

A. INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

This Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been prepared by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) as the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to inform the public and to meet the needs of local, State, and federal permitting agencies to consider the project proposed by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E or “the Applicant”). This EIR does not make a recommendation regarding the approval or denial of the project; it is purely informational in content, and will be used by the CPUC in considering whether or not to approve the Proposed Project or an alternative.

On March 8, 2004, SDG&E submitted an application (A.04-03-008) and a Proponent’s Environmental Assessment (PEA) to the CPUC for the Otay Mesa Power Purchase Agreement (OMPPA) Transmission Project (SDG&E, 2004). The purpose of this application was to obtain a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN). As a result of ongoing negotiations between the City of Chula Vista and SDG&E regarding several energy related facilities and the City of Chula Vista’s efforts to redevelop the San Diego Bayfront, SDG&E amended Application A.04-03-008 on November 18, 2004 to revise the project description along the City of Chula Vista’s Bayfront redevelopment area. The project proposed by SDG&E (the “Proposed Project”) as amended November 2004 is described briefly in Section A.1 below, and in detail in Section B of this EIR.

The purpose of the EIR is to evaluate the environmental impacts that would be expected to result from construction and operation of SDG&E’s Proposed Project, and to provide recommended mitigation measures that, if adopted, would avoid or minimize the significant environmental impacts identified. In accordance with CEQA requirements, this EIR identifies alternatives to the Proposed Project that could avoid or minimize significant environmental impacts associated with the Project as proposed by SDG&E (including the No Project Alternative), and evaluates the environmental impacts associated with these alternatives. Based on this environmental impact assessment, as well as the relative sensitivities of impacts in the study region, this EIR in Section E determines the Environmentally Superior Alternative as required by CEQA.

The content of this EIR reflects input by government officials, agencies, non-governmental organizations, and concerned members of the public during the EIR scoping period following the CPUC’s publication of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an EIR (July 23, 2004). During this comment period, several public involvement activities were completed: public distribution of the NOP and a scoping meeting notice, establishment of an Internet web page, three public scoping meetings, and meetings with a number of affected local jurisdictions (see details in Section H). Consultation with agencies also continued after the formal scoping period ended.

This section is organized as follows:

- Section A.1 briefly describes the OMPPA Transmission Project as proposed by SDG&E.
- Section A.2 presents information related to the need for the Proposed Project.
- Section A.3 describes agency use of the EIR, and includes a brief description of the CPUC process for consideration of project approval.
- Section A.4 presents a Reader's Guide to this EIR, explaining how it is organized.

A.1 Overview of Proposed Project

As proposed by SDG&E, the OMPPA Transmission Project primarily consists of a new 230 kilovolt (kV) electric transmission line (circuit) that would connect the Otay Mesa Generation Project (OMGP), currently under construction near SDG&E's existing Miguel Substation, with SDG&E's existing Sycamore Canyon Substation, and a second 230 kV electric transmission line that would connect the OMGP to SDG&E's existing Old Town Substation, a new transition station, two new overhead to underground transition cable poles, and modifications to SDG&E's existing Sycamore Canyon, Miguel, and Old Town Substations. The project proposes to install the new 230 kV electric transmission lines with overhead and underground segments. The overhead portion of the transmission line includes approximately 42 miles proposed to be located within existing SDG&E right-of-way (ROW) and would cross the cities of Santee, Chula Vista, National City, San Diego, unincorporated areas of eastern San Diego County, and military lands. The underground portion of the line includes approximately ten miles, proposed to be installed in a new underground duct bank, primarily within SDG&E ROW and City of San Diego roadways. Project facilities can be divided into the following six different segments and related substation modifications:

1. **Sycamore Canyon Substation to the Fanita Junction (*Location: U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar*):** Along this four-mile segment, the project consists of the installation of a new 230 kV electric transmission line on a vacant position on existing towers from the Sycamore Canyon Substation to Fanita Junction, along with the reconductor of an existing 138 kV line, replacement of nine two-pole wood structures to facilitate the 138 kV reconductor, replacement of two existing lattice towers with two tubular steel poles at Fanita Junction, installation of three new wood poles at Fanita Junction and installation of a fiber optic line on the existing 230 kV towers.
2. **Fanita Junction to Miguel Substation (*Location: Cities of San Diego, Santee and unincorporated San Diego County*):** Along this 24-mile segment, the project consists of the installation of a new second 230 kV electric transmission line between Fanita Junction and SDG&E's Miguel Substation in vacant positions on the 230 kV

transmission structures approved as part of SDG&E's Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project. The Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project is a stand-alone project that was reviewed by the CPUC under a separate CPCN proceeding (A.O2-07-022) and EIR analysis. As part of the EIR analysis conducted for the Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project, the construction and operation of the second 230 kV line between Fanita Junction and the Miguel Substation, proposed as part of the OMPPA Transmission Project, was analyzed in accordance with the criteria, standards, and procedures of CEQA. Analysis of the second 230 kV line between Fanita Junction and the Miguel Substation was conducted in the EIR completed for the Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project, because of the direct connection with the 230 kV transmission structures approved as part of the Miguel-Mission project and likelihood of being proposed in the future (Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project Final EIR, June 2004). On July 8, 2004, the Commission certified the Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project Final EIR including analysis of the second line which, as described in *Section A.4.1*, is available for review at the California Public Utilities Commission, Central Files, 505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California. Therefore, while CPUC approval of the proposed project would include construction and operation of the second line between Fanita Junction and the Miguel Substation, no further project level analysis of this segment will be evaluated in this EIR. However, the Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 project is considered in this document as part of the cumulative impact analysis (see *Section F, Other CEQA Sections*).

3. **Miguel Substation to South Bay Power Plant (*Location: Cities of Chula Vista and unincorporated San Diego County*):** Along this ten-mile segment, the project consists of the installation of a new ten-mile overhead 230 kV electric transmission line from the Miguel Substation to the Duke Energy South Bay Power Plant (South Bay Power Plant) switchyard area on approximately 63 new steel tubular poles, realignment of 3,000 feet of an existing 139 kV wood pole line leading into the Miguel Substation, and installation of a fiber optic line atop the existing 230 kV structures.
4. **South Bay Power Plant to Sweetwater River (*Location: City of Chula Vista*):** Along this three-mile segment, the project consists of the installation of a new underground 230 kV cable and fiber optic line primarily within existing SDG&E ROW from an overhead to underground transition cable pole located near the South Bay Power Plant to an underground to overhead transition cable pole located on the south side of the Sweetwater River. Modification or replacement of up to two existing bridge structures located south of the Sweetwater River near mile-post 40.8 to accommodate the overhead positioning of the new 230 kV line is also proposed.

5. **Sweetwater River Area to Sicard Street Transition Area (*Location: Cities of National City, and San Diego and Naval Station San Diego*):** Along this four-mile segment, the project consists of modifications to approximately 30 existing bridge tower structures to accommodate a new overhead 230 kV electric transmission line from just south of the Sweetwater River to the Sicard Street Transition Area near the Main Street Substation, where the line would transition from overhead to underground. Upgrade of an existing 138 kV twinned line on one side of the existing bridge structures to a 230 kV line, reconductor of an existing 138 kV line on the existing bridge structures to accommodate a reconfiguration of the existing 138 kV lines, and installation of fiber optic line on the existing bridge structures is also proposed.
6. **Sicard Street Transition Area to Old Town Substation (*Location: City of San Diego*):** Along this final seven-mile segment, the project consists of the installation of a new underground 230 kV cable in city streets from Sicard Street to SDG&E's Old Town Substation, construction of a new 0.1 acre transition station, and installation of fiber optic line within the underground duct bank.

In addition to the new 230 kV electric transmission lines and new overhead to underground transition station and cable poles, there are proposed modifications to the Sycamore Canyon, Miguel, and Old Town Substations to accommodate the new 230 kV lines. All proposed modifications would occur within existing substation properties.

At the Sycamore Canyon Substation, the project consists of installation of 230 kV line breakers, 230 kV disconnect switches, bus and equipment support structures, associated controls, and relays and communications equipment. At the Miguel Substation, the project consists of installation of two 80-foot dead-end structures, a 110-foot steel pole, 230 kV line breakers, 230 kV disconnect switches, bus and equipment support structures, associated controls, and relays and communications equipment. At the Old Town Substation, the project consists of installation of 230 kV line breakers, 230 kV disconnect switches, 230 kV terminators surge arrestors, equipment support structures, associated controls, and relays and communications equipment.

A.2 Project Purpose and Need

A.2.1 Regulatory Background and Project History

On October 29, 2001, the CPUC initiated Rulemaking (R.) 01-10-024 to establish mechanisms for California investor-owned electric utilities to resume purchasing electric energy, capacity, ancillary services, and related instruments to meet the needs of their electric customers. On October 8, 2003, SDG&E filed in R.01-10-024 a proposed resource plan with the CPUC to purchase a mix of demand response (including programs that implement voluntary reduction of

energy use) and local generation assets, including energy from renewable resources and new power plants. SDG&E's proposed resource plan reflects a CPUC Decision (D.02-10-062), effective January 1, 2003, to return SDG&E to the role of both planning and procuring electricity for its customers, particularly after the 2000-2001 energy crisis. SDG&E's October 2003 resource plan filing is also in line with its corporate 20-year long-term resource plan, announced in April 2003 and pursuant to Ordering Paragraph 9 of D.-02-10-062. That long-term plan outlines a goal of establishing a portfolio of balanced resource options, including more energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, new transmission lines, and local generation.

As discussed in its general procurement proceeding (R.10-10-024), SDG&E requested CPUC approval to sign a ten-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for 570 megawatts (MW) of power from Calpine Corporation's OMGP. The justification for the Otay Mesa PPA (OMPPA) and alternatives to the OMPPA were addressed in CPUC proceeding R.01-10-024. In June 2004, the CPUC approved in Decision D.04-06-011 SDG&E's request, and subsequently, in order to achieve the benefits documented in its generation procurement proceeding, SDG&E has entered into a ten-year PPA with Calpine Corporation to purchase 570 MW of power from Calpine's OMGP. Under the agreement, the OMGP would begin supplying power to SDG&E by 2008 at regulated rates. Energy delivered to SDG&E under the OMPPA is expected to provide benefits to SDG&E ratepayers in the form of reduced wholesale power costs, along with the potential for added benefits from the displacement of more expensive Reliability Must Run ("RMR") generation provided by older, less efficient units in the SDG&E service area. Power provided by the OMGP to SDG&E is also expected to help meet the long-term energy and capacity and grid reliability needs of SDG&E customers.

Transmission facilities required to interconnect the OMGP to SDG&E's electric transmission system, specifically connection to SDG&E's Miguel Substation, were reviewed by the California Energy Commission as part of its certification for the OMGP, and are not part of the OMPPA Transmission Project. The Energy Commission approved the OMGP on April 18, 2001 in Docket No. 99-AFC-5. However, transmission constraints on SDG&E's transmission system prevent the OMGP from reliable delivery of its full output to SDG&E load centers as contemplated under the OMPPA. In order to assure the reliable delivery of the full output from the OMGP to SDG&E's major load centers, SDG&E has proposed the OMPPA Transmission Project. SDG&E issued a final Facilities Study Report to the California Independent System Operator (CAL-ISO) in July 2004. CAL-ISO concurrence is expected in spring 2005.

In its PEA, SDG&E stated that the OMPPA Transmission Project would be needed by 2008 to meet the Project objectives described in *Section A.2.2*. A determination regarding the need for the proposed project and the timing of the need will be made by the CPUC in its decision-making process described in *Section A.3.1*.

A.2.2 Statement of Objectives

CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.6[a]) requires that project objectives be set forth in an EIR in order to help define alternatives to the Proposed Project that meet most of the basic project objectives. **SDG&E's PEA lists the following basic objectives for the OMPPA Transmission Project as well as the following explanation by the applicant as to how the Proposed Project meets those objectives:**

1. Full Dispatchability of Resources

The electric transmission plan of service developed by SDG&E for the OMPPA would assure that the full output of the proposed generation can be delivered into the San Diego local reliability area (LRA) concurrently with the aggregate output from other existing RMR resources and imports that are required to meet the G- I /N-1¹ reliability criterion. However, the studies allowed that a portion of the existing RMR resources would be displaced by the output of the proposed project.

2. Firm Transmission Delivery of Otay Mesa Generation Project to Load Centers

Allow firm delivery of the output of the OMGP into SDG&E's LRA, and would deliver the output of the plant to major load centers at the Sycamore Canyon and Old Town substations, along with surrounding substations.

3. Need to Mitigate Intra-Zonal Congestion

A significant transmission bottleneck currently exists at the Miguel Substation. The original transmission plan of service² included in the California Energy Commission licensing application for the project only included the upgrade of transmission facilities from the OMGP up to the Miguel Substation, which would not eliminate the congestion in the Miguel Substation area. Since the project would be located to the south of the Miguel Substation congestion bottleneck, any power output from the plant would aggravate the existing congestion problem.³

¹ For purpose of SDG&E capacity planning, this criterion requires that SDG&E have sufficient on-system resources and import capability to serve the 1- in 10-year peak summer demand forecast of the local reliability area during the worst G-1/N-1 event. In SDG&E's case, the worst G-1/N-1 event is currently an overlapping outage of the Encina 5 unit plus loss of the Southwest Power Link.

² Upgrading and bifurcation of the existing 230 kilovolt (kV) line between the OMGP and the Miguel Substation (expected to be completed in 2005) was approved as part of the original California Energy Commission licensing process.

³ Various other near-term congestion upgrades planned by SDG&E, including the addition of a 500/230 kV transformer at the Miguel Substation and the upgrade of the 500 kV series capacitor at Imperial Valley, also do not mitigate the impact of the OMGP on congestion north of the Miguel Substation.

The worst congestion condition for the OMGP would occur under pre- contingency (N-0) conditions when the output of the plant would significantly add to the flows through the Miguel Substation. As a result, dispatch of the plant's full capacity as an RMR resource cannot be guaranteed on a day-ahead basis unless adequate deliverability upgrades are installed.⁴

4. Meet G-1/N-1 Reliability Need Due to Future Load Growth

The CAL-ISO requires SDG&E to plan for a G-1/N-1 reliability scenario. With the OMPPA Transmission Project, the OMGP would be directly connected in the SDG&E LRA. This makes the Otay Mesa generating units available to fill the reliability need as identified in SDG&E's 20-year, long-term resource plan.

5. Expansion Capability for Future Load Growth and Possible Generation Retirement

The interconnection of the OMGP and the construction of the 230 kV transmission line to the Old Town Substation would provide strong backbone transmission support to the surrounding SDG&E service area. In particular, the 230 kV line from the Miguel Substation to the Old Town Substation would provide a strong 230 kV source to replace the local reliability support currently provided by the antiquated South Bay Power Plant. Under its contract with the San Diego Port District, Duke Energy is obligated to retire and dismantle the South Bay Power Plant, clean up contamination, and turn over the nearly 200-acre site to the San Diego Port District. Retirement of the plant may occur as early as December 2008.

In the near-term there is a minimum RMR requirement at the South Bay Power Plant to mitigate internal congestion. With the potential retirement of the South Bay Power Plant, the 230 kV line from the Miguel Substation that passes by the South Bay Power Plant would allow looping of the proposed line into a new 230/138/69 kV substation at South Bay to eliminate this RMR need and allow retirement of the plant.

6. Load Shedding and Potential Cascading Outage During Miguel Corridor Outage

While the event of having multiple lines out is very remote, planning for loss of an entire corridor is required by criteria established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. Such an event occurred during the recent San Diego firestorm in October 2003 when multiple 69 kV, 138 kV, and 230 kV lines on the Miguel

⁴ The California Independent System Operator (CAL-ISO) stated in a letter to Calpine Corporation (Calpine), dated June 19, 2003, that the OMGP would be a candidate to provide reliability must run (RMR) support to San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) based on the assumption that the plant could be dispatched during the worst case G-1/N-1 event (loss of Encina Power Plant Unit 5 and the Imperial Valley Substation to Miguel Substation 500 kilovolt line). However, the CAL-ISO subsequently informed Calpine and SDG&E that without adequate transmission upgrades, the OMGP would not displace existing in-basin RMR generation contracts.

corridor were forced out due to fire under these lines. The OMPPA Transmission Project helps to mitigate such events.

One of the proposed 230 kV lines to the Old Town Substation will head southwest of the Miguel Substation towards the South Bay Power Plant instead of the northern Miguel corridor where four 230 kV lines (Miguel Substation to Mission Substation #1 and #2, Miguel Substation to Sycamore Canyon Substation and the new OMGP to Sycamore Canyon Substation), a 138 kV line, and a 69 kV line share a common corridor. Without the proposed project, the Miguel common corridor outage event would result in significant loss of load and curtailment of generation that could potentially cause cascading outages. Generation tripping in excess of the 1,400-MW guideline set by the CAL-ISO would be required to prevent cascading outages and damage to transmission lines and transformers. The addition of the Old Town 230 kV line allows the Miguel corridor outage to be mitigated without exceeding the 1,400-MW generation tripping threshold.

7. Reliability Must Run Cost Savings for Consumers

The CAL-ISO, as part of its role to ensure grid reliability, has entered into RMR contracts with generating plants in SDG&E's service area. These contracts give the CAL-ISO the right to call on RMR plants to deliver power when needed for grid reliability and to manage intra-zonal congestion. The cost associated with the RMR contracts for units located in SDG&E's service area is passed on to SDG&E's customers. At the time SDG&E filed their application for the OMPPA Transmission Project (March 2004), the estimated RMR cost for SDG&E ratepayers in 2003 was about \$84.5 million (SDG&E, PEA March 2004). In 2004, SDG&E customers are forecasted to pay \$109 million (SDG&E, PEA March 2004). This cost is expected to continue increasing each year as additional capacity is added to meet growing RMR need. One of the benefits SDG&E customers would receive from the OMPPA Transmission Project is SDG&E's ability to meet some of the area's RMR needs. The project would meet the growing need for additional RMR units and replace some of the older, less efficient units that have existing RMR contracts with the CAL-ISO.

A.3 Agency Use of this Document

A.3.1 CPUC Process

Pursuant to Article XII of the Constitution of the State of California, the CPUC oversees the regulation of investor-owned public utilities, including SDG&E. The CPUC is also the lead State agency for consideration and analysis of SDG&E's proposed OMPPA Transmission Project with CEQA. The CPUC has directed the preparation of this EIR, which will ultimately be used by the CPUC, in conjunction with other information developed in the CPUC's formal

record, to act on SDG&E's application for a CPCN for construction and operation of the Proposed Project. Under CEQA requirements, the CPUC will determine the adequacy of the Final EIR and, if adequate, will certify the document as complying with CEQA. If the CPUC approves a project with significant and unmitigable impacts, it must state why in a Statement of Overriding Considerations," which would be included in the Commission's decision on the application.

The need for SDG&E to enter into a ten-year PPA to purchase 570 MW of power from Calpine's OMGP was already established on June 15, 2004 (CPUC Decision 04-06-011). In CPUC Decision 04-06-011, the OMPPA was identified as an action necessary to provide the region and the state with necessary long-term reliability and economic benefits. With regard to the OMPPA Transmission Project, the CPUC has assigned Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Carol Brown to oversee the proceeding on the Proposed Project, and President Michael R. Peevey is the Assigned Commissioner for the CPCN application. The ALJ, in accordance with the Scoping Memo, is expected to hold Evidentiary Hearings on the CPCN application in March 2005 and will issue a Proposed Decision on the OMPPA Transmission Project in May 2005. A Decision is expected by the Commission in June 2005. The ALJ's Decision, and the Evidentiary Hearings, will cover issues specific to the OMPPA Transmission Project, including project need, project cost and other considerations.

A.3.2 Other Agencies

Several other State agencies will rely on information in this EIR to inform them in their decisions over issuance of specific permits related to project construction or operation (refer to *Table A-1*). In addition to the CPUC, State agencies such as the Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Department of Fish and Game, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Native American Heritage Commission would be involved in reviewing and/or approving the project. On the federal level, agencies with potential reviewing and/or permitting authority include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The Marine Corps Air Station at Miramar will also review the project and conform to the requirements of the National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) because the route will pass through lands under its jurisdiction. On the local level, a coastal development permit/exemption/waiver will be required from the cities of San Diego, National City and Chula Vista. SDG&E will also be required to obtain all ministerial building and encroachment permits from local jurisdictions. In addition, the CPUC's General Order 131-D requires SDG&E to comply with local building, design, and safety standards to the greatest degree feasible to minimize project conflicts with local conditions.

TABLE A-1
PERMITS REQUIRED FOR THE OMPA TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Permits	Agency	Jurisdiction / Purpose
Federal Agencies		
Nationwide Permit (Section 404 of the Clean Water Act)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Waters of the United States, including wetlands
Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Construction across Navigable Waters
Section 7 consultation (through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' review process)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Consultation on federally listed species; incidental take authorization (if required)
Review of Committee for Land and Airspace Management Policy (CLAMP) to cross Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	Naval Engineering Command	Construction, operation, and maintenance on land under Marine Corps management
Lift Plant Permit	Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Helicopter Construction Plans
Section 106 of the NHPA Review (through U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' review process)	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	Cultural Resource Management Plan (if appropriate)
State Agencies		
Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity	CPUC	Overall Project approval and CEQA review
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – General Construction Stormwater Permit	California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Diego Region	This permit applies to all construction projects that disturb more than five acres.
Section 401 Water Quality Certification (or waiver thereof)	RWQCB	Requests RWQCB's certification that the project is consistent with State water quality standards
Encroachment Permit	Caltrans	Construction, operation and maintenance within, under, or over State Highway ROW (I-5, I-805, SR-8-, SR-94)
Endangered Species consultation	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)	Consultation on State-listed species; incidental take authorization (if required)
Section 1601 Streambed Alteration Agreement	CDFG	Alteration of the natural state of any stream
Local Agencies		
Roadway Encroachment and Closure Permit	San Diego County	Construction, operation, and maintenance within roadway rights-of-way
Roadway Encroachment and Closure Permit	Cities of San Diego, National City, and Chula Vista	Construction, operation, and maintenance within roadway rights-of-way.
Grading and Building Permits	Cities of San Diego, National City, and Chula Vista	Permission to conduct grading and building activities
Coastal Development Permit/Exemption/Waiver	Cities of San Diego, National City, and Chula Vista	New development within the coastal zone.

A.4 Reader's Guide to this EIR

A.4.1 Available for Review

SDG&E's PEA and other supporting documentation, submitted as part of its Application A.04-03-008 for the OMPPA Transmission Project (see *Section A.5, General References*), contains certain information that is incorporated by reference in some sections of this EIR.

The Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project Final EIR (June 2004) contains the analysis of the construction and operation of the second 230 kV line in the vacant position on the approved 230 kV transmission line structures between Fanita Junction and the Miguel Substation, proposed as part of the OMPPA Transmission Project.

SDG&E's PEA and supporting documentation submitted as part of its Application A.04-03-008, and the Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project Final EIR are available for public review during normal business hours at the CPUC's Central Files (505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco) and in local libraries (see Section H). Additionally, the Miguel-Mission 230 kV #2 Project Final EIR is also available via the Intranet at: http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/aspen/miguel_mission/miguelmission.htm.

A.4.2 EIR Organization

This EIR is organized as follows:

Executive Summary. A summary description of the Proposed Project, the alternatives, their respective environmental impacts and the Environmentally Superior Alternative.

Impact Summary Tables. A tabulation of the impacts and mitigation measures for the Proposed Project and alternatives.

Section A (Introduction/Overview). A discussion of the background, purpose and need for the project, briefly describing the proposed OMPPA Transmission Project, and outlining the public agency use of the EIR.

Section B (Project Description). Detailed description of the proposed OMPPA Transmission Project.

Section C (Alternatives Process and Description). Summarized from Appendix 2, description of the alternatives evaluation process, description of alternatives considered but eliminated from

further analysis and the rationale therefore, and description of the alternatives analyzed in Section D.

Section D (Environmental Analysis). A comprehensive analysis and assessment of impacts and mitigation measures for the Proposed Project and several alternatives, including the No Project Alternative. This section is divided into main sections for each environmental issue area (e.g., Air Quality, Biological Resources) that contain the environmental settings and impacts of the Proposed Project and each alternative. At the end of each issue area analysis, a Mitigation Monitoring table is provided.

Section E (Comparison of Alternatives). Identification of the CEQA Environmentally Superior Alternative and a discussion of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Proposed Project and alternatives that were evaluated.

Section F (Additional CEQA Considerations). A discussion of growth-inducing impacts, irreversible environmental changes, and cumulative impacts.

Section G (Proposed Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting Plan). A discussion of the CPUC's mitigation monitoring program requirements

Section H (Public Participation). A brief description of the public participation program for this EIR.

Section I (Report Preparation). List of preparers of the EIR and contacts with public agencies.

Appendices:

APPENDIX 1

Detailed Project Maps 1 through 30 and Structure Heights

APPENDIX 2

Alternatives Screening Report (Dudek & Associates, Inc., February 2005)

APPENDIX 3

Biological Resources Technical Report

- Biological Resources Technical Report (Essex, July 2004) including SDG&E Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan – Operational Protocols
- Quino Checkerspot Butterfly 2004 Flight Survey Report (Recon, May 2004)
- Focused Survey Reports (Essex, January 2005)

APPENDIX 4

Cultural Resources Technical Report and Native American Consultation

- Cultural Resources Technical Report (Essex, July 2004)
- Native American Consultation

APPENDIX 5

List of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Hazardous Material Sites of Environmental Concern

APPENDIX 6

SDG&E EMF Management Plan

- Magnetic Field Management Plan (SDG&E, February 2004)
- SDG&E EMF Management Guidelines

APPENDIX 7

Memorandum of Understanding between San Diego Gas & Electric Company and The City of Chula Vista

A.5 General References

CEC 2001. California Energy Commission Decision Otay Mesa Generation Project Decision No. 99-AFC-5. April 2001.

CPUC 2004. Decision 04-06-011. June 15, 2004.

SDG&E. 2004a. Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the OMPPA Transmission Project. Submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission March, 2004.

SDG&E 2004b. Application of San Diego Gas & Electric Company for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the OMPPA Transmission Project, March 2004.

SDG&E. 2004c. Supplement to Application for the OMPPA Transmission Project, May 2004.

SDG&E. 2004d. Second Supplement to Application for the OMPPA Transmission Project, July 2004.

SDG&E 2004e. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 1. July 2004.

SDG&E 2004f. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 2. August 2004.

SDG&E 2004g. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 3. September 2004.

SDG&E 2004h. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 4. September 2004.

SDG&E 2004i. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 5. September, October 2004.

SDG&E 2004j. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 6. October, November 2004.

SDG&E 2004k. SDG&E Otay Mesa Power Purchase Agreement Transmission Project – Amended Project Description, November 2004.

SDG&E 2004l. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 7. December.

SDG&E 2004m. Response of San Diego Gas & Electric to CPUC Data Request No. 8. December.