendum.

Neither the alignment for the relocated 66-kV Line segment proposed in this Addendum nor any other specific alignment was defined as part of the Aliso Canyon Project EIR. Instead, it was assumed that, if the 66-kV Line segment was not relocated as part of a project separate from the Aliso Canyon Project, the 66-kV Line segment would be replaced for the Aliso Canyon Project and follow the existing alignment across the landfill (CPUC 2012c). The Aliso Canyon Project EIR and associated documents are available online at http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/ene/aliso_canyon/aliso_canyon_home.html.

2.0 Description of the Proposed 66-kV Line Segment Relocation

2.1 Purpose

As contemplated in the County's EIR and the subsequent environmental review documents and approved conditions for the Landfill Extension Project, the 66-kV Line segment's existing structures are located in areas permitted for landfilling that, if not relocated, would preclude landfill development in accordance with approved facility permits and create a weakness in the landfill's *liner system*—a contiguous protective layer of low-permeability soil, flexible synthetic membrane, and leachate collection and control systems required by the RWQCB, on which waste is received and placed, to protect groundwater from contamination. The landfill liner is installed in an ongoing basis prior to the placement of waste in all areas permitted for waste disposal by Los Angeles County Conditional Use Permit 00-194-(5), City of Los Angeles Amended Zone Change Ordinance No. CPC 98-0184 (ZC/GPA)(MPR), and California Integrated Waste Management Board Solid Waste Facilities Permit 19-AA-2000 (CIWMB 2008). Thus, the purpose of the Proposed Project is to relocate the 66-kV Line segment to allow for development of the landfill in accordance with approved permits without compromising the effectiveness of the landfill's liner system in preventing groundwater contamination.

2.2 Location, Overview, and Schedule

The landfill is located at 14747 San Fernando Road in Sylmar, California. Interstate 5 (I-5) runs along the eastern border of the landfill (Figure 1). The surrounding areas to the north and west are undeveloped. Residential neighborhoods are located approximately 1,500 feet south of the southernmost boundary of the landfill within the Sylmar and Granada Hills communities of the City of Los Angeles. SCE's existing 66-kV Line crosses near the center of the landfill along the border between unincorporated Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles.

The Proposed Project would include Structures 5 through 16 (Figure 1). Existing 66-kV Structures B, C, D, and E (depicted in Figure 1) would be removed as part of the Proposed Project. Two of the four 66-kV structures to be removed (Structures D and E) are located within the City of Los Angeles, and one of the proposed 66-kV structures (Structure 16) would be installed at the site of Structure E within the City of Los Angeles. The other structures to be installed or removed are located within unincorporated Los Angeles County. It should also be noted that existing 66-kV Structure A would be removed and 66-kV Structures 1 through 4 and 4a (Figure 2) would be installed as approved by an Advice Letter filed by SCE (CPUC 2012a); because the removal and installation of these structures has already been

approved after previous CEQA review for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012a), they are not part of the Proposed Project evaluated in this Addendum.[2]

Construction activities (e.g., bulldozer, crane, and helicopter use) would be scheduled during daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (Monday through Saturday) within the landfill's permitted hours of operation. Construction activities that may occur during nighttime periods to avoid periods of high electrical use are evaluated in Section 4.5, "Noise," of this Addendum. Nighttime construction would not include the use of helicopters. The applicant anticipates that construction of the proposed 66-kV subtransmission line relocation would take 4 to 6 months and that the relocated 66-kV Line segment would be operational by summer 2014 assuming that construction commences in January 2014 (SCE 2012a).

2.3 Structures, Equipment, Disturbance Areas, and Easements

The existing 66-kV Line segment is approximately 0.8-miles long (Structures A through E). After relocation, the proposed 66-kV Line segment (Structures 5 through 16) would be approximately 1.2-miles long.[3] The 12 structures to be installed would be tubular steel poles (TSPs) that are 75-feet to 100-feet tall (up to 100-feet above ground surface). The four structures to be removed are composed of wood poles, lightweight steel poles, or lattice steel and extend 50-feet to 84-feet above ground surface. The Proposed Project would not include the installation of telecommunications lines or equipment; however, overhead optical ground wire would be installed as part of the Aliso Canyon Project. Conductor size requirements (e.g., size 336 versus size 954 aluminum steel-reinforced conductor) and overhead optical ground wire required for the Aliso Canyon Project are further discussed in SCE's response to comments from the CPUC's Division of Ratepayer Advocates (SCE 2012b). Refer to Section 1.5 of this Addendum for a description of the Aliso Canyon Project.

Construction activities for the Proposed Project would occur entirely within the permitted grading limit of the landfill with the following exception. Offsite equipment and materials staging would occur at one of the following, existing SCE facilities and at Whiteman Airport (helicopter staging, see also Attachment B):

- Northern Trans/Sub Regional Office / Pardee Substation in Santa Clarita, California; or
- Valencia Service Center in Valencia, California.

A small, Hughes 500 E helicopter or similar would be used for *wire stringing*—the installation of conductor on the proposed structures. Helicopter landings would only occur within the permitted grading limit of the landfill, at one of the landfill's existing helicopter pads, or at Whiteman Airport, which is located approximately 7.5 miles southeast of the landfill in the Pacoima district of the City of Los Angeles. The same operations and maintenance activities, including emergency repair (if necessary), would be required for the relocated 66-kV Line segment as for the entire 66-kV subtransmission line.

For construction and operation of the Proposed Project, SCE would use existing access roads constructed by Republic for landfill operations. All access roads that may be constructed specifically for the existing 66-kV structures (B through E) and proposed 66-kV structures (5 through 16) as part of the Proposed Project would only be located within the permitted grading limit of the landfill.

[2] Structure A is expected to be removed after the Proposed Project evaluated by this Addendum is constructed because Structures 1 through 4 and 4a and the proposed Structures 5 through 16 must all be operational prior to connecting the new structures to the existing 66-kV Line.

[3] With Structures 1 through 4 and 4a included, which will be installed as part of the approved SGPREP (described in Section 3.1 of this Addendum), the relocated line segment would be approximately 1.6-miles long.

Temporary disturbance areas, including disturbance for the removal of existing structures, would require up to 150 feet on each side of the existing and proposed 66-kV Line segment centerlines. Equipment and materials staging areas within the permitted grading limit of the landfill are shown on Figure 1. The entirety of each of these staging areas is currently graded and disturbed due to landfill operations (E & E 2013).

2.3.1 Subtransmission Line Easement

SCE's current 66-kV Line segment easement allows for construction and operation within a 50-foot-wide strip of land along the 66-kV alignment across the landfill. SCE would obtain a new easement from Republic for a 50-foot-wide strip of land along the alignment of the proposed 66-kV Line segment. The new 66-kV Line segment easement to be granted to SCE by Republic prior to start of construction would describe the strip of land accessible to SCE and define operations parameters (e.g., right to control brush) that would allow SCE to maintain the utility infrastructure installed within the easement.

2.4 Required Approvals and Permitting

2.4.1 California Public Utilities Commission

SCE has applied to the CPUC for a Permit to Construct the Proposed Project as described in Section 1.1 of this Addendum. The CPUC's Administrative Law Judge will review this Addendum, which was prepared to evaluate SCE's Permit to Construct application pursuant to CEQA, and include the Addendum in a Draft Proposed Decision for consideration by the CPUC commissioners prior to the CPUC's vote on the Permit to Construct application and adoption of the Addendum. Draft Proposed Decisions are typically released for a 30-day public comment period, subsequent to which a revised Proposed Decision is prepared and submitted to the commissioners for vote and certification.

2.4.2 Other Permitting

Construction activities for the Proposed Project would be covered under Republic's Industrial General Permit when Republic updates the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and site map for the landfill to account for the 66-kV structures that would be removed and installed. In doing so, Republic would also assume responsibility pursuant to the landfill's Industrial General Permit for compliance with the permit during construction of the proposed subtransmission line relocation. In lieu of coverage under Republic's Industrial General Permit, SCE may apply separately for a construction stormwater permit pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting process (Yang 2012).

Regardless of how permit coverage is obtained, the permit applicant would create an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and employ best management practices (BMPs) to address stormwater runoff including water quality control measures (boundary protection), spill reporting, and concrete waste management, as applicable to the proposed subtransmission line relocation. The Industrial General Permit requirements would ensure that a site-specific SWPPP and monitoring plan are implemented that also apply to the proposed subtransmission line relocation. In the SWPPP, sources of pollutants are identified and BMPs (e.g., the use of fiber rolls, silt fencing constructed of synthetic filter fabric, and vegetated buffers to trap sediment and remove pollutants from runoff) to manage the sources are defined to reduce storm water pollution.

SCE also anticipates that a California Department of Transportation permit would be required for the transport for oversized loads (e.g., for 66-kV structure delivery). Additionally, all activities of the Proposed Project would need to comply with the conditions of permits issued for the landfill by CDFW, SCAQMD, USACE, and RWQCB permits to the extent applicable (see Section 3.2 and Attachment A).

3.0 Prior Description of the 66-kV Line Segment Relocation and Changes to the Landfill Extension Project

This section identifies which aspects of the Proposed Project were already reviewed pursuant to CEQA either in the County EIR or in the subsequent CEQA documents prepared for the Landfill Extension Project including the SCAQMD SEIR for the SGPREP. It then discusses applicability of the extensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements for construction and operation of the landfill to construction and operation of the Proposed Project. It concludes with an overview of the changes to the Landfill Extension Project required to make the Final County EIR adequate for the Proposed Project.

3.1 Prior Description and Evaluation of the 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment Relocation

As noted in Section 1.2, above, relocation of SCE's 66-kV Line segment was originally contemplated in the County EIR. It was also contemplated in the City SEIR and SCAQMD SEIR. The County EIR stated that although the relocation alignment was not identified, the relocated line was expected to remain on the landfill property and was not expected to create a significant impact (County of Los Angeles 1989). The County EIR anticipated that if new access roads would be required to service the relocated line, potential effects on native vegetation could occur depending on the ultimate location of the relocated line and access roads. SCE, however, proposes only to disturb areas within the existing permitted grading limit of the landfill during construction and operation of the relocated 66-kV subtransmission line (SCE 2012a).

The County EIR and City SEIR assumed that the relocated SCE 66-kV subtransmission line could traverse the center of the landfill. The County EIR stated that the subtransmission line end points on either side of the landfill would be maintained (County of Los Angeles 1989). Although initial discussion between SCE and BFI indicated that spanning the landfill with the installation of two larger 66-kV structures may be feasible (City of Los Angeles 1997), it was later determined by SCE that the conductor clearance requirements of CPUC General Order 95, Rules For Overhead Electric Line Construction, may not be met, and that larger 66-kV structures may need to be installed outside the permitted grading limit of the landfill. BFI/Republic noted that it would not be feasible to install structures within the landfill liner without reducing the effectiveness of the liner. Therefore, while SCE proposes to maintain the existing end points of the subtransmission line, it does not propose to span the width of the landfill (SCE 2012a). The CPUC contacted the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles planning departments to verify these findings from research of the available 1989 through 2013 Landfill Extension Project documentation (CPUC 2012d, 2013b).

The SCAQMD SEIR presented and evaluated the design of several poles that would be required to connect the 66-kV Line segment to be relocated to the larger 66-kV Line (Structures 1 through 4 and 4a; Figure 2). These structures would be required for operation of the SGPREP. The SCAQMD SEIR, however, evaluated Structures 5 through 16 as part of its analysis of cumulative impacts and of alternatives. Construction of the entire 66-kV relocation as part of the SGPREP (Structures 1 through 16) was evaluated as Alternative 4 within the SGPREP SEIR. Significant impacts that would occur during SGPREP operation were determined to be the same under SGPREP Alternative 4 and the proposed SGPREP, but SGPREP Alternative 4 would reduce construction air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG)

impacts because Structures 1 through 16 would not be constructed as part of the SGPREP. The following features of the Proposed Project were evaluated in the SCAQMD SEIR:

- The complete length and location of the proposed 66-kV Line segment after relocation (including Structures 1 through 16);
- Helicopter use for wire stringing; and
- Other vehicle and equipment required for 66-kV Line segment construction (SCAQMD 2012a).

The SCAQMD SEIR analyzed the 66-kV Line segment relocation's contributions to cumulative impacts on air quality, from GHG emissions, and from noise. The SCAQMD SEIR determined that the SGPREP, along with the Proposed Project and other projects within the evaluated cumulative scenario would result in significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts on air quality and from GHG emissions. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was included as an attachment to the certified Final SCAQMD SEIR (SCAQMD 2012b). The CPUC contacted SCAQMD staff to verify these findings from research of the 2012 SCAQMD SEIR and associated documents (CPUC 2012e).

3.2 Imposition of Applicable Landfill Extension Project Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements

All activities that occur at the landfill, including those for the Proposed Project, will comply with all applicable approved (1) County and City mitigation, condition, and permit requirements as listed in the County's 2006a, 2006b, 2007a, and 2007b documents and City's 1999a and 1999b documents; and (2) mitigation, condition, and permit requirements imposed by other agencies with jurisdiction over landfill activities (e.g., CDFW, SCAQMD, USACE, and RWQCB).

For the purposes of this Addendum, a list of those approved mitigation, condition, and permit requirements identified by the CPUC as most applicable to the Proposed Project is provided in Attachment A. Attachment A also lists examples of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that clearly only apply to the main Landfill Extension Project, and would not apply to the Proposed Project. Because the CPUC has not identified a need for any new or modified mitigation measures or conditions, no program for monitoring or reporting has been created or modified (CEQA Guidelines Section 15097).

3.3 Changes to the Landfill Extension Project Not Reviewed in the Prior CEQA Documents

Until the 2012 SCAQMD SEIR, neither the alignment of the proposed 66-kV Line segment nor construction and operation activities for the Proposed Project had been defined or evaluated in detail. Previous CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project stated only that relocation of the 66-kV Line segment would be required (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 1989). The description of Proposed Project components and associated construction and operation activities in the SCAQMD SEIR was substantially similar to the description of these components and activities presented by SCE in its 2012 application to the CPUC (SCE 2012a). Given that construction and operation of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a was already analyzed pursuant to CEQA for the SGPREP and approved by the CPUC (SCAQMD 2012a, CPUC 2012a), Section 4 of this Addendum only addresses construction and operation of proposed Structures 5 through 16.

Additional information about the 66-kV relocation relevant to transportation and traffic; aesthetics; and noise was provided to the CPUC in 2012, and a cultural resources survey for the Proposed Project was completed in 2013. This information is evaluated in the following section. Additional analysis regarding

Sunshine Canyon Landfill 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment Relocation

Addendum

to the

Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project, County of Los Angeles

(State Clearinghouse No. 89071210)

August 2013

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1.0 Introduction

This Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project (Landfill Extension Project; County of Los Angeles 1991) concerns the proposed relocation of an approximately 0.8-mile segment of an existing 66-kilovolt (kV) subtransmission line (the Proposed Project) that currently traverses the Sunshine Canyon Landfill (the landfill). The landfill extends into the jurisdictions of unincorporated Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles. The applicant for the Proposed Project is Southern California Edison Company (SCE).

Relocation of the subtransmission line structures, as proposed, would allow for development of the landfill, as permitted, without impairing effectiveness of the underground liner system. Liner installation is required in all landfill areas prior to the placement of waste to avoid groundwater contamination. The Proposed Project, together with a previously analyzed and approved subtransmission line segment, would also serve the approved, onsite Sunshine Gas Producers Renewable Energy Project (SGPREP).

The subtransmission line segment is part of the Chatsworth–MacNeil–Newhall–San Fernando 66-kV Subtransmission Line (66-kV Line). The need to relocate the 66-kV Line segment was identified and impacts generally addressed in several prior environmental impact analysis documents, including the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the County of Los Angeles (County) in 1991 for the Landfill Extension Project. The Proposed Project was most recently described, and specific impacts caused by a portion of the Proposed Project were evaluated, in the 2012 Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the SGPREP. This Addendum to the EIR for the Landfill Extension Project provides additional analysis of the 0.8-mile 66-kV Line segment proposed to be relocated.

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) prepared this Addendum in conformance with Public Resources Code Section 21166 and the Guidelines for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15000, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3 (CEQA Guidelines). CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 states, “The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.” CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 requires preparation of a subsequent EIR if substantial changes to the project analyzed in a previous EIR or new information of substantial importance would result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of the previously identified significant impacts. Also, a subsequent EIR is required if mitigation measures previously identified as infeasible are now feasible or are substantially different from those analyzed in the EIR and could substantially reduce impacts of the project, and the project proponent declines to adopt them.

As shown in the following analysis, the Proposed Project would not result in any of the conditions that would require preparation of a subsequent EIR, supplemental EIR, or subsequent negative declaration (Public Resources Code Section 21166, CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164). The analysis concludes that, with protective project design features and imposition of numerous applicable previously adopted mitigation measures, the impacts of the Proposed Project would be minor, and less than significant. Thus, the refined design of the Landfill Extension Project is properly addressed in an addendum to the Landfill Extension Project EIR. This Addendum provides the evidence and explanation for why a subsequent EIR is not required pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(e).

1.1 Background Information

On November 9, 2012, SCE filed a Permit to Construct application (A.12-11-007) with the CPUC to relocate a segment of its 66-kV Line. The 66-kV Line segment would be relocated from where it currently traverses near the center of the landfill (Structures B through E; Figure 1), along the City/County boundary, to the landfill's northern perimeter (Structures 5 through 16).[1]

SCE proposed relocating the 66-kV Line segment at the request of the landfill's owner, Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc. (BFI), a subsidiary of Republic Services, Inc. (Republic). BFI was the applicant for the Landfill Extension Project. In 1991, the County certified an EIR for the Landfill Extension Project. The County's EIR identified the need for SCE's proposed 66-kV Line segment relocation but did not define the relocation alignment. Instead, the EIR stated that the new alignment would be jointly defined by the applicant (BFI) and utility company (SCE), and that once the alignment was determined, if potential impacts were identified, supplemental environmental analysis would be performed for the relocation and the results included in an addendum to the EIR (County of Los Angeles 1989). This Addendum presents the proposed 66-kV Line relocation alignment and results of the supplemental environmental analysis for the relocation as contemplated by the County EIR.

1.2 County Review, Landfill Extension Project Changes, and Subsequent Environmental Reviews

The following sections provide a summary of the Landfill Extension Project as initially evaluated in the County of Los Angeles's EIR (Section 1.2.1, below) and the changes evaluated in the City of Los Angeles Subsequent EIR (Section 1.2.2, below), County EIR and City SEIR addendum (Section 1.2.3, below), and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Subsequent EIR (Section 1.2.4, below) (County of Los Angeles 1991, City of Los Angeles 1998, SCAQMD 2012a). Additionally, these sections summarize the addendums and other documentation prepared for supplemental analysis concerning the Landfill Extension Project. The initial review conducted for the County EIR acknowledged the need to relocate the 66-kV Line segment, and the two subsequent EIRs contemplated this aspect of the Landfill Extension Project.

1.2.1 Final EIR for the Landfill Extension Project (County of Los Angeles)

The landfill opened in 1958 on the City of Los Angeles side of the landfill property and ceased operation in 1991 when the land use variance required for operation expired. In the mid 1980s, while the landfill was still operating within the City, BFI applied to the County for a Conditional Use Permit, and the County began preparation of an EIR (hereinafter referred to as the County EIR) for extension of the landfill into the County (County of Los Angeles 1989). The County Board of Supervisors certified the Final County EIR in 1991.

[1] SCE's Permit to Construct application also included the removal of Structure A and installation of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a (Figure 2), but this work was approved by an Advice Letter filed by SCE at the CPUC (CPUC 2012a) prior to the completion of this Addendum as described in Section 1.2.4.

Sources: A-Mehr 2013, BFI 2011, CPUC 2012a, SCE 2012a

New structures

Existing structure to be replaced

Structures to be removed

Staging area

Existing 66-kV subtransmission alignment

Proposed 66-kV subtransmission alignment

Permitted area limit of landfill liner

Permitted grading limit*

Municipal boundary

N

0 500 1,000

FEET

* Construction of the Proposed Project will not occur outside the landfill's permitted grading limit.

Sunshine Canyon 66-kV Relocation Project

Figure 1

Overview of the Proposed 66-kV Subtransmission Line Relocation

EE-003882-0001-03TTO.a.ai (Lacie Archive 2) | rev. 08/12/2013

The County EIR contemplated that landfilling would eventually return to the City portion of landfill and that City and County operations would eventually be combined into a single landfill. Accordingly, as a condition of approval of the County's 1991 Conditional Use Permit, the Board of Supervisors directed BFI to pursue an application with the City of Los Angeles to allow further landfilling within the City, which would allow for the required amount of landfill space without appreciably expanding the total footprint of separate operations in the City and County (County of Los Angeles 1991, SCAQMD 2011, 2012a). The County EIR was challenged in court, and from 1991 through 1993, several addenda and additional analysis documents were prepared including those to document responses to additional comments received on the EIR. In 1993, the County recertified the EIR as supplemented by these documents (SCAQMD 2012a). Notably, the County's EIR was the first of the documents described in this Addendum to identify the need to relocate the 66-kV Line segment that spans the landfill (County of Los Angeles 1989 [Draft EIR, pp. 16, 21, 59, 244]). However, because the precise alignment of the relocated 66-kV Line segment was unknown, the County EIR did not specifically evaluate its impacts.

1.2.2 Final Subsequent EIR for the Landfill Extension Project (City of Los Angeles)

In 1991, BFI applied to the City of Los Angeles to extend the landfill within the City. Public scoping was completed in 1992, and after modifications to the project were made in 1995, the City circulated a Draft Subsequent EIR (hereinafter referred to as the City SEIR) in 1997. The City SEIR evaluated BFI's proposal for construction and operation of a landfill area within the city limits and an area located on the adjacent, County side of the landfill that would be developed to facilitate operation of a connected and jointly operated County-City landfill (City of Los Angeles 1997). The Final City SEIR was circulated in 1998 and later certified with the necessary City entitlements, to carry out the Landfill Extension Project in 1999. A statement of overriding considerations was adopted for significant and unavoidable impacts on air quality (City of Los Angeles 1997, 1998, 1999b, SCAQMD 2012b). The certified City SEIR and City approval of the Landfill Extension Project were challenged in court, but the City SEIR and City approval were upheld, even after appeal. The City SEIR identified the need to remove the interior towers (Structures B through D; Figure 2) and replace the exterior towers (Structures A and E; Figure 2) for the 66-kV Line segment, and evaluated the associated impacts to electricity service (City of Los Angeles 1998 [Final SEIR, pp. 4-443 – 4-446]).

The City SEIR did not describe or evaluate the precise alignment or associated construction and operations activities required for removing and replacing towers for the 66-kV Line segment, however, as those details had not been sufficiently developed to allow for detailed environmental review.

1.2.3 Addendum to County EIR and City EIR for the Landfill Extension Project (County of Los Angeles) and Joint County and City Operation of Landfill

In 2004, an addendum to County EIR and City SEIR was prepared to ensure consistency between County and City permits and conditions of approval (County of Los Angeles 2004). The County's 2004 addendum incorporated the mitigation measures concerning impacts to utilities, including impacts associated with removing and replacing the 66-kV Line segment structures (County 2004 addendum [pp. 3-86, 3-91]). The County's 2004 addendum concluded that revisions to the County's Conditional Use Permit for the landfill proposed by the applicant, BFI, did not require revisions to the County EIR or City SEIR. Landfill operation within the City side of the landfill reopened in 2005.

Existing 66-kV subtransmission alignment**

Proposed 66-kV subtransmission alignment

Staging area

Permitted area limit of landfill liner

Permitted grading limit

Municipal boundary

N

0 500 1,000

Sunshine Canyon

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In 2006, the County released a Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations and updated the landfill's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary to establish the basis for adopting an updated Conditional Use Permit for landfill operations on the County side of the landfill and joint County-City operations (County of Los Angeles 2006a, 2006b). Overriding considerations were adopted for significant and unavoidable impacts on air quality and biota (biological resources). The updated County Conditional Use Permit was adopted in 2007 along with 83 conditions of approval and an Implementation and Monitoring Program document (County of Los Angeles 2007a, 2007b). Joint County-City operation of the landfill began in 2009 (Republic 2010).

The supplemental 2004, 2006, and 2007 County documentation did not specifically evaluate the precise alignment or associated construction and operations activities required for the 66-kV Line segment's relocation.

1.2.4 Final Subsequent EIR for the Sunshine Gas Producers Renewable Energy Facility at the Landfill (SCAQMD)

Both the County EIR and City SEIR contemplated that a system for generating energy from landfill gas would eventually be constructed at the landfill site and that the SCAQMD would be closely involved with permitting of the landfill-gas-to-energy facility. The specifications and location of the gas-to-energy facility, however, were not defined or evaluated in the County EIR, County addendum, City SEIR, or associated documents. In 2012, the SCAQMD prepared and certified a Final SEIR (hereinafter referred to as the SCAQMD SEIR) for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012a, 2012b). The SGPREP, as approved by the SCAQMD, is planned for construction within the northeast corner of the County side of the landfill.

The SCAQMD SEIR fully analyzed a portion of the proposed 66-kV Line segment to be relocated (Structures 1 through 4 and 4a; Figure 2), because relocation of this portion of the segment would be required for operation of the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2011 [Draft SEIR, pp. 1-8, 2-1, 2-14, 2-18, 4-5, 4-13 – 4-15, 4-28 – 4-33, 4-50 – 4-52]). In addition, the SCAQMD SEIR generally evaluated the impacts of Structures 5 through 16 as part of its analysis of alternatives and cumulative impacts (SCAQMD 2011 [Draft SEIR, pp. 1-18 – 1-25, 5-1 – 5-28, 6-3 – 6-16]). The SCAQMD SEIR's discussion and evaluation of the proposed 66-kV Line segment relocation is further discussed in Section 3.1 of this Addendum.

An Advice Letter from SCE was approved by the CPUC in August 2012 for the construction of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a and removal of Structure A, which will be replaced by Structure 1. The Advice Letter also approved construction of a new 105-foot by 75-foot SCE 66-kV switchyard for the SGPREP within the permitted grading limit of the landfill (CPUC 2012a). At the time of preparation of this Addendum, Phase I construction of the SGPREP and construction of the SCE switchyard and Structures 1 through 4 and 4a had commenced. It is anticipated that the switchyard and structures will be operational by the end of 2013. Completion of the final construction phase for the SGPREP (Phase VI) is anticipated late 2014 or early 2015 (SCAQMD 2012a, SCE 2012a, 2013a, UltraSystems 2013).

1.3 Landfill Extension Project Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Overview

The County EIR, City SEIR, and SCAQMD SEIR each required mitigations measures and conditions of approval for aspects of the Landfill Extension Project. More than a thousand mitigation, condition, and permit requirements were adopted and are now monitored by UltraSystems and other consultants to the agencies with jurisdiction over landfill construction and operations (Lindsay 2012).

The County's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Landfill Extension Project's Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Consideration (County of Los Angeles 2006a); Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary (County of Los Angeles 2006b); Conditional Use Permit (County of Los Angeles 2007a); and Implementation and Monitoring Program (County of Los Angeles 2007b). The City's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Landfill Extension Project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (City of Los Angeles 1999a); and General Plan Amendment and Zoning Change (City of Los Angeles 1999b).

The SCAQMD's adopted measures and conditions are documented in the Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations, and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012b). California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and other agency permit requirements are documented in their respective permits and reprinted, in part, in the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Local Enforcement Agency Mitigation Monitoring Database document (SCL-LEA 2013). A discussion of the applicability of the landfill's existing mitigation, condition, and permit requirements to the construction and operation of the Proposed Project is provided in Section 3.2 of this Addendum.

1.4 Shift in Lead Agency

As the California agency responsible for the regulation of investor-owned electric utilities, including SCE, the CPUC is required to ensure that all new or upgraded electric power line facilities designed for immediate or eventual operation at any voltage between 50 kV and 200 kV are constructed in compliance with CPUC General Order No. 131-D, CPUC General Order No. 95, and other standards and requirements. The CPUC has determined that construction and operation of the Proposed Project is subject to CPUC jurisdiction.

In compliance with General Order No. 131-D, the CPUC has prepared this Addendum to the Final County EIR for the Landfill Extension Project. The CPUC has assumed the role of Lead Agency for the Landfill Extension Project as it is the next public agency required to grant a discretionary approval for a component of the Landfill Extension Project after it was approved by the prior lead agencies (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15052 and 15096(e)(4)).

1.5 Incorporation by Reference

This Addendum incorporates by reference, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, the relevant discussions concerning the Proposed Project from the County's EIR and addendum, City's SEIR, and SCAQMD's SEIR. The discussion concerning the Proposed Project's impacts in Section 4 of this Addendum summarizes information from each of these prior environmental review documents and provides citations to the source documents. Additional information about the County and City mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that would be applicable to the Proposed Project is provided in Section 3.2 of this Addendum and in Attachment A.

This Addendum also incorporates by reference the discussion of impacts on aesthetic resources, air quality, fire risk, biological resources, cultural resources, and transportation and traffic and from greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction of the 66-kV Line across the landfill and the traffic impact study prepared for the Aliso Canyon Gas Turbine Replacement Project, hereinafter referred to as the Aliso Canyon Project (CPUC 2012b, 2012c). As part of the Aliso Canyon Project, the 66-kV Newhall–Chatsworth section of the 66-kV Line that crosses the landfill would be replaced to ensure sufficient power can be provided to new electric-driven compressors proposed for installation at the Aliso Canyon Natural Gas Storage Field. The new 66-kV Newhall–Chatsworth section addressed in the Aliso

Canyon Project EIR would include the smaller 0.8-mile-long 66-kV Line segment to be relocated as described in this Addendum.

Neither the alignment for the relocated 66-kV Line segment proposed in this Addendum nor any other specific alignment was defined as part of the Aliso Canyon Project EIR. Instead, it was assumed that, if the 66-kV Line segment was not relocated as part of a project separate from the Aliso Canyon Project, the 66-kV Line segment would be replaced for the Aliso Canyon Project and follow the existing alignment across the landfill (CPUC 2012c). The Aliso Canyon Project EIR and associated documents are available online at http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/ene/aliso_canyon/aliso_canyon_home.html.

2.0 Description of the Proposed 66-kV Line Segment Relocation

2.1 Purpose

As contemplated in the County's EIR and the subsequent environmental review documents and approved conditions for the Landfill Extension Project, the 66-kV Line segment's existing structures are located in areas permitted for landfilling that, if not relocated, would preclude landfill development in accordance with approved facility permits and create a weakness in the landfill's *liner system*—a contiguous protective layer of low-permeability soil, flexible synthetic membrane, and leachate collection and control systems required by the RWQCB, on which waste is received and placed, to protect groundwater from contamination. The landfill liner is installed in an ongoing basis prior to the placement of waste in all areas permitted for waste disposal by Los Angeles County Conditional Use Permit 00-194-(5), City of Los Angeles Amended Zone Change Ordinance No. CPC 98-0184 (ZC/GPA)(MPR), and California Integrated Waste Management Board Solid Waste Facilities Permit 19-AA-2000 (CIWMB 2008). Thus, the purpose of the Proposed Project is to relocate the 66-kV Line segment to allow for development of the landfill in accordance with approved permits without compromising the effectiveness of the landfill's liner system in preventing groundwater contamination.

2.2 Location, Overview, and Schedule

The landfill is located at 14747 San Fernando Road in Sylmar, California. Interstate 5 (I-5) runs along the eastern border of the landfill (Figure 1). The surrounding areas to the north and west are undeveloped. Residential neighborhoods are located approximately 1,500 feet south of the southernmost boundary of the landfill within the Sylmar and Granada Hills communities of the City of Los Angeles. SCE's existing 66-kV Line crosses near the center of the landfill along the border between unincorporated Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles.

The Proposed Project would include Structures 5 through 16 (Figure 1). Existing 66-kV Structures B, C, D, and E (depicted in Figure 1) would be removed as part of the Proposed Project. Two of the four 66-kV structures to be removed (Structures D and E) are located within the City of Los Angeles, and one of the proposed 66-kV structures (Structure 16) would be installed at the site of Structure E within the City of Los Angeles. The other structures to be installed or removed are located within unincorporated Los Angeles County. It should also be noted that existing 66-kV Structure A would be removed and 66-kV Structures 1 through 4 and 4a (Figure 2) would be installed as approved by an Advice Letter filed by SCE (CPUC 2012a); because the removal and installation of these structures has already been

approved after previous CEQA review for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012a), they are not part of the Proposed Project evaluated in this Addendum.[2]

Construction activities (e.g., bulldozer, crane, and helicopter use) would be scheduled during daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (Monday through Saturday) within the landfill's permitted hours of operation. Construction activities that may occur during nighttime periods to avoid periods of high electrical use are evaluated in Section 4.5, "Noise," of this Addendum. Nighttime construction would not include the use of helicopters. The applicant anticipates that construction of the proposed 66-kV subtransmission line relocation would take 4 to 6 months and that the relocated 66-kV Line segment would be operational by summer 2014 assuming that construction commences in January 2014 (SCE 2012a).

2.3 Structures, Equipment, Disturbance Areas, and Easements

The existing 66-kV Line segment is approximately 0.8-miles long (Structures A through E). After relocation, the proposed 66-kV Line segment (Structures 5 through 16) would be approximately 1.2-miles long.[3] The 12 structures to be installed would be tubular steel poles (TSPs) that are 75-feet to 100-feet tall (up to 100-feet above ground surface). The four structures to be removed are composed of wood poles, lightweight steel poles, or lattice steel and extend 50-feet to 84-feet above ground surface. The Proposed Project would not include the installation of telecommunications lines or equipment; however, overhead optical ground wire would be installed as part of the Aliso Canyon Project. Conductor size requirements (e.g., size 336 versus size 954 aluminum steel-reinforced conductor) and overhead optical ground wire required for the Aliso Canyon Project are further discussed in SCE's response to comments from the CPUC's Division of Ratepayer Advocates (SCE 2012b). Refer to Section 1.5 of this Addendum for a description of the Aliso Canyon Project.

Construction activities for the Proposed Project would occur entirely within the permitted grading limit of the landfill with the following exception. Offsite equipment and materials staging would occur at one of the following, existing SCE facilities and at Whiteman Airport (helicopter staging, see also Attachment B):

- Northern Trans/Sub Regional Office / Pardee Substation in Santa Clarita, California; or
- Valencia Service Center in Valencia, California.

A small, Hughes 500 E helicopter or similar would be used for *wire stringing*—the installation of conductor on the proposed structures. Helicopter landings would only occur within the permitted grading limit of the landfill, at one of the landfill's existing helicopter pads, or at Whiteman Airport, which is located approximately 7.5 miles southeast of the landfill in the Pacoima district of the City of Los Angeles. The same operations and maintenance activities, including emergency repair (if necessary), would be required for the relocated 66-kV Line segment as for the entire 66-kV subtransmission line.

For construction and operation of the Proposed Project, SCE would use existing access roads constructed by Republic for landfill operations. All access roads that may be constructed specifically for the existing 66-kV structures (B through E) and proposed 66-kV structures (5 through 16) as part of the Proposed Project would only be located within the permitted grading limit of the landfill.

[2] Structure A is expected to be removed after the Proposed Project evaluated by this Addendum is constructed because Structures 1 through 4 and 4a and the proposed Structures 5 through 16 must all be operational prior to connecting the new structures to the existing 66-kV Line.

[3] With Structures 1 through 4 and 4a included, which will be installed as part of the approved SGPREP (described in Section 3.1 of this Addendum), the relocated line segment would be approximately 1.6-miles long.

Temporary disturbance areas, including disturbance for the removal of existing structures, would require up to 150 feet on each side of the existing and proposed 66-kV Line segment centerlines. Equipment and materials staging areas within the permitted grading limit of the landfill are shown on Figure 1. The entirety of each of these staging areas is currently graded and disturbed due to landfill operations (E & E 2013).

2.3.1 Subtransmission Line Easement

SCE's current 66-kV Line segment easement allows for construction and operation within a 50-foot-wide strip of land along the 66-kV alignment across the landfill. SCE would obtain a new easement from Republic for a 50-foot-wide strip of land along the alignment of the proposed 66-kV Line segment. The new 66-kV Line segment easement to be granted to SCE by Republic prior to start of construction would describe the strip of land accessible to SCE and define operations parameters (e.g., right to control brush) that would allow SCE to maintain the utility infrastructure installed within the easement.

2.4 Required Approvals and Permitting

2.4.1 California Public Utilities Commission

SCE has applied to the CPUC for a Permit to Construct the Proposed Project as described in Section 1.1 of this Addendum. The CPUC's Administrative Law Judge will review this Addendum, which was prepared to evaluate SCE's Permit to Construct application pursuant to CEQA, and include the Addendum in a Draft Proposed Decision for consideration by the CPUC commissioners prior to the CPUC's vote on the Permit to Construct application and adoption of the Addendum. Draft Proposed Decisions are typically released for a 30-day public comment period, subsequent to which a revised Proposed Decision is prepared and submitted to the commissioners for vote and certification.

2.4.2 Other Permitting

Construction activities for the Proposed Project would be covered under Republic's Industrial General Permit when Republic updates the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and site map for the landfill to account for the 66-kV structures that would be removed and installed. In doing so, Republic would also assume responsibility pursuant to the landfill's Industrial General Permit for compliance with the permit during construction of the proposed subtransmission line relocation. In lieu of coverage under Republic's Industrial General Permit, SCE may apply separately for a construction stormwater permit pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting process (Yang 2012).

Regardless of how permit coverage is obtained, the permit applicant would create an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and employ best management practices (BMPs) to address stormwater runoff including water quality control measures (boundary protection), spill reporting, and concrete waste management, as applicable to the proposed subtransmission line relocation. The Industrial General Permit requirements would ensure that a site-specific SWPPP and monitoring plan are implemented that also apply to the proposed subtransmission line relocation. In the SWPPP, sources of pollutants are identified and BMPs (e.g., the use of fiber rolls, silt fencing constructed of synthetic filter fabric, and vegetated buffers to trap sediment and remove pollutants from runoff) to manage the sources are defined to reduce storm water pollution.

SCE also anticipates that a California Department of Transportation permit would be required for the transport for oversized loads (e.g., for 66-kV structure delivery). Additionally, all activities of the Proposed Project would need to comply with the conditions of permits issued for the landfill by CDFW, SCAQMD, USACE, and RWQCB permits to the extent applicable (see Section 3.2 and Attachment A).

3.0 Prior Description of the 66-kV Line Segment Relocation and Changes to the Landfill Extension Project

This section identifies which aspects of the Proposed Project were already reviewed pursuant to CEQA either in the County EIR or in the subsequent CEQA documents prepared for the Landfill Extension Project including the SCAQMD SEIR for the SGPREP. It then discusses applicability of the extensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements for construction and operation of the landfill to construction and operation of the Proposed Project. It concludes with an overview of the changes to the Landfill Extension Project required to make the Final County EIR adequate for the Proposed Project.

3.1 Prior Description and Evaluation of the 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment Relocation

As noted in Section 1.2, above, relocation of SCE's 66-kV Line segment was originally contemplated in the County EIR. It was also contemplated in the City SEIR and SCAQMD SEIR. The County EIR stated that although the relocation alignment was not identified, the relocated line was expected to remain on the landfill property and was not expected to create a significant impact (County of Los Angeles 1989). The County EIR anticipated that if new access roads would be required to service the relocated line, potential effects on native vegetation could occur depending on the ultimate location of the relocated line and access roads. SCE, however, proposes only to disturb areas within the existing permitted grading limit of the landfill during construction and operation of the relocated 66-kV subtransmission line (SCE 2012a).

The County EIR and City SEIR assumed that the relocated SCE 66-kV subtransmission line could traverse the center of the landfill. The County EIR stated that the subtransmission line end points on either side of the landfill would be maintained (County of Los Angeles 1989). Although initial discussion between SCE and BFI indicated that spanning the landfill with the installation of two larger 66-kV structures may be feasible (City of Los Angeles 1997), it was later determined by SCE that the conductor clearance requirements of CPUC General Order 95, Rules For Overhead Electric Line Construction, may not be met, and that larger 66-kV structures may need to be installed outside the permitted grading limit of the landfill. BFI/Republic noted that it would not be feasible to install structures within the landfill liner without reducing the effectiveness of the liner. Therefore, while SCE proposes to maintain the existing end points of the subtransmission line, it does not propose to span the width of the landfill (SCE 2012a). The CPUC contacted the County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles planning departments to verify these findings from research of the available 1989 through 2013 Landfill Extension Project documentation (CPUC 2012d, 2013b).

The SCAQMD SEIR presented and evaluated the design of several poles that would be required to connect the 66-kV Line segment to be relocated to the larger 66-kV Line (Structures 1 through 4 and 4a; Figure 2). These structures would be required for operation of the SGPREP. The SCAQMD SEIR, however, evaluated Structures 5 through 16 as part of its analysis of cumulative impacts and of alternatives. Construction of the entire 66-kV relocation as part of the SGPREP (Structures 1 through 16) was evaluated as Alternative 4 within the SGPREP SEIR. Significant impacts that would occur during SGPREP operation were determined to be the same under SGPREP Alternative 4 and the proposed SGPREP, but SGPREP Alternative 4 would reduce construction air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG)

impacts because Structures 1 through 16 would not be constructed as part of the SGPREP. The following features of the Proposed Project were evaluated in the SCAQMD SEIR:

- The complete length and location of the proposed 66-kV Line segment after relocation (including Structures 1 through 16);
- Helicopter use for wire stringing; and
- Other vehicle and equipment required for 66-kV Line segment construction (SCAQMD 2012a).

The SCAQMD SEIR analyzed the 66-kV Line segment relocation's contributions to cumulative impacts on air quality, from GHG emissions, and from noise. The SCAQMD SEIR determined that the SGPREP, along with the Proposed Project and other projects within the evaluated cumulative scenario would result in significant and unavoidable cumulative impacts on air quality and from GHG emissions. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was included as an attachment to the certified Final SCAQMD SEIR (SCAQMD 2012b). The CPUC contacted SCAQMD staff to verify these findings from research of the 2012 SCAQMD SEIR and associated documents (CPUC 2012e).

3.2 Imposition of Applicable Landfill Extension Project Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements

All activities that occur at the landfill, including those for the Proposed Project, will comply with all applicable approved (1) County and City mitigation, condition, and permit requirements as listed in the County's 2006a, 2006b, 2007a, and 2007b documents and City's 1999a and 1999b documents; and (2) mitigation, condition, and permit requirements imposed by other agencies with jurisdiction over landfill activities (e.g., CDFW, SCAQMD, USACE, and RWQCB).

For the purposes of this Addendum, a list of those approved mitigation, condition, and permit requirements identified by the CPUC as most applicable to the Proposed Project is provided in Attachment A. Attachment A also lists examples of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that clearly only apply to the main Landfill Extension Project, and would not apply to the Proposed Project. Because the CPUC has not identified a need for any new or modified mitigation measures or conditions, no program for monitoring or reporting has been created or modified (CEQA Guidelines Section 15097).

3.3 Changes to the Landfill Extension Project Not Reviewed in the Prior CEQA Documents

Until the 2012 SCAQMD SEIR, neither the alignment of the proposed 66-kV Line segment nor construction and operation activities for the Proposed Project had been defined or evaluated in detail. Previous CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project stated only that relocation of the 66-kV Line segment would be required (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 1989). The description of Proposed Project components and associated construction and operation activities in the SCAQMD SEIR was substantially similar to the description of these components and activities presented by SCE in its 2012 application to the CPUC (SCE 2012a). Given that construction and operation of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a was already analyzed pursuant to CEQA for the SGPREP and approved by the CPUC (SCAQMD 2012a, CPUC 2012a), Section 4 of this Addendum only addresses construction and operation of proposed Structures 5 through 16.

Additional information about the 66-kV relocation relevant to transportation and traffic; aesthetics; and noise was provided to the CPUC in 2012, and a cultural resources survey for the Proposed Project was completed in 2013. This information is evaluated in the following section. Additional analysis regarding

biological resources, air quality, and GHGs is also provided because of new information provided to the CPUC and significant and unavoidable impacts were identified with regard to these resource areas in the County EIR, City SEIR, or SCAQMD SEIR that required overriding considerations. This Addendum concludes that the Proposed Project's contribution to these significant and unavoidable impacts of the much larger Landfill Extension Project would not be substantively different and would be negligible.

4.0 Evaluation of Proposed Changes to the Landfill Extension Project

4.1 Biological Resources

4.1.1 Setting

Vegetation and wildlife species that currently occur or may occur at the landfill within or near the proposed structure locations (Figure 1) are substantially similar to those identified in the County EIR, County's 2004 addendum, City SEIR, and SCAQMD SEIR (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 1989, L&L Environmental 1997, SCAQMD 2012a, SCE 2012a, UltraSystems 1986). This determination was made by comparing the results of the 2009 and 2012 surveys submitted as part of SCE's application for the Proposed Project to the CPUC to update the baseline information for biological resources at the landfill. The surveys covered an area that extends 250 feet from centerline along the proposed 66-kV alignment (SCE 2012a). In addition to reviewing the updated species tables and figures provided by SCE, GIS data from the 2009 and 2012 vegetation surveys were overlaid on mapped survey data from 1986. Historical and current aerial imagery was used to verify mapped survey data as vegetated areas and disturbed areas could easily be identified on images from 1994 (prior to disturbance on the County side of the landfill) through 2012 (after disturbance on the County side of the landfill).

Among the vegetation and wildlife present or that may occur at the landfill as specified in 1986, 1997, and 2012 are: coastal California gnatcatcher (federal threatened/species of special concern in California [SSC]), golden eagle (fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code), least Bell's vireo (federal endangered/state endangered), San Diego horned lizard (SSC), western burrowing owl (SSC), coast live oak woodland, riparian habitat, and Venturan coastal sage scrub (UltraSystems 1986, County of Los Angeles 2006a, SCE 2012a). A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted by the County for impacts on coast live oak woodlands, riparian resources, Venturan coastal sage scrub, native vegetation, and wildlife for which this vegetation provides habitat, e.g., coastal California gnatcatcher (County of Los Angeles 2006a). A Statement Overriding Considerations was not adopted by the City or SCAQMD for impacts on biological resources as part of the Landfill Extension Project (City of Los Angeles 1997, 1999b, SCAQMD 2012b). The SCAQMD determined that the SGPREP would not have any significant impacts on biological resources (SCAQMD 2012a [Final SEIR, p. 1-6]).

Baseline information about biological resources along the existing 66-kV Line segment that crosses the landfill was updated by biological surveys conducted from 2009 through 2011 for the Aliso Canyon Project EIR (CPUC 2012c), which is incorporated by reference to this Addendum (Section 1.5). The Aliso Canyon Project would require reconductoring of the 66-kV Newhall–Chatsworth section of the 66-kV Line that crosses the landfill (Structures A through E). The results of these surveys indicate that the area to be disturbed during the removal of Structures B through D is already free of vegetation. The area to be disturbed during the removal of Structure E on the City side of the landfill, however, would result in the disturbance of up to 0.5 acres of land sparsely populated with Venturan coastal sage scrub (CPUC 2012c).

4.1.2 Impacts and Mitigation

The County's EIR for the Landfill Extension Project analyzed impacts on biological resources from construction and operations activities within the County side of the landfill, and it was determined that the Landfill Extension Project would cause significant impacts on a number of species and their habitat. The County's Statement of Overriding Considerations determined that although mitigation measures and conditions of approval would avoid or reduce impacts on biological resources, some impacts would remain significant. Nonetheless, landfilling was permitted and continues to be permitted within the County side of the landfill (CIWMB 2008) and an area permitted for grading was identified (Figure 1, Permitted Grading Limit).

The City's SEIR found that impacts on biological resources on the City side of the landfill could be avoided or reduced to less than significant levels with the implementation of mitigation (City of Los Angeles 1997, 1999b), and landfilling was permitted and continues to be permitted within the City side of the landfill (CIWMB 2008). An area permitted for grading was identified (Figure 1, Permitted Grading Limit). The Initial Study for the SCAQMD SEIR determined that there would be no impact on biological resources at the landfill because the: (1) permitted grading limit at the landfill (Figure 1) would not be increased by the SGPREP; and (2) SGPREP would be subject to mitigation, condition, and permit requirements already being monitored for activities at the landfill including activities associated with the installation of new infrastructure (see Attachment A to this Addendum).

Although the removal of Structure E would result in the disturbance of up to 0.5 acres of Venturan coastal sage scrub (CPUC 2012c), this impact would be reduced to less than significant levels by implementation of the Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub Mitigation Plan and Revegetation Plan requirements and associated mitigation measures for impacts on coastal California gnatcatcher, San Diego horned lizard, and other species for which Venturan coastal sage scrub provides habitat, see Attachment A (City of Los Angeles 1997, SCAQMD 2012a). Therefore, given the comprehensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that apply to landfill construction and operation activities, including the installation of new infrastructure such as the activities of the Proposed Project (see Attachment A), the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects on biological resources not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project (see Section 1.2 of this Addendum), result in substantially more severe effects, or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

4.2 Transportation and Traffic

4.2.1 Setting

The County and City CEQA documents evaluated impacts on a number of regional and local roadways that would occur due to construction and operation of the Landfill Extension Project. The County's 2004 addendum updated the traffic studies completed in 1995 and 1988 based on the results of a supplemental traffic study prepared in 2002. Among the roadways included in the 2002 traffic study documented in the 2004 addendum were San Fernando Road and I-5 northbound and southbound ramps. The evaluation documented in the County's 2004 addendum did not identify new information or changes requiring substantial modifications to the prior CEQA documents (County of Los Angeles 2004).

Baseline information about transportation and traffic conditions in the Landfill Extension Project area was recently updated in the traffic impact study prepared for the Aliso Canyon Project EIR (see Section 1.5). Among the roadways included in the evaluation were the Old Road/San Fernando Road along which the landfill entrance is located and I-5 northbound and southbound ramps at Calgrove Boulevard that would

be used to access the landfill from existing SCE facilities located north of the landfill (CPUC 2012b, 2012c). SCE vehicles would travel between the landfill and existing SCE facilities that would be used as staging areas to construct or operate the Proposed Project as described in Section 2.3 of this Addendum.

The results of the Aliso Canyon Project traffic impact study indicated that intersections would continue to operate at an acceptable Level of Service during project construction and operation and that for intersections currently being monitored because of high traffic volumes, Aliso Canyon Project truck trips would remain below significance thresholds established by the County of Los Angeles Congestion Management Plan (Metro 2010). Neither the existing nor the proposed 66-kV Line segment alignments would be located within 2 miles of a public or private airport. The nearest airport is Whiteman Airport, a public-use airport located approximately 7.5 miles southeast of the nearest existing and proposed 66-kV structure locations at the landfill.

4.2.2 Impacts and Mitigation

SCE has committed to delivering materials by truck during off-peak traffic hours that fall within the landfill's permitted hours of operation (see Attachment B). This would ensure that the truck trips described in the PEA (approximately 30 trips one-way per day) remain well under significance thresholds established by the County of Los Angeles Congestion Management Plan (Metro 2010, SCE 2012a). Road closure is not anticipated for construction of the Proposed Project (SCE 2012a). In addition, SCE has committed to landing helicopters only within the permitted grading limit of the landfill, at one of the landfill's existing helicopter pads, or at Whiteman Airport (Attachment B). A small, Hughes 500 E helicopter or similar would be used temporarily during construction for wire stringing and would travel only 7.5 miles (each way) between Whiteman Airport and the landfill. Therefore, it is not anticipated that a change in air traffic patterns that results in substantial safety risk would occur from construction or operation of the Proposed Project.

Given the comprehensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that apply to landfill construction and operation activities, such as the activities of the Proposed Project (see Attachment A) and the results of prior CEQA review of traffic impacts for the Aliso Canyon Project (see Section 1.5), the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects on transportation and traffic not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would also not result in substantially more severe effects or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible.

4.3 Aesthetics

4.3.1 Setting

The County and City CEQA documents evaluated aesthetic resources associated with the landfill site and impacts that would occur from construction and operation of the Landfill Extension Project. This information was updated in the County's 2004 addendum, which stated that excavation, grading, and landfilling had already altered the landfill site's topography and that the existing visual quality of the site did not contain exceptional aesthetic characteristics that would warrant preservation. The evaluation documented in the County's 2004 addendum did not identify new information or changes requiring substantial modifications to the prior CEQA documents (County of Los Angeles 2004).

Baseline information about aesthetic resources in the Landfill Extension Project area was updated in the Aesthetic Resources section of the Aliso Canyon Project EIR (CPUC 2012c), which is incorporated by reference to this Addendum (Section 1.5). As described in the Aliso Canyon Project EIR, sections of I-5

and I-210 in proximity to the landfill are Eligible State Scenic Highways. According to the City SEIR, on clear days, the interior of Sunshine Canyon is visible from areas southeast of the site. For motorists traveling northbound on 1-5, the interior of the canyon is visible after passing under the Balboa Boulevard overpass. The interior of the canyon is only visible for a short duration (i.e., 20 to 30 seconds). For motorists traveling westbound on the 1-210 Freeway, the site is visible from a distance of about 6,000 feet (i.e., greater than 1 mile). From this distance, motorists would be able to view landfilling operations (only when operations occur near the mouth of the canyon) for approximately 20 seconds, after which time the site would not visible (City of Los Angeles 1997).

4.3.2 Impacts and Mitigation

Some of the proposed 66-kV structures would be up to 16-feet taller (up to 100 feet above ground surface) than the tallest structure to be replaced (84 feet above ground surface). The average height of the proposed structures would be 88 feet above ground surface. No lighting would be installed, and the proposed TSPs would have a de-glared hot-dipped galvanized finish. All conductor wire would be non-specular. SCE does not anticipate that the new structures would be visible from I-5 or I-210, although the tops of cranes used during construction may be temporarily visible from communities located east of I-5 (SCE 2012a). Even if the tops of some of the proposed TSPs may be visible for a very short duration by motorists travelling on I-5 or I-210, the landfill is a highly disturbed area with existing 66-kV structures at the site. The Initial Study for the SCAQMD SEIR determined that the SGPREP would not be visible from highways in proximity to the landfill, and it was determined that no impact would occur on aesthetic resources. The City SEIR determined that the Landfill Extension Project would not produce any significant visual impacts (City of Los Angeles 1997, SCAQMD 2012a).

Impacts on aesthetic resources identified by the County EIR included those from the spread of litter, and alteration to topographic features from excavation activities. Mitigation and conditions requiring revegetation, litter control, and other measures, however, are already in place and would be applicable to the installation of new infrastructure at the landfill, e.g., Structures 5 through 16 for the Proposed Project (see Attachment A). In addition, SCE would remove all construction materials and debris from the construction sites; would recycle them or properly dispose of them in accordance with all laws, ordinances, and regulations; and would conduct a final inspection to ensure that cleanup activities are successfully completed (see Attachment B). Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects on aesthetic resources not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project, result in substantially more severe effects, or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible.

4.4 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

4.4.1 Setting

Baseline information about air quality and GHG emissions within the Landfill Extension Project area was updated in the 2012 SCAQMD SEIR. The air basin within which the landfill resides is in nonattainment according to federal and state standards established for levels of particulate matter (dust particles) and ozone (CARB 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, SCAQMD 2012a, USEPA 2012). It was also in nonattainment for these pollutants in 2006 when the County completed its Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Conditions for the Landfill Extension Project and continues to be in nonattainment (County of Los Angeles 2006a). As of 2012, the region was in attainment/unclassifiable for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and

other *criteria pollutants*[4] according to federal standards (77 Federal Register 9544) but not in attainment according to California standards for nitrogen oxides (NOx; CARB 2012d). In California, NOx is the standard for measurement instead of NO_2.

Air quality and GHG impacts from the construction of Structures 1 through 4 and 4a (to be constructed as part of the SGPREP; see Section 3.1 of this Addendum) and proposed Structures 5 through 16 (in the cumulative analysis completed for SGPREP), as well as operation of the 66-kV line to be located on these structures were evaluated in the SCAQMD SEIR. A Statement Overriding Considerations and associated mitigation measures and conditions were adopted by the County, City, and SCAQMD for the Landfill Extension Project's and SGPREP's impacts on air quality and from GHG emissions (City of Los Angeles 1999b, County of Los Angeles 2006a, SCAQMD 2012b).

Baseline information about air quality and greenhouse gases in the Landfill Extension Project area was also updated for the Aliso Canyon Project Draft EIR (see Section 1.5). The Aliso Canyon Project would require reconductoring of the 66-kV Newhall–Chatsworth section of the 66-kV Line that crosses the landfill (Structures A through E). Mitigation for NOx emissions from the construction of SCE's subtransmission line components of the Aliso Canyon Project was included in the Aliso Canyon Project EIR (CPUC 2012c).

4.4.2 Impacts and Mitigation

Construction of the SGPREP commenced in October 2012 with initial site grading and is anticipated to take approximately 2 years to complete. Construction of the switchyard and subtransmission line segment for the SGPREP is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2013 (CPUC 2012a, Republic 2012, SCAQMD 2012b, SCE 2013a). The SCAQMD SEIR determined that operation of the SGPREP would result in significant impacts on air quality due to criteria pollutant and GHG emissions. SCAQMD determined, however, that emissions associated with SGPREP construction activities would only generate NOx in excess of SCAQMD regional thresholds, resulting in a significant impact. Data from the SCAQMD SEIR indicated that impacts from construction and operation of the 66-kV structures alone, however, would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for any of the evaluated air pollutants.

Construction of the 66-kV structures would include excavation, grading, structure foundation installation, structure erection, conductor installation, material delivery, and site restoration, which would generate fugitive dust and emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases. This analysis focuses on construction NOx emission because operation of the Proposed Project would not result in emissions of criteria pollutants or GHGs in excess of SCAQMD thresholds, and only NOx emissions from the construction of all SGPREP components, including the gas-to-energy facilities, SCE switchyard, and SCE subtransmission line segment, would result in NOx emissions in excess of SCAQMD regional thresholds (SCAQMD 2012a). It also discusses GHG emissions because the SCAQMD SEIR found that the SGPREP, as a whole, would contribute significantly to cumulative impacts from GHG emissions.

Under a worst-case scenario, with water, bucket, light, 5-ton, and 30-ton trucks; cranes; and backhoes operating continuously for 10 hours and 60-foot flatbed trucks and forklifts delivering materials, SCE subtransmission line construction activities could emit up to 64 pounds of NOx per day.[5] Although the

[4] Criteria pollutants include those for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The seven principle pollutants include carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter less than or equal to ten microns in diameter, particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter; and sulfur dioxide.

[5] By comparison, in 2008, 758 tons of NOx per day were emitted in the air basin with 87 percent of such emission from mobile sources (SCAQMD 2012c, County of Los Angeles 2006a).

SCAQMD threshold of 100 pounds of NOx per day would not be exceeded under worst-case conditions, because construction of the subtransmission line, switchyard, and gas-to-energy facilities may overlap, the SCAQMD required that offsets be purchased in an amount equivalent to all SGPREP construction NOx emissions (SCAQMD 2012a [Final SEIR pp. 4-14 – 4-17, Tables 4-6, 4-8], 2012b [Final SEIR Attachment 1 pp. 25–27, Table 3]). Additionally, SCE would purchase credits to offset NOx emissions for the relocation of Structures A through E because they would be part of the larger, 66-kV Line that would be reconductored as part of the as part of the Aliso Canyon Project should the Aliso Canyon Project be approved for construction (CPUC 2012c).

GHG emissions from SGPREP landfill gas combustion would be responsible for approximately 99.9 percent of the GHG emissions evaluated for the SGPREP. Emissions from the Proposed Project's construction activities, which were amortized for a period of 30 years, would result in approximately 0.1 percent of the SGPREP GHG emissions. Although the construction of SCE's SGPREP components would result in a very small share (conservatively estimated at 13 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year) of the SGPREP emissions and the threshold (10,000 metric tons per year) would not be exceeded, mitigation included in the SCAQMD required that offsets be purchased in an amount equivalent to all construction GHG emissions from the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012a [Final SEIR pp. 5-34 – 5-38, Table 5-7], 2012b [Final SEIR Attachment 1 pp. 28–29, Table 3]).

As part of the Aliso Canyon Project, SCE would purchase credits to offset NOx emissions for the construction of Structures B through E. As part of SGPREP, SCAQMD required that offsets be purchased equivalent to all NOx and GHG emissions. For the construction of Structures 5 through 16, SCE would use engines that meet California Tier 3 off-road compression-ignition (diesel) engine certification standards (Title 13, California Code of Regulations, Section 2423) for construction of the Proposed Project. If not available, SCE would use engines that meet California Tier 2 off-road compression-ignition certification standards (see Attachment B). Offsets for the construction or operation of Structures 5 through 16 would not be required because even with the most conservative estimates of NOx and GHG emissions, the thresholds would not be exceeded during construction or operation of Structures 5 through 16.

Therefore, given the comprehensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements for landfill construction and operation activities including the installation of Structures 5 through 16 (see Attachment A), the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects on air quality or from GHG emissions not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project, result in substantially more severe effects, or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

4.5 Noise

4.5.1 Setting

Baseline information about noise at the Landfill Extension Project site was updated in the 2012 SCAQMD SEIR. Existing noise sources include vehicles on I-5 to the east and residential roadways to the south, garbage trucks entering and leaving the landfill, landfill equipment use onsite (e.g., bulldozers), and intermittent aircraft flyovers. For the SCAQMD SEIR, ambient noise conditions were recorded by unmanned noise monitors placed throughout the landfill in 2009. The nearest sensitive receptors, which are residences and areas zoned for residential uses, are located within the City of Los Angeles approximately 3,800 feet southeast of the nearest 66-kV structure to be relocated. Daytime ambient noise

levels recorded were between 52.8 and 59.2 dBA[6] at the closest sensitive receptors (Google Earth 2013, SCE 2012a, SCAQMD 2012a). Baseline information within the County side of the landfill was subsequently updated by a noise monitoring study completed for SCE in February 2013. The noise levels recorded, which were averaged over 1-hour periods, ranged from 44.0 to 71.1 dBA (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and 41.9 to 59.2 dBA (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) (SCE 2013b).

Within City of Los Angeles, construction equipment is not allowed to produce noise levels during the day (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) in excess of 75 dBA as perceived at 50 feet if in use within 500 feet of a residential zone (City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 112.05). Construction is exempt from requirements that no work occur between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. (Monday through Friday) in districts zoned for manufacturing or industrial uses. The landfill is zoned for heavy industrial uses within the City of Los Angeles. Regardless of the exemption, construction work within 500 feet of residences is not allowed to occur between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on Saturdays or national holidays or at any time on Sundays (City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 41.40).

In the County of Los Angeles, daytime construction noise levels (7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.) are not allowed to exceed 75 dBA at residential structures. At night (8:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.), construction noise levels are not allowed to exceed 60 dBA at residential structures (County of Los Angeles Code Section 12.08.440).

4.5.2 Impacts and Mitigation

During construction, SCE anticipates that daytime noise levels from equipment use could be as high as 99 dBA at 50 feet. At the closest sensitive receptor (approximately 3,800 feet), a noise level of 99 dBA would be reduced to less than 50 dBA (SCAQMD 2012a, SCE 2012a). In addition, a Hughes 500 E helicopter or similar would be used for wire stringing, which would generate noise levels of 75 dBA at 500 feet that would be reduced to 57 dBA at the closest sensitive receptor based on geometric attenuation of 6 decibels per doubling of distance without ground attenuation (SCE 2012a). SCE has committed to landing helicopters only within the permitted grading limit of the landfill, at one of the landfill's existing helicopter pads, or at Whiteman Airport (see Attachment B). Helicopters would not be used within 500 feet of residences, and no conflict would occur with City of Los Angeles requirements for construction noise.

Construction would occur during daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (Monday through Saturday), with the following potential exceptions:

- First, as described in Attachment B to this Addendum, SCE would deliver materials by truck during off-peak traffic hours, which may occur prior to 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m. (Monday through Friday). Truck deliveries for landfill operations and equipment maintenance purposes (among which deliveries for 66-kV subtransmission line work would be included), however, are permitted to occur as early as 6:00 a.m. or as late as 9:00 p.m. (Monday through Saturday) as specified by the landfill's operational requirements (City COA Q-B3, County COA 29).
- Second, construction during nighttime periods may be temporarily required to avoid periods of high electrical use (e.g., when the existing 66-kV subtransmission line can be temporarily de-energized). Even if nighttime work is required, however, construction noise levels would not exceed 50 dBA at the closest sensitive receptor. Helicopters would only be used during daylight hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (Monday through Saturday). Within the County, noise levels from nighttime construction activities are permitted to levels less than 60 dBA as perceived

[6] The A-weighted decibel (dBA) scale is used for measurements and standards involving human hearing, which does not process all frequencies equally.

at sensitive receptors in single-family residential areas without a variance (County of Los Angeles Code Section 12.08.440). In the City, the landfill is zoned for heavy industrial uses, and as such, the proposed construction activities are not expected to require a variance (City of Los Angeles Municipal Code Sections 41.40).

The SCAQMD SEIR determined that impacts from noise would be less than significant during construction and operation of the SGPREP, including Structures 1 through 4 and 4a (SCAQMD 2012b) without mitigation. Similarly, for Structures 5 to 16, construction and operation would not result in a significant impact. The Proposed Project would also not result in substantially more severe effects than already discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible.

4.6 Cultural Resources

4.5.1 Setting

Baseline information about cultural resources at the landfill site was updated by an archaeological survey completed for the applicant in February 2010 at proposed disturbance areas for Structures 5 through 16. No archaeological resources were found (ICF International 2013). Baseline information was updated for the existing 66-kV structures (Structures A through E) by the cultural surveys prepared for the Aliso Canyon Project (see Section 1.5). No archaeological resources were found in proximity to the existing structures (CPUC 2012c). An additional survey was conducted in June 2013 to ensure that all areas that may be disturbed for the construction and operation of Structures 5 through 16 were surveyed. No archaeological resources were found within or in proximity to areas that would be disturbed (E & E 2013).

4.6.2 Impacts and Mitigation

Although no cultural resources were identified during the recent surveys that would be impacted by construction or operation of the Proposed Project, the County EIR and City SEIR found that significant impacts on cultural resources could occur because of the location of cultural sites in proximity to the landfill. Mitigation measures were required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. One cultural site (CA-LAN-2369/H) is located within the property boundary of the County side of landfill. It is the nearest cultural site to the proposed disturbance areas. The SCAQMD's SEIR found that construction or operation of the SGPREP, including Structure 1 to 4 and 4a, would not result in significant impacts on cultural resources that would require mitigation in addition to the existing mitigation requirements for landfill operations (see Attachment A to this Addendum).

The results of the two, recent cultural surveys for the Proposed Project both indicate that neither cultural site CA-LAN-2369/H nor any other recorded cultural site would be impacted by the Proposed Project (E & E 2013, ICF International 2013). Mitigation measures and conditions that require archeological and paleontological resources preconstruction surveys, construction monitoring, worker training, and curation (e.g., County Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary Section 5.0 Measures and City Mitigation Reporting and Monitoring Program Section 4.19 Measures [City of Los Angeles 1999a, County of Los Angeles 2006b]) during landfill operations would also apply to the Proposed Project (see Attachment A).

Additionally, SCE would present Worker Environmental Awareness Program training to all workers for the Proposed Project prior to start of work that is based on final engineering designs and cultural survey results that include a description of relevant mitigation and landfill operating procedures (see Attachment B). Therefore, given the comprehensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements for landfill

construction and operation activities including the installation of Structures 5 through 16 (see Attachment A), the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects with regard to cultural resources not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project, result in substantially more severe effects, or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

4.7.1 Setting

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the state agency responsible for fire protection in State Responsibility Areas of California. CAL FIRE also identifies and maps fire risks in Federal Responsibility Areas and Local Responsibility Areas. The County and City sides of the landfill are located within very high fire hazard severity zones (CAL FIRE 2007, 2012). In addition to addressing impacts associated with fire risk, the County and City CEQA documents also evaluated impacts associated with hazardous materials due to construction and operation of the Landfill Extension Project (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 2006).

4.7.2 Impacts and Mitigation

The County identified mitigation measures and conditions to reduce fire risk and impacts that may occur on fire protection services. The City's SEIR and Aliso Canyon Project EIR (see Section 1.5) made similar findings and identified measures to reduce these impacts. The initial study for the SCAQMD SEIR determined that there would be no impact from the SGPREP on fire risk or fire protection services because of the mitigation, condition, and permit requirements already in place for activities at the landfill (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 2006, CPUC 2012c, SCAQMD 2012a).

SCE would implement the measures outlined in its Fire Prevention Plan approved by the CPUC to avoid or reduce the risk of fire ignition from overhead electrical lines (CPUC 2013a)[7] and CPUC General Order 95, Rules for Overhead Line Construction. Measures and conditions for implementation of the landfill's Fire Prevention Plan, Emergency Action Plan, and Spill Response Program requirements and associated mitigation measures, such as those for brush clearance, onsite water trucks, onsite fire hydrants, and monitoring for landfill gas in excavated areas to avoid or reduce impacts from fire or explosion (see Attachment A), would further ensure that impacts on fire risk and from hazardous materials during construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be less than significant.

Therefore, given implementation of SCE's approved Fire Prevention Plan (CPUC 2013a) and the comprehensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements for landfill construction and operation activities including the installation of Structures 5 through 16 (see Attachment A), the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects with regard to hazards and hazardous materials not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension Project, result in substantially more severe effects, or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

[7] In January 2012, the CPUC adopted an Order Instituting Rulemaking to revise and clarify CPUC regulations regarding electric utility infrastructure safety. The decision required SCE to prepare and submit plans for approval that, when implemented, would reduce the risk of fire caused by electrical utility lines.

4.8 Geology, Soils, Hydrology, and Water Quality

4.8.1 Setting

The landfill is located within a seismically active area. Segments of the Sierra Madre Fault Zone extend to the landfill that may have been active in the *Holocene* to *Historic* periods—periods that span from 10,000 years ago to the present (USGS 2000). The County and City CEQA documents identify seismic hazards that may occur within the landfill, including fault rupture and strong ground shaking. Landslide, liquefaction, erosion and sedimentation, changes to drainage patterns, and effects on surface water and groundwater quality may also occur (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 2006, SCAQMD 2012a).

The existing water resources and drainage from the landfill site were described in detail in the surface water and groundwater sections of the County EIR and City SEIR (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 1989). Baseline conditions at the landfill regarding surface water and groundwater were last updated in the County's 2004 addendum. The landfill is located within the Sunshine Canyon watershed within the greater Las Angeles River Watershed. Drainage in Sunshine Canyon ultimately converges at the mouth of the canyon (near the landfill entrance) and exits the site into local flood control channels. Because of the high concentrations of salt and low yield, groundwater at the landfill is not used as a source of drinking water. The evaluation documented in the County's 2004 addendum did not identify new information or changes requiring substantial modifications to the prior CEQA documents (County of Los Angeles 2004).

4.8.2 Impacts and Mitigation

The County identified a number of mitigation measures and conditions to reduce impacts associated with geology, soils, hydrology, and water quality. The City's SEIR and Aliso Canyon Project EIR (Section 1.5 of this Addendum) made similar findings and identified measures to reduce these impacts. The SCAQMD SEIR determined that there would be no significant impacts associated with geology, soils, hydrology, or water quality because of California building code requirements for seismically active areas and the mitigation, condition, and permit requirements already in place for activities at the landfill (City of Los Angeles 1997, County of Los Angeles 2006, CPUC 2012c, SCAQMD 2012a).

Measures and conditions requiring the implementation of grading, drainage, erosion control, and structural and seismic design plans, as approved by the RWQCB, County, and City, include those for surface drainage control facilities to ensure runoff does not contact refuse and groundwater protection facilities including a groundwater extraction trench/cut-off wall; a landfill gas collection/treatment and flaring system; a leachate collection, treatment, and removal system; a landfill liner system; and ongoing water quality monitoring (see Attachment A). These existing measures and conditions would ensure that impacts due to construction and operation of the Proposed Project would be less than significant. In addition, the landfill's SWPPP as modified for the Proposed Project or a new SWPPP specific to the Proposed Project would be implemented as described in Section 2.4.2 of this Addendum.

In addition, SCE would design footings for the proposed 66-kV structures based on the findings from a geotechnical analysis to minimize the potential for effects from landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse, each of which may occur due to seismic activity (see Attachment B). Therefore, given the comprehensive list of mitigation, condition, and permit requirements for landfill construction and operation activities including the installation of Structures 5 through 16 (see Attachment A), the Proposed Project would not result in one or more significant effects with regard to geology, soils, hydrology, or water quality not discussed in the prior CEQA documents for the Landfill Extension

Project, result in substantially more severe effects, or allow for the implementation of mitigation previously found to be infeasible that would now be feasible.

5.0 Conclusion

This Addendum discusses prior environmental review conducted pursuant to CEQA for the Landfill Extension Project and describes and evaluates proposed changes to the Landfill Extension Project for the relocation of a segment of SCE's 66-kV Line that crosses the landfill. Associated environmental reviews completed for the Aliso Canyon Project are also discussed. As shown in this Addendum, the additions to the Final County EIR for the Landfill Extension Project necessary to include the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant effect, new significant effects, or findings that new or modified mitigation measures or alternatives would reduce one or more significant effects of the Proposed Project.

Therefore, the CPUC has determined that an addendum as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 is the appropriate type of document to evaluate the proposed changes to the Landfill Extension Project because none of the conditions calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR, supplemental EIR, or subsequent negative declaration as specified by Public Resources Code Section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 would occur. The contents of this Addendum constitute the additions to the Final County EIR required to make it adequate for the Proposed Project.

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Attachment A

Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Summary

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Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Summary

The County of Los Angles (County) and City of Los Angeles (City) and other agencies have adopted mitigation, condition, and permit requirements that apply to construction and operation activities conducted at Sunshine Canyon Landfill (the landfill). Refer to Sections 1.3 and 3.2 of the accompanying Addendum. All of these requirements still apply and may have direct or indirect application to the project changes associated with the proposed segment of the Chatsworth–MacNeil–Newhall–San Fernando 66-kV Subtransmission Line (66-kV Line) to be relocated (the Proposed Project). These requirements will be imposed to the extent they are applicable.

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has reviewed the adopted mitigation, condition, and permit requirements and identified those that are most applicable to the Proposed Project. These requirements are summarized in Table 1. As discussed further below, the CPUC has also determined that certain mitigation, condition, and permit requirements do not apply to the Proposed Project. The CPUC considered all potentially applicable mitigation, condition, and permit requirements adopted by the County, City, and other agencies, including but not limited to those identified in Table 1, when conducting the impact analysis presented in the accompanying Addendum.

Table 1 Overview of Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Applicable to Relocation of Southern California Edison Company's 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment that Crosses Sunshine Canyon Landfill

Requirement Description	Applicability	Requirement Source
Biological Resources		
Preconstruction/Prior-to-Grading Surveys and Wildlife Occurrence Requirements (e.g., for coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, raptors, and western burrowing owl)	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County applicable MMRS Section 4.0 Measures including MMRS Measures 4.30 through 4.34 City MRMP Section 4.4.1 Measures
Biological and Horticultural/Forestry Monitoring	Monitor 66-kV construction and maintenance activities at the landfill to ensure compliance with established landfill requirements	County IMP Section VI Measures and MMRS Section 4.0 Measures timed to occur throughout landfill operations or on an ongoing basis including MMRS Measures 4.08 and 4.09 City COA Q-A3
Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub Mitigation Plan	Maintain compliance with established plans and requirements	County MMRS Measures 4.27, 4.28, 4.29 City MRMP Section 4.4.1 Measures
Revegetation Requirements	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County COAs 41 and 44; applicable MMRS Section 4.0 Measures including 4.36 through 4.39 and 4.41 City COAs Q-C8 and Q-C9; MRMP Section 4.4.1 Measures, Measures 4.2.11, 4.2.12
Vegetation/Habitat Clearing Restrictions (Breeding Season)	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County applicable MMRS Section 4.0 Measures including MMRS Measures 4.33 and 4.34 City MRMP Section 4.4.1 Measures
Oak Tree Permit and Tree Removal Requirements	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County applicable MMRS Section 4.0 Measures including 4.10 through 4.26 City COA Q-C7; MRMP Section 4.4.3 Measures

Table 1 Overview of Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Applicable to Relocation of Southern California Edison Company's 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment that Crosses Sunshine Canyon Landfill

Requirement Description	Applicability	Requirement Source
Traffic and Transportation		
Traffic Performance Monitoring	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County COA 61
Aesthetics		
Litter Control Program	Maintain compliance with established program and requirements	County COA 46 City COA Q-C6 City MRMP Section 4.9.3 Measures
Light Shielding	Maintain compliance with established requirements	County MMRS Measure 10.05 City MRMP Measure 4.6
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases		
Equipment Specifications, Use, and Maintenance; Revegetation Requirements	Maintain compliance with established requirements for minimizing construction-period air quality impacts	County COA 51; County MMRS Measure 17.16 City MRMP Section 4.2.11 and 4.2.12 Measures Other SCAQMD Permitting
Air Quality Monitoring	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements; ensure compliance with any adopted Corrective Action Plans for the landfill	County COAs 51 and 81; MMRS Measures 6.09 and 6.10 City COA Q-C10; MRMP Section 4.2.11 and 4.2.12 Measures Other SCAQMD Permitting
Fugitive Dust Program; Daily Watering of Active Construction Areas and Traveled Unpaved Roads	Maintain compliance with established programs and requirements	County COA 45; MMRS Measures 3.12, 6.01 through 6.05 City COA Q-C3; MRMP Section 4.2.11 and 4.2.12 Measures Other SCAQMD Permitting
Noise		
Operating Hours	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County COA 29; MMRS Measure 9.01 City COA Q-B3
Cultural Resources		
Preconstruction/Prior-to-Grading Surveys	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County MMRS Measure 5.01 City MRMP Section 4.19 Measures (All)
Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring and Occurrence Requirements	Monitoring of 66-kV construction and maintenance activities at the landfill / Maintain compliance with occurrence protocols in accordance with established landfill requirements	County IMP Part VII Measures; COA 62; Section 5.0 MMRS Measures (all) City COA Q-A3; MRMP Section 4.19 Measures (all)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
Fire Prevention Plan, Brush Clearance, Emergency Action Plan, and Spill Response Program	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County COA 54; MMRS Measures 12.01 through 12.03, 12.10, 12.14, 12.15, 13.11, and 16.09 City MRMP Section 4.9.4 and 4.14.1 Measures
Geology and Soils		
Plan Approval (Grading, Drainage, Erosion Control, Structural and Seismic Design) and Implementation	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements and plans; County/agency approval of plans (new or revised) incorporating the 66-kV facilities to be relocated	County COA 37; MMRS Section 1.0 Measures timed to occur throughout landfill operations or prior to construction of engineered structures including 1.02, 1.11, 1.13, and 1.17 City COA Q-C4; MRMP Measures 4.1.1 through 4.1.6 Other ACOE and RWQCB Permitting

Table 1 Overview of Mitigation Measures, Conditions of Approval, and Permit Requirements Applicable to Relocation of Southern California Edison Company's 66-kV Subtransmission Line Segment that Crosses Sunshine Canyon Landfill

Requirement Description	Applicability	Requirement Source
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Plan Approval (Drainage, Erosion Control) and Implementation	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements and plans including those for containment (liner) systems and leachate collection and removal systems and to prevent or correct potential or actual contamination that may affect groundwater quality, water conveyance, or water storage facilities	County COAs 38, 40, and 42; IMP Part VIII; MMRS Section 2.0 Measures timed to occur throughout landfill operations or prior to commencement of associated activity, MMRS Measures 3.06 and 3.14 City MRMP Section 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 Measures Other ACOE and RWQCB Permitting
Other		
Permits, Approvals, and Findings Issued by Government Agencies or Departments	Ensure all 66-kV facilities at the landfill are developed, maintained, and operated in full compliance with City and County LEA, RWQCB, SCAQMD, CDFW, ACOE, CDHS, and other agency requirements for the landfill	County COA 7
Recycling and Negligent Disposal	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County COAs 24 and 28 City COA Q-B5
Reclaimed Water Use and Water Conservation	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County MMRS Measures 15.11 and 15.12 City MRMP Measure 4.16.4
Equipment Cleaning, Vector Reduction Measures	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County COAs 47 and 56; MMRS Measures 4.45 through 4.50 and 18.12 City MRMP Section 4.9.2 Measures
Methane Gas Detection, Abandoned Wellheads	Maintain compliance with established landfill requirements	County MMRS Measures 7.05 and 16.13 City MRMP Section 4.9.6 Measures
Annual Reporting, Video Monitoring, Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan	66-kV facility construction and operations included in annual landfill reporting, video monitoring, and closure and postclosure maintenance plans	County IMP Part X; MMRS Measures 2.06, 4.36, and 17.17 City COAs Q-A6, Q-A7, and Q-C14; MRMP Measure 4.3.2

Sources: City of Los Angeles 1999a, 1999b, County of Los Angeles 2006b, 2007a, 2007b

Acronyms: ACOE = United States Army Corps of Engineers, CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife, CDHS = California Department of Health Services, LEA = Local Enforcement Agency, RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board, SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District

Key: County MMRS Measure = mitigation measure as defined in County Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Summary (County of Los Angeles 2006b); County COA = condition of approval as defined in County Conditional Use Permit (County of Los Angeles 2007a); County IMP Measure = mitigation measure as defined in County Implementation and Monitoring Program Measure (County of Los Angeles 2007b); City MRMP Measure = mitigation measure as defined in City Mitigation Reporting and Monitoring Program (City of Los Angeles 1999a); City COA = condition of approval as defined in City General Plan Amendment and Zoning Change Approval (City of Los Angeles 1999b)

Inapplicable Requirements

Specific mitigation, condition, or permit requirements, or parts thereof, already fully implemented would not apply to construction or operation of the Proposed Project. Further, those requirements that pertain solely to landfilling operations would not apply to the Proposed Project. Examples include requirements for the purchase and dedication of recreational and preservation lands (County MM-214 and MM-215/MMRS Measures 4.01, 4.02, and 4.04); deposit of funds or completed installations for intersections and roadways (County COAs 57, 58, 59, and 60; City COAs T-5 and T-6; City MRMP Section 4.13.1, 4.13.4, and 4.13.6 Measures); $432,000 of survey funding for Significant Ecological Areas (County MMRS Measure 4.05). Additionally, enclosed building design requirements (City MRMP Section 4.16.1 Measures) would not apply because no enclosed buildings are proposed in connection with the Proposed Project (City of Los Angeles 1999a, 1999b, County of Los Angeles 2006a, 2006b, 2007a).

The South Coast Air Quality Management District's adopted measures and conditions documented in the Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations, and Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the SGPREP (SCAQMD 2012b) would also not apply to the Proposed Project because those measures and conditions are specific to the changes to the landfill associated with the SGPREP.

Attachment B

Summary of Applicant Commitments

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Summary of Applicant Commitments

The applicant, Southern California Edison (SCE), has committed to implementing specific measures and practices for constructing and operating the proposed 66-kV subtransmission line segment relocation (Proposed Project), as described in the Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) and in supplemental information provided to the CPUC after submittal of the PEA. The applicant commitments go above and beyond the obligations imposed by applicable mitigation, condition, and permit requirements described in the Addendum and Attachment A and are considered part of the design of the Proposed Project, incorporated to avoid or reduce the potential for residual impacts. Commitments made by SCE to minimize environmental effects of the Proposed Project include the following:

1. Restrict all construction activities to areas within the permitted grading limit of the landfill.
2. Minimize indirect impacts on habitat and special-status species that may occur near the Proposed Project site by restricting construction activities to existing disturbed areas. Flagging and/or fencing will be installed, as necessary, between the work area and native vegetation to be avoided.
3. Design the subtransmission poles to be raptor-safe consistent with the *Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006* (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee, 2006 [California Energy Commission Document CEC-500-2006-022]).
4. Deliver materials by truck only during off-peak traffic hours (prior to 7 a.m. and after 9 a.m. and prior to 4 p.m. and after 6 p.m., Monday through Friday) and that fall within the landfill's permitted hours of operation (including Saturday hours); deliveries would not be made during heavy traffic periods at the landfill including 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. (Monday through Friday).
5. Use helicopters (wire stringing) only during daylight hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (Monday through Saturday).
6. Design the footings for the subtransmission line based on the findings of SCE's geotechnical analysis to minimize the potential for landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.
7. Remove all construction materials and debris from construction sites and recycle or properly dispose of them in accordance with all laws, ordinances, and regulations and conducting a final inspection to ensure that cleanup activities were successfully completed.
   - See also the existing County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles measures and conditions identified on Attachment A for litter control at the landfill.
8. Use engines that meet the California Tier 3 off-road compression-ignition (diesel) engine certification standards (Title 13, California Code of Regulations, Section 2423) for construction of the Proposed Project. If not available, SCE would use engines that meet California Tier 2 off-road compression-ignition certification standards.
9. Implement, prior to start of construction, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program based on the final engineering design and results of preconstruction surveys. A presentation would be prepared by SCE and shown to all site workers involved with the construction of SCE's Proposed Project prior to their starting work. A record listing all trained personnel would be kept with the construction foreman. In addition to instructions for compliance with any site-specific biological

or cultural resource protective measures, all construction personnel would also receive the following:

- A list of phone numbers of SCE personnel associated with the Proposed Project (archeologist, biologist, environmental compliance coordinator, and regional spill response coordinator);
- Direction that site vehicles must be properly muffled;
- A brief overview of biological, cultural, and paleontological resources and any other applicable mitigation measures;
- Instruction regarding sensitive cultural, paleontological, and biological resources located within the vicinity of the project location, what the resources look like, and what to do if a sensitive resource is discovered during construction;
- Instruction regarding individual responsibilities under the Clean Water Act and site-specific BMPs and the location of the Material Safety Data Sheets for the Proposed Project;
- Instructions to notify the foreman and regional spill response coordinator in case of hazardous materials spills and leaks from equipment or upon the discovery of soil or groundwater contamination;
- A copy of the truck routes to be used for material delivery;
- Instruction that noncompliance with any laws, rules, regulations, or mitigation measures could result in being barred from participating in any remaining construction activities associated with the Proposed Project; and
- An overview of any applicable landfill operations procedures that fall under the Proposed Project's construction activities. Training materials will be provided by Republic.

10. If construction activities take place during the nesting season (typically February through August) and active burrows are discovered onsite, protective measures will be employed until the young have fledged. Active burrows in adjacent habitats will receive the same avoidance measures as other raptor nests. Burrowing owls will be excluded from all active burrows that may be destroyed by project activities in the immediate area through the use of exclusion devices placed in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife protocols.

    - See also the existing County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles measures and conditions identified on Attachment A that require Burrowing Owl surveys prior to onsite grading throughout landfill operations.

11. Conduct nesting bird and raptor surveys in areas where construction will occur within 500 feet of native vegetation during the nesting season (generally March 1 through August 31). If work is scheduled to take place within 100 feet of an active passerine nest or 500 feet of an active raptor nest, biologists would determine appropriate no-disturbance buffers based on a project-specific nesting bird management plan or consultation with the appropriate agencies. The buffer distance would be determined based on the species identified, activities proposed, level of existing noise, and line of sight from the disturbance to the nest.

    - See also the existing County of Los Angeles and City of Los Angeles measures and conditions identified on Attachment A that impose preconstruction survey requirements and restrictions on vegetation and habitat removal throughout landfill operations.

(End of Attachment)

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