

**SOITEC SOLAR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FINAL PROGRAMMATIC EIR ERRATA**

The County of San Diego published the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Soitec Solar Development Project on December 30, 2014. Following publication, several minor errors were identified and it was determined that these would be published as errata to the Final Programmatic EIR. These errata items merely clarify existing text in the EIR and do not raise important new issues about significant effects on the environment. This change is insignificant as the term is used in Section 15088.5(b) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Revisions to text in the Final Programmatic EIR are presented in double underline (signifying an addition) or double ~~striketrough~~ (signifying a deletion). It should be noted that revisions to the Final Programmatic EIR resulting from comments received during public review of the Draft Programmatic EIR are presented in underline (signifying an addition) or ~~striketrough~~ (signifying a deletion).

The following is a list of pages requiring text changes, indicating the location (section, page, and paragraph) in which the changes are to be included in this Final Programmatic EIR.

<b>FPEIR SECTION</b>	<b>LOCATION (section, page, and paragraph)</b>
1. Additional Information Statement for the Soitec Solar Development Program EIR	AIS.0, Section 3.2 Biological Resources, Pages AIS.0-10 and AIS.0-11, 2nd paragraph under “Biological Resources
2. Cover - Table of Contents	Appendices, Page TOC-VIII
3. Preface	Page P.0-1
4. Preface	Page P.0-6
5. Summary	Section S.1.4 Environmental Setting, Page S.0-9
6. Summary	Section S.0, Table S-2 Summary of Significant Effects, Impact AQ-PP-2, Page S.0-12
7. Summary	Table S-2, Summary of Significant Effects, M-BI-PP-15, Page S.0-43
8. Summary	Table S-2, Summary of Significant Effects, M-BI-PP-15, Page S.0-44 and S.0-45
9. Summary	Section S.0, Table S-2 Summary of Significant Effects, Mitigation Measure M-N-TDS-2, Page S.0-73
10. Project Description	Section 1.2.1.2 Solar Farm Specific Components and Activities, First Paragraph under “Department of Homeland Security Project Components”, Page 1.0-27
11. Project Description	Chapter 1.0 Project Description, Table 1-11 Approvals/Permits Expected to be Obtained, Page 1.0-54
12. Aesthetics	Section 2.1.1 Existing Conditions, Page 2.1-3
13. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, first paragraph under “Tierra del Sol Construction Impacts”, Page 2.2-18

<b>FPEIR SECTION</b>	<b>LOCATION (section, page, and paragraph)</b>
14. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Page 2.2-20
15. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Page 2.2-21
16. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, First Paragraph, Page 2.2-22
17. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Second Paragraph, Page 2.2-22
18. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Fourth Paragraph, Page 2.2-25 to 2.2-26
19. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Second Paragraph, Page 2.2-26
20. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Third Paragraph, Page 2.2-26
21. Air Quality	Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Third Paragraph, Page 2.2-35
22. Air Quality	Section 2.2.4.1 Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Criteria Pollutants (Construction), Page 2.2-68
23. Air Quality	Section 2.2.4.1 Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Criteria Pollutants (Construction), Page 2.2-69 to 2.2-70
24. Air Quality	Section 2.2.5 Significance of Impacts Prior to Mitigation, Third Paragraph, Page 2.2-73
25. Air Quality	Section 2.2.6 Mitigation Measures, Page 2.2-79
26. Air Quality	Section 2.2.7 Conclusion, Page 2.2-80 to 2.2-81
27. Biological Resources	Section 2.3.3.2 Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Community, First Paragraph, Page 2.3-142
28. Biological Resources	Section 2.3.4.1 Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species, First Paragraph. Page 2.3-184
29. Biological Resources	Section 2.3.6 Mitigation Measures, M-BI-PP-15, Page 2.3-206
30. Biological Resources	Section 2.3.6 Mitigation Measures, M-BI-PP-15, Page 2.3-207 to 2.3-208
31. Biological Resources	Table 2.3-13 Rugged Impacts – Vegetation Communities, Footnote 2, Page 2.3-226 to 2.3-227
32. Cultural Resources	Section 2.4.3.1 Historical Resources and Archeological Resources, Second Paragraph, Page 2.4-18
33. Land Use and Planning	Section 2.5.1.1 Regional Overview, Second Paragraph,

FPEIR SECTION	LOCATION (section, page, and paragraph)
	Page 2.5-3
34. Land Use and Planning	Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies and Regulations, Page 2.5-39
35. Land Use and Planning	Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies, and Regulations, Pages 2.5-40 and 2.5-41
36. Land Use and Planning	Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies, and Regulations, Pages 2.5-43
37. Land Use and Planning	Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies, and Regulations, 2.5-46
38. Land Use and Planning	Chapter 2.5 Land Use and Planning, Table 2.5-3 County of Supervisors Consistency Analysis, Policy I-92 analysis, Page 2.5-56
39. Land Use and Planning	Chapter 2.5 Land Use and Planning, Table 2.5-3 County of Supervisors Consistency Analysis, Policy I-111 analysis, Page 2.5-56
40. Noise	Chapter 2.6 Noise, Page 2.6-1
41. Noise	Section 2.6.4.2 Construction Noise, Page 2.6-48 and 2.6-49
42. Noise	Section 2.6.4.3 Vibration, First Paragraph, Page 2.6-50
43. Noise	Section 2.6.6 Mitigation Measures, Mitigation Measure M-N-TDS-2, Page 2.6-53 to 2.6-54
44. Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Section 3.1.4.4.3 Wildfire Hazards, Page 3.1.4-51 and 3.1.4-52
45. Hydrology and Water Quality	Section 3.1.5.3.4 Groundwater Resources, Page 3.1.5-55 to 3.1.5-56
46. Public Services	Section 3.1.7.4.1 Fire and Emergency Medical Response Capabilities, Page 3.1.7-27
47. Transportation and Traffic	Section 3.1.8.4.1 Roadway Segment Operation Impacts, Third Paragraph, Page 3.1.8-35
48. Transportation and Traffic	Section 3.1.8.4.1 Roadway Segment Operation Impacts, Page 3.1.8-36
49. Utilities and Service Systems	Section 3.1.9.3.1 Water, Page 3.1.9-11 to 3.1.9-15
50. Utilities and Service Systems	Section 3.1.9.5 Conclusion, Table 3.1.9-1 Construction-Related Water Demands by Project, Page 3.1.9-24
51. Alternatives	Section 4.6 Summary of Alternatives, First Paragraph, Page 4.0-71
52. Alternatives	Table 4-11 Summary of Analysis for Alternatives to Alternative 2A
53. List of Mitigation Measures and Environmental Design Considerations	Mitigation Measures, M-BI-PP-15, Page 7.0-21

FPEIR SECTION	LOCATION (section, page, and paragraph)
54. List of Mitigation Measures and Environmental Design Considerations	Mitigation Measures, M-BI-PP-15, Page 7.0-22
55. List of Mitigation Measures and Environmental Design Considerations	Section 7.2 Air Quality, Section 7.2.1 Mitigation Measures Proposed, Page 7.0-5
56. List of Mitigation Measures and Environmental Design Considerations	Section 7.6 Noise, 7.6.1 Mitigation Measures, Mitigation Measure M-N-TDS-2, Page 7.0-37 and 7.0-38
57. Appendix 2.5-1	Tierra del Sol Solar General Plan Analysis Report title page
58. Appendix 2.5-1	Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy LU-2.8, Page 4
59. Appendix 2.5-1	Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy S-6.3, Page 15
60. Appendix 2.5-1	Mountain Empire Subregional Plan, Environmental Resources (Policy and Recommendation 5), Page 20
61. Appendix 2.5-1	Boulevard Community Plan, Policy CM 8.3.1, Page 23
62. Appendix 2.5-2	Rugged Solar General Plan Analysis Report title page (Page 1)
63. Appendix 2.5-2	Table of Contents, Page 2
64. Appendix 2.5-2	Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy LU-2.8, Page 4
65. Appendix 2.5-2	Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy LU-8.2, Page 6
66. Appendix 2.5-2	Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy S-6.3, Page 15
67. Appendix 2.5-2	Mountain Empire Subregional Plan, Environmental Resources (Policy and Recommendation 5), Page 19 and 20
68. Appendix 3.1.4-5	Boulevard Community Plan, Policy CM 8.3.1, Page 23
69. Appendix 3.1.4-5	Tierra del Sol Fire Protection Plan, Title Page
70. Appendix 3.1.4-5	Tierra del Sol Fire Protection Plan, throughout
71. Appendix 3.1.4-5	Appendix 3.1.4-5, Tierra del Sol Fire Protection Plan, Section 5.0, Page 49
72. Appendix 3.1.4-6	Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Title Page
73. Appendix 3.1.4-6	Rugged Fire Protection Plan, throughout
74. Appendix 3.1.4-6	Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 4.1.1.2 Response Personnel Training, Page 35
75. Appendix 3.1.4-6	Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 4.2.1 Fire and Maintenance Access Roads for Solar Facility, Page 35 and 36

FPEIR SECTION	LOCATION (section, page, and paragraph)
76. Appendix 3.1.4-6	Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations, Bulletpoint 9, Page 49
77. Appendix 3.1.4-6	Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations, Last Paragraph, Page 49
78. Appendix 9.0-8	Appendix 9.0-8, Memorandum Regarding Cumulative Construction Noise Impacts – Rugged and Tule Wind Memorandum, is new to the FPEIR

The following changes are herein incorporated into the text with this Errata Sheet.

**1. AIS.0, Section 3.2 Biological Resources, Pages AIS.0-10 and AIS.0-11, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph under “Biological Resources” has been revised as follows:**

Further, operational noise from the Rugged solar farm, including noise generated by the energy storage system HVAC units and transformers would not exceed County noise ordinance thresholds with implementation of PDFs (see Section 3.4, Noise, below). The PDFs would reduce noise levels received at off-site property boundaries that would in turn minimize the potential for additional indirect wildlife impacts associated with proposed energy storage system HVAC units and transformers. As stated in AIS 3 (Acoustical Assessment Report Addendum for the Rugged Solar Project) with incorporation of mitigation measures identified in the DPEIR and PDFs, operational noise from the Rugged solar farm including the optional energy storage system would generate less than 50 dBA at adjacent property lines/natural habitat interface. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife and most entities consider noise levels of 60 dBA to be the threshold of indirect noise impacts for federally listed avian species. Therefore, with implementation of PDFs intended to minimize noise received offsite, the Rugged solar farm including the optional energy storage system would generate considerably less noise than the 60 dBA indirect noise threshold and as such, indirect impacts to wildlife would be less than significant.

**2. Cover – Table of Contents, under “Appendices”, Page TOC-VIII was revised to include Appendix 9.0-8, Cumulative Construction Noise Impacts – Rugged and Tule Wind Memorandum.**

**3. Preface, Page P.0-1 was revised as follows:**

**P.1 Contents of the Final Program EIR**

This discussion outlines the contents of the Final Program EIR:

**Chapter AIS.0, Additional Information Statement:** The Additional Information Statement provides information regarding a new, optional component of the Proposed Project that was not analyzed in the Draft Program EIR dated ~~December~~ January 2014. Rugged LLC proposes to include an optional energy storage system on the Rugged solar farm site as part of the Proposed Project. The purpose of this optional component is related to Assembly Bill 2514 adopted by the State of California on September 29, 2011, which set out a mandate for the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to adopt an energy storage system procurement target, if determined to be appropriate, to be achieved by each load-serving entity by December 31, 2015, and a 2nd target to be achieved by December 31, 2020. On October 17, 2013, the CPUC adopted an order establishing a first-in-the-nation target for the state’s three Independently Operated Utilities (IOUs)—San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE), and Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)—to procure 1.3 gigawatts (GW) of energy storage by 2020. The order seeks to use energy storage as one of many mechanisms for optimizing the electricity transmission grid, integrating renewable energy, and reducing GHG emissions.

**4. Preface, Page P.0-6 was revised to include Appendix 9.0-8, Cumulative Construction Noise Impacts – Rugged and Tule Wind Memorandum.**

**5. Section S.1.4 Environmental Setting, Page S.0-9 has been revised as follows:**

On November 19, 2014, Tule Wind LLC filed a request with the BLM to extend the deadline to obtain a Notice to Proceed (NTP) from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2016, and proposed a new construction schedule that would start construction on the Tule Wind Project after January 1, 2017, instead of prior to December 31, 2014 (Tule Wind LLC 2014). On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC’s Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. If Tule’s request is granted, then Accordingly, the Tule Wind project may be completed after the Rugged solar farm and Tierra del Sol Solar project become operational. As described above, however, that portion of the Tule gen-tie on which the Rugged gen-tie will be co-located will be completed prior to the Rugged Solar project coming into operation. Accordingly, where appropriate, the PEIR also analyzes a baseline where the Tule Wind Project is not operational when the Rugged solar farm becomes operational (see Chapters 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1.4, 3.1.5, 3.1.7, 3.1.8, and 3.1.9).

**6. Section S.0, Table S-2 Summary of Significant Effects, Impact AQ-PP-2, Page S.0-12 has been revised as follows:**

Impact	Impact	Mitigation	Conclusion and
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No.			Mitigation Effectiveness
AQ-PP-2	Short-term Construction Emissions (PM10)	<del>No Feasible Mitigation.</del> See PDF-AE-1 (removal of trackers from topographical saddle occurring at the southeastern extent of the southern subarea of the Rugged Solar Farm) and M-AE-PP-1 (landscape screening)	<del>Significant and Unavoidable</del> Less than Significant

7. Table S-2, Summary of Significant Effects, M-BI-PP-15, Page S.0-43 has been revised as follows:

Impact No.	Impact	Mitigation	Conclusion and Mitigation Effectiveness
		<p><u>Tierra del Sol Solar Farm:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the groundwater levels at off-site wells located within 0.5 mile of Well B (RM-1, RM-3, or RSD-1) drops 10 feet below the baseline water levels, groundwater pumping at Well B will cease until the water level at the well that experienced the threshold exceedance has increased above the threshold and remained there for at least 30 continuous days. Additionally, written permission from the County PDS must be obtained before production may be resumed.</li> <li>• <u>At least 90 days prior to project-related extraction, additional residential well owners within a one-mile radius of pumping Well B shall be given the opportunity to have their well added to the monitoring well network provided by the applicant at no cost to the well owner.</u></li> <li>• If the groundwater levels in the vicinity of the groundwater dependent habitat (RM-1 or RM-3) drops below 10 feet of the pre-pumping static water level and there is evidence of deteriorating oak tree health as determined by the Certified Arborist or Registered Professional Forester, there may be a temporary or permanent cessation of pumping at Well B. If evidence of deterioration persists after the 5-year period, mitigation will consist of off-site wetland/ oak woodland credits at a 3:1 ratio.</li> <li>• If an impact to the oak woodland habitat is observed by the monitoring Certified Arborist or Registered Professional Forester over the duration of the project construction period, routine monitoring of the oak woodland will continue for a maximum up to 5 years following initiation of project-related groundwater extraction. The monitoring Certified Arborist or Registered Professional Forester will base mitigation recommendations on the type and extent of tree issues observed. If groundwater drawdown is determined to be the cause of tree stress, resulting in the presence of</li> </ul>	

**8. Table S-2, Summary of Significant Effects, M-BI-PP-15, Page S.0-44 and S.0-45 has been revised as follows:**

Impact No.	Impact	Mitigation	Conclusion and Mitigation Effectiveness
		<p><u>Rugged Solar Farm:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>If the groundwater level at well MW-SPB reaches or drops below 15 feet of the baseline level, groundwater pumping at Wells 6a and 6b will cease until the water level at MW-SPB has increased above the threshold and remained there for at least 30 continuous days. This threshold will prevent water levels at the closest property with a residential groundwater well from dropping below 10 feet of the pre-pumping baseline, as described in section 2.1.1. Additionally, written permission from the County PDS must be obtained before production may be resumed.</u></li> <li>• <u>At least 90 days prior to project-related extraction, additional residential wells within a one mile radius of pumping Well 8, Well 6a and Well 6b shall be given the opportunity to have their wells added to the monitoring well network by the applicant at no cost to the well owner.</u></li> </ul>	

**9. Section S.0, Table S-2 Summary of Significant Effects, Page S.0-73 has been revised as follows:**

Impact No.	Impact	Mitigation	Conclusion and Mitigation Effectiveness
N-TDS-2	Temporary Gen-Tie Maintenance Noise	<p>M-N-TDS-42: Tierra del Sol Gen-Tie Line Maintenance Protocol: To ensure noise from maintenance activities along the gen-tie line will comply with the County noise standards, the following shall be implemented throughout the use of the gen-tie line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brush clearance along the gen-tie route shall be accomplished using non-motorized equipment and hand tools</li> </ul>	Less than Significant.

		<p>when performing work within <del>4,500</del> <u>1,125</u> feet of a noise sensitive land use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For equipment maintenance or replacement associated with the gen-tie facilities, the number of simultaneously operating trucks or other support equipment shall be limited to the minimum practicable number to accomplish the task, with a maximum of two trucks to be operating simultaneously once in position.</li> <li>• As part of an operations and maintenance program, prepare a Helicopter Noise Control Plan that addresses the use of helicopters for annual line inspection, and for delivery of repair parts or materials to limited access portions of the gen-tie line. The plan shall demonstrate compliance with the County Noise Ordinance for the impacts caused by helicopter noise on properties with an occupied residence, and with property lines within 3,000 feet of proposed helicopter use locations. Components of the plan <del>may</del> <u>shall</u> include the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Affected property owners shall be notified prior to the use of helicopters for repair/maintenance activity within 3,000 feet of their property boundaries.</li> <li>○ Helicopter operations for line inspection and repair materials delivery shall be restricted to an altitude not less than 400 feet above ground level within 1,125 feet of a noise sensitive land use, unless a helicopter quieter than a Bell 407 or Kman Kmax is proposed to be used.</li> <li>○ The area for take-off and landing of helicopters associated with line inspection or repair operations shall not be located within 3,000 feet of a property line with an occupied residence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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**10. Section 1.2.1.2 Solar Farm Specific Components and Activities, First Paragraph under “Department of Homeland Security Project Components”, Page 1.0-27 has been revised as follows:**

Security, Fire Protection, and Maintenance and Security Lighting

**Department of Homeland Security Project Components**

The applicants contacted the Department of Homeland Security as required by Board Policy I-111. Numerous correspondences were sent to the Department of Homeland Security offering the 90-foot setback for purchase as required by Board Policy I-111. Additional site design security and access measures were also offered. The site in its current state contains extensive chaparral vegetation, which limits the ability for the Department of Homeland Security to effectively patrol the site. The Department of Homeland Security did not respond in the time frame allotted in accordance with Board Policy I-111. ~~Therefore, the applicant is requesting waiver of the policy due to the added security design features listed below which increase security and visibility of the site, and the lack of response from Department of Homeland Security in the allotted time frame.~~

**11. Chapter 1.0 Project Description, Table 1-11 Approvals/Permits Expected to be Obtained, Page 1.0-54 has been revised as follows:**

Government Agency	Action/Permit <sup>1,2</sup>
County of San Diego	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major Use Permit for compliance with Sections 1350, 2705, and 2926 of the County Zoning Ordinance</li> <li>• Rezone to remove Special Area Designator “A” Zoning Ordinance Section 5100 et seq. and for compliance with the County’s Zoning Ordinance [Tierra del Sol solar farm only]</li> <li>• Agricultural Preserve Cancellation for compliance with the County’s Zoning Ordinance Section 5100 et seq. [Tierra del Sol solar farm only]</li> <li>• County Right-of-Way Permits (Construction Permit, Excavation Permit, <u>Traffic Control Permit</u> and Encroachment Permit)</li> <li>• Franchise Agreement (Tierra del Sol solar farm only)</li> <li>• Grading Permit for compliance with County’s Grading Ordinance</li> <li>• Improvement Plans</li> <li>• Landscape Plans</li> <li>• Exploratory Borings, Direct-push Samplers, and Cone Penetrometers Permits</li> <li>• Groundwater Wells and Exploratory or Test Borings Permit</li> <li>• Septic Tank Permit</li> <li>• Water Well Permit</li> <li>• Waiver pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Section 7060.d to reduce 90-foot setback along U.S.–Mexico border</li> <li>• <del>Waiver of Board Policies I 92 and I 111</del></li> </ul>

Government Agency	Action/Permit <sup>1,2</sup>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certification of the Final EIR – Compliance with CEQA.</li> <li>• General Plan Amendment to amend the Boulevard Community Plan if the Wind Energy Ordinance Plan of Development (POD) 10-007 General Plan Amendment (GPA) 12-003 is overturned by current litigation<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>• GPA to amend the County of San Diego General Plan (LanEast and LanWest solar farms only)<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>

**12. Section 2.1.1 Existing Conditions, Page 2.1-3 has been revised as follows:**

Also located within the community of Boulevard are components of the San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) East County (ECO) Substation project including an approximate 2-mile segment of the 13.3-mile 138 kV transmission line and the Rebuilt 138/69/12 kV Boulevard Substation and the 67-turbine Tule Wind project. The majority of the Tule Wind project is located north of the Boulevard rural village boundary on public lands managed by the BLM. Based on current project information and schedule, the ECO Substation 138 kV transmission line, the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation, and Tule Wind project, including the Tule gen-tie, are anticipated to be fully constructed before any portion of the Proposed Project commences operation. Accordingly, these projects are included in the baseline, along with existing physical conditions. Tule Wind LLC has filed a request with the BLM to extend the deadline to obtain a NTP for two years, and proposed a new construction schedule that would start construction on the Tule Wind Project after January 1, 2017, instead of prior to December 31, 2014 (Tule Wind LLC 2014). If Tule’s request is granted On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC’s Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. Accordingly, then the Tule Wind project may be completed after the Rugged solar farm and Tierra del Sol Solar project become operational.

**13. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, first paragraph under “Tierra del Sol Construction Impacts” has been revised as follows:**

See Section 2.2.3, Methodology and Assumptions, for details regarding general analysis approach and common assumptions. See Appendix 2.2-1 ~~and Appendix 9.0-5~~ for specific details regarding emissions estimate calculations and assumptions for the Tierra del Sol solar farm.

**14. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Page 2.2-20 has been revised as follows:**

~~As described in Appendix 9.0-5, this originally anticipated off-site water demand increased from 32 acre-feet to 43 acre-feet during the peak demand period. The revised total water demand (43 acre-feet) would equate to an average daily demand of 241,579 gallons per day during the peak demand period, depending on specific construction activities occurring on any given day. It is assumed for the purposes of accommodating the increase in water importation that the additional 11 acre-feet of off-site water required for site preparation would come from JCSD. The air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions associated with the off-site water demand increase are explained in Appendix 9.0-5.~~

**15. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Page 2.2-21 has been revised as follows:**

Construction activities would be subject to several control measures per the requirements of the County, SDAPCD rules, and CARB air toxic control measures. The equipment mix anticipated for construction activity was based on information provided by the applicant and best engineering judgment. The equipment mix is meant to represent a reasonably conservative estimate of construction activity. To account for dust control measures in the calculations, it was assumed that the active sites would be watered at least three times daily to comply with SDAPCD Rule 55 and **PDF-AQ-1**, resulting in an approximately 61% reduction of particulate matter. Emission estimates shown in Table 2.2-7 include the required control measures that were incorporated into the modeling for estimated construction emissions generated during the Tierra del Sol construction period. ~~before taking credit for tracker reductions per M-AE-PP-1 as defined in Table 1-1, Overview of the Proposed Project, and described in Section 2.1, Aesthetics. After accounting for tracker reductions per M-AE-PP-1, reduced ground disturbance associated with these track reductions, and other refinements including water demand increase, air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions are explained in Appendix 9.0-5~~ See Appendix 2.2-1 for details regarding emission calculations and assumptions.

**16. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, First Paragraph, Page 2.2-22 has been revised as follows:**

Table 2.2-7, Estimated Daily Maximum Construction Emissions, ~~Appendix 9.0-5~~ shows the estimated maximum daily construction emissions associated with the construction phase of the proposed project. The maximum daily emissions for each pollutant may occur during different phases of construction.

**17. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Second Paragraph, Page 2.2-22 has been revised as follows:**

As shown in ~~both Table 2.2-7 and Appendix 9.0-5~~, daily construction emissions for the Tierra del Sol solar farm would not exceed the thresholds for VOCs, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, or PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and would therefore be **less than significant**.

**18. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Fourth Paragraph, Page 2.2-25 to 2.2-26 has been revised as follows:**

~~As described in Appendix 9.0-5, this originally anticipated off-site water demand increased from approximately 16 acre-feet to 29 acre-feet during the peak demand period, resulting in an average water demand of 136,952 gallons per day during the peak demand period, depending on specific construction activities occurring on any given day. It is assumed for the purposes of accommodating the increase in water importation that 12 acre-feet of off-site water required for site preparation would come from PDMWD, and 17 acre-feet of imported water would come from JCSD and/or Pine Valley Mutual Water Company (PVMWC). The air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions associated with the off-site water demand increase are explained in Appendix 9.0-5.~~ Construction activities would be subject to several control measures per the requirements of the County, SDAPCD rules, and CARB air toxic control measures. The equipment mix anticipated for construction activity was based on information provided by the applicant and best engineering judgment. The equipment mix is meant to represent a reasonably conservative estimate of construction activity. To account for dust control measures in the calculations, it was assumed that the active sites would be watered at least three times daily to comply with SDAPCD Rule 55 and **PDF-AQ-1**, resulting in an approximately 61% reduction of particulate matter. **PDF-AQ-1** and ~~**PDF-AQ-2**~~ as listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description, will be implemented during construction activities and reduce NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions. Emission estimates shown in Table 2.2-10 include the required control measures that were incorporated into the modeling for estimated construction emissions generated during the Rugged construction period. See Appendix 2.2-2 for details regarding emission calculations and assumptions.

**19. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Second Paragraph, Page 2.2-26 has been revised as follows:**

Table 2.2-10, Estimated Daily Maximum Construction Emissions, shows the estimated maximum daily construction emissions associated with the construction phase of the proposed project ~~before taking credit for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1~~

~~as defined in Table 1-1, Overview of Proposed Project, and described in Section 2.1, Aesthetics. After accounting for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1, reduced ground disturbance associated with these track reductions, and other refinements including water demand increase, air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions are explained in Appendix 9.0-5.~~ The maximum daily emissions for each pollutant may occur during different phases of construction.

**20. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Third Paragraph, Page 2.2-26 has been revised as follows:**

As shown in Table 2.2-10 ~~and Appendix 9.0-5~~, construction-related emissions of VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> would not exceed the County's screening level thresholds. Additionally, implementation of **PDF-AQ-1** and **PDF-AQ-2**, as listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description, during construction activities for the Rugged solar farm would ensure NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions would be further reduced. Impacts during construction would be **less than significant**.

**21. Section 2.2.3.2, Conformance to Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards, Third Paragraph, Page 2.2-35 has been revised as follows:**

As shown in Table 2.2-12 ~~and Appendix 9.0-5~~, the Proposed Project is expected to remain below the daily significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants for VOC, CO, SO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. ~~However, eTable 2.2-12 indicates that construction-related emissions would exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> for a brief period during the overlap of construction of the Tierra del Sol grading phase (10/4/2014 – 12/13/2014) and Rugged tracker installation phase (8/27/2014 – 4/16/2015), specifically in the months of October, November, and December of 2014, and January of 2015 before taking credit for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 as defined in Table 1-1, Overview of the Proposed Project, and described in Section 2.1, Aesthetics. After accounting for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1, reduced ground disturbance associated with these track reductions, and other refinements such as water demand increase, air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions are explained in Appendix 9.0-5. Appendix 9.0-5 indicates that the Proposed Project construction-related emissions would exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> but not for PM<sub>10</sub>.~~ **PDF-AQ-1** and **PDF-AQ-2** as listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description, would be implemented as part of the Proposed Project to reduce NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions; however, impacts related to NO<sub>x</sub> would remain above the threshold. NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>-impacts would, therefore, be **potentially significant (AQ-PP-1 and AQ-PP-2)**.

**22. Section 2.2.4.1 Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Criteria Pollutants (Construction), Page 2.2-68 has been revised as follows:**

As discussed previously, the Proposed Project would result in a temporary addition of pollutants to the local airshed caused by soil disturbance, fugitive dust emissions, and combustion pollutants from on-site construction equipment, as well as from off-site trucks hauling construction materials. As shown in Table 2.2-12, emissions of VOC, CO, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> would be below the significance levels ~~before taking credit for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 as described in Section 2.1, Aesthetics; however, the threshold for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> would be exceeded. After accounting for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1, reduced ground disturbance associated with these track reductions, and water demand increase, emissions of VOC, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> for the Proposed Project would be below the significance levels; emission calculations and assumptions are presented in Appendix 9.0-5.~~

**23. Section 2.2.4.1 Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Criteria Pollutants (Construction), Page 2.2-69 to 2.2-70) has been revised as follows:**

The extent to which all reasonably foreseeable cumulative projects and the Proposed Project would result in significant cumulative impacts depends on their proximity and construction time schedules. The Proposed Project would be constructed from 2014 to 2015 and would be constructed concurrently with, and in proximity to, other land use and infrastructure development projects (e.g., wind and solar facilities). PM<sub>10</sub> emissions for the Proposed Project would exceed the significance threshold, and pProject design features as described in Section 1.2 have been incorporated as part of project implementation to reduce fugitive dust emissions. Additionally, the Proposed Project would be required to comply with SDAPCD Rule 55 and County Code Section 87.428 regarding fugitive dust emissions. Moreover, compliance with the County Grading Ordinance would ensure dust control measures would be provided to further reduce PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions that may result during construction. ~~Although the Proposed Project is below the threshold for PM<sub>10</sub> and would implement these aforementioned measures, the Proposed Project could contribute to a temporary significant cumulative impact when combined with other cumulative projects, particularly those that would be constructed simultaneously during various construction periods of Tierra del Sol and Rugged. Some cumulative projects that may overlap construction schedules include a subdivision (two residential properties and one commercial property), the Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility project, the Tule Wind Energy project, Chapman Ranch, Jacumba Solar and Cameron Solar; see Table 1-12 for a complete list of cumulative projects. It is also possible, however, that the Tule Wind Project may not begin construction until 20167. If the Tule Wind Project does not begin construction until 20167, there would be no it would not be included in the list of projects that could be constructed simultaneously with Tierra del Sol and Rugged. The omission of the Tule Wind Project would not change to the conclusion that the Proposed Project could contribute to a temporary~~

significant cumulative impact. However, PM<sub>10</sub> emissions would still exceed the threshold following implementation of the aforementioned measures. Additionally, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the Proposed Project would exceed the significance threshold, and project design features for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions would not substantially reduce those emissions from the Proposed Project. Accordingly, generation of PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions when combined with other cumulative projects, particularly those occurring simultaneously during various construction periods of the Tierra del Sol and Rugged solar farms, would result in a **temporary significant cumulative impact** to air quality (AQ-CUM-1).

**24. Section 2.2.5 Significance of Impacts Prior to Mitigation, Third Paragraph, Page 2.2-73 has been revised as follows:**

The Proposed Project is expected to remain below the daily significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants for VOC, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> during construction. However, construction-related emissions would exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> for a brief period during the overlap of construction of the Tierra del Sol grading phase (12/4/2014 – 12/13/2014) and Rugged tracker installation phase (8/27/2014 – 4/16/2015), specifically in the months of October, November, December of 2014, and January of 2015. ~~PDF-AQ-1 and PDF-AQ-2~~ as listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description, would be implemented as part of the Proposed Project to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, respectively; however, impacts ~~emissions related to NO<sub>x</sub>~~ would remain above the threshold. NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> impacts would, therefore, be **potentially significant (AQ-PP-1 and AQ-PP-2)**.

**25. Section 2.2.6 Mitigation Measures, Page 2.2-79 has been revised as follows:**

The Proposed Project would result in a significant impact regarding PM<sub>10</sub> emissions during construction activities (AQ-PP-2); ~~however, no additional mitigation is available to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> impacts beyond PDFs listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description.~~ Implementation of PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 would entail the removal of trackers from the Rugged and Tierra del Sol solar farms to reduce visibility of trackers from Interstate 8 and to incorporate landscape screens (see Chapter 2.1, Aesthetics). After accounting for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 and reduced ground disturbance associated with these tracker reductions, Proposed Project construction-related emission would exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> but not for PM<sub>10</sub>. Air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions associated with these trackers reductions and water demand increases (see Chapter 1.0, Project Description) are explained in Appendix 9.0-5.

**26. Section 2.2.7 Conclusion, Mitigation Measures, Page 2.2-80 to 2.2-81 has been revised as follows:**

The Proposed Project is expected to remain below the daily significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants for VOC, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> during construction. However, construction-related emissions would exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> for a brief period during the overlap of construction of the Tierra del Sol grading phase (10/4/2014 – 12/13/2014) and Rugged tracker installation phase (8/27/2014 – 4/16/2015), specifically in the months of October, November, December of 2014, and January of 2015. ~~PDF-AQ-1 and PDF-AQ-2~~ as listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description, would be implemented as part of the Proposed Project to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions; however, impacts ~~related to NO<sub>x</sub>~~ would remain above the threshold. NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> impacts would, therefore, be potentially significant (**AQ-PP-1** and **AQ-PP-2**). **M-AQ-PP-1** would be implemented to further reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions; however, NO<sub>x</sub> impacts would not be reduced to a less-than-significant level. The only method for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for the proposed project would be to eliminate equipment from the construction equipment fleet required to construction the Proposed Project and eliminate construction workers travelling to and from the site; however, this is not feasible as construction of the Proposed Project requires the delineated construction crew and equipment fleet. No additional mitigation beyond PDFs as listed in Table 1-10 of Section 1.0, Project Description, is available to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> emissions. After accounting for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 and reduced ground disturbance associated with these tracker reductions, Proposed Project construction-related emission would not exceed the thresholds for PM<sub>10</sub> and impacts would be less than significant. As such, impacts regarding NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions during construction activities would be significant and unavoidable.

**27. Section 2.3.3.2 Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Community, First Paragraph, Page 2.3-142 has been revised as follows:**

Therefore, impacts associated with construction and improvement of the primary site access route are not analyzed herein. In the event the Tule Wind project is not constructed until 2016~~7~~, site access for the Rugged solar farm will be achieved via the proposed Northern and Western off-site access roads (see Section 2.3.1.4).

**28. Section 2.3.4.1 Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species, First Paragraph, Page 2.3-184 has been revised as follows:**

Based on available project status information as listed in Table 1-12, most of the reasonably foreseeable cumulative projects within a few miles of the Proposed Project would not be constructed simultaneously. However, construction of some cumulative projects may only partially overlap (e.g., Tule Wind project) or would be complete prior to commencement of Proposed Project construction activities (e.g., Sunrise Powerlink), and impacts would be less

~~severe than if they were constructed simultaneously. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension. If Tule's request is granted, then~~ Accordingly, the Tule Wind project may be completed after the Rugged solar farm and Tierra del Sol Solar project become operational.

**29. Section 2.3.6 Mitigation Measures, M-BI-PP-15, Page 2.3-206 has been revised as follows:**

The following mitigation criteria will be established to protect groundwater resources and groundwater-dependent habitat in the project area:

*Tierra del Sol Solar Farm:*

- If the groundwater levels at off-site wells located within 0.5 mile of Well B (RM-1, RM-3, or RSD-1) drops 10 feet below the baseline water levels, groundwater pumping at Well B will cease until the water level at the well that experienced the threshold exceedance has increased above the threshold and remained there for at least 30 continuous days. Additionally, written permission from the County PDS must be obtained before production may be resumed.
- At least 90 days prior to project-related extraction, additional residential well owners within a one-mile radius of pumping Well B shall be given the opportunity to have their well added to the monitoring well network provided by the applicant at no cost to the well owner.

**30. Section 2.3.6 Mitigation Measures, M-BI-PP-15, Page 2.3-207 and 2.3-208 has been revised as follows:**

*Rugged Solar Farm:*

- If the groundwater level at well MW-SPB reaches or drops below 15 feet of the baseline level, groundwater pumping at Wells 6a and 6b will cease until the water level at MW-SPB has increased above the threshold and remained there for at least 30 continuous days. This threshold will prevent water levels at the closest property with a residential groundwater well from dropping below 10 feet of the pre-pumping baseline, as described in section 2.1.1. Additionally, written permission from the County PDS must be obtained before production may be resumed.
- At least 90 days prior to project-related extraction, additional residential wells within a one mile radius of pumping Well 8, Well 6a and Well 6b shall be given the opportunity to

have their wells added to the monitoring well network by the applicant at no cost to the well owner.

**31. Table 2.3-13 Rugged Impacts – Vegetation Communities, Footnote 2, Page 2.3-226 to 2.3-227 has been revised as follows:**

<sup>2</sup> Following the County Guidelines (County of San Diego 2010), areas that are not being directly impacted but cannot be counted toward mitigation will be considered “impact neutral”; these areas include Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) wetlands and wetland buffers, and isolated pockets of open space. At this time, all areas that are not impacted by the limits of grading disturbance (including on-site access roads) and fuel modification zones are considered impact neutral. On-site areas impacted by Rough Acres Ranch Road are also included in the impact neutral category since impacts associated with the development of this road has already been considered per MUP 3300-09-019 and HDR 2010. However, considering that if Rough Acres Ranch Road is not constructed or if construction of the Tule Wind Project is will be delayed until 2016~~7~~, site access would be achieved by construction of the proposed Northern Off-Site Access Road and the Western Off-Site Access Road. See Table 2.3-14.

**32. Section 2.4.3.1 Historical Resources and Archeological Resources, Second Paragraph, Page 2.4-18 has been revised as follows:**

Based on the current project design, 32 sites within the current Rugged site were formally evaluated (see Table 2.4-1, and Appendix 2.4-2). Twenty-eight of the sites within the current study area fall within the project construction APE and will be directly impacted, including P-37-031676; P-37-031680 (McCain Ranch House), SDI-4788/20647, -5171, -10359/20059, -16373/16374, -19872, -19873, -20068, -20116, -20118, -20386, -20618, -20624, -20625, -20628, -20630, -20632, -20634, -20635, -20636, -20637, -20642, -20643, -20644, -20645, -20646, and -20683. Twenty-seven of the 28 sites listed above are within the MUP limits, and one (CA-SDI-20,386) will be impacted by an access road outside the MUP limits. In the event the Tule Wind Project is not constructed until 2016~~7~~, site CA-SDI-20,386 would not be impacted until the Tule Wind access road is constructed at that future point. The remaining four sites (SDI-20626, -20629, -20639, -20641) evaluated fall outside of the current MUP limits (avoidance areas) but within the study area and are in areas that may potentially be impacted indirectly.

**33. Section 2.5.1.1 Regional Overview, Second Paragraph, Page 2.5-3 has been revised as follows:**

For purposes of this analysis, three projects that are currently approved are also considered as baseline land uses because these projects are anticipated to be fully constructed before any portion of the Proposed Project commences operation. These include the SDG&E East County (ECO) Substation Project, including a rebuild of the existing Boulevard Substation (Rebuilt Boulevard Substation), the ECO Transmission Line, the Tule Wind Project, and the Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line Project. Construction of the ECO Substation Project commenced in the first quarter of 2013 and is anticipated to come online November 2014.

Construction of the Tule Wind Energy project (MUP 3300-09-019) ~~will~~ may not commence until March 31, 2016 ~~in April 2014 and be complete by November 2015 (the gen-tie alignment will be constructed by August 2015) (Iberdrola Renewables 2013). It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension.~~ On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. Accordingly, where appropriate, the Tule Wind Project is also analyzed as not part of the operational baseline and instead, as a cumulative project. The Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation remains part of the operational baseline because it will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational.

**34. Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies and Regulations, Page 2.5-39 has been revised as follows:**

As shown ~~above~~ below in Table 2.5-3, the Tierra del Sol project would be consistent with applicable County Board of Supervisors' policies including I-17, I-18, I-38, I-60, and I-84, I-92, and I-111. County Board of Supervisors' policies I-92 and I-111 are not applicable to the Tierra del Sol project (see Table 2.5-3). In addition and as shown in Table 2.5-4, the Tierra del Sol project would be consistent with applicable County Land Development Ordinances including those established for groundwater resources, resource protection (i.e., RPO), noise, and zoning.

**35. Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies, and Regulations, Pages 2.5-40 and 2.5-41 has been revised as follows:**

The community surrounding the Rugged site is generally characterized by a diversity of land uses consisting of ranching operations, single-family homes, energy infrastructure, and telecommunications equipment. The character of the community is evolving and is influenced by an assortment of large lot rural residences as well as the growing presence of public agency and energy infrastructure features. These features include electrical transmission structures, such as the 500 kV Sunrise Powerlink, the Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line Project, and the Tule Wind Farm including a 138 kV and 69 kV transmission line. Much of the existing transmission lines and fencing are located along McCain Valley Road. The 138 kV and 69 kV transmission line associated with Tule Wind Farm passes through the Rugged site; see Figure 2.5-1. Currently, the Rugged site serves as a staging area for construction of the Sunrise Powerlink, and a 500 kV transmission line has been constructed through the middle of the visual corridor and occupies parts of the site. ~~It is also possible that~~ The Tule Wind Project will ~~not begin construction until 2016~~7~~, under the one-year extension that BLM granted to Tule Wind LLC on December 18, 2014, extending the deadline for Tule Wind LLC to submit an NTP to~~

BLM until December 31, 2015 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension. Accordingly, the Tule Wind Project is also analyzed as not part of the Rugged operational baseline and instead, as a cumulative project. The Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation remains part of the operational baseline because it will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational.

**36. Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies, and Regulations, Pages 2.5-43 has been revised as follows:**

Additionally, the community surrounding the LanEast site is generally characterized by a diversity of land uses consisting of ranching operations, single-family homes, energy infrastructure, and telecommunications equipment. The character of the community is evolving and is influenced by an assortment of large lot rural residences as well as the growing presence of public agency and energy infrastructure features. These features include electrical transmission structures, such as the 500 kV Sunrise Powerlink, the Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line Project, and the Tule Wind Farm including a 138 kV and 69 kV transmission line. Much of the existing transmission lines and fencing are located along McCain Valley Road. It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2016<sup>7</sup> if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. Accordingly, the Tule Wind Project is also analyzed as not part of the LanEast operational baseline and instead, as a cumulative project.

**37. Section 2.5.3.2 Conflict with Plans, Policies, and Regulations, 2.5-46 has been revised as follows:**

These features include electrical transmission structures, such as the 500 kV Sunrise Powerlink, the Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line Project, and the Tule Wind Farm including a 138 kV and 69 kV transmission line. It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2016<sup>7</sup> if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. Accordingly, the Tule Wind Project is also analyzed as not part of the LanWest operational baseline and instead, as a cumulative project. The Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation remains part of the operational baseline because it will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational.

38. Chapter 2.5 Land Use and Planning, Table 2.5-3 County of Supervisors Consistency Analysis, Policy I-92 analysis, Page 2.5-56 has been revised as follows:

County Board of Supervisors Land Development Section I	
Policy	Project Consistency with Policy
<p><b>Policy I-92 Undergrounding of Utilities - Waiver Requests</b></p> <p>This requirement to underground utilities may be completely or partially waived only when it is deemed that undergrounding would be impossible or impractical. This policy is intended to provide guidelines for reviewing such waiver requests.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undergrounding may be waived if any of the following criteria are met:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All other properties in the immediate area are completely "built out" to planned densities and uses and the established utility system for that area is overhead, OR</li> <li>b. Undergrounding would result in no reduction in the number of poles on or adjacent to the project, OR</li> <li>c. The cost of undergrounding is prohibitively high based on utility company estimates.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><del>The Proposed Project requests a waiver to this policy based on criteria (c) as undergrounding the entire Tierra del Sol gen tie as part of the Proposed Project would be cost prohibitive. It should also be noted that existing high voltage transmission lines are located in the viewshed of the aboveground segment of the proposed Tierra del Sol gen tie and construction of the overhead gen tie would reduce impacts relative to biology and cultural resources, as well as air quality. The Rugged solar farm project would utilize the approved Tule Wind gen tie to deliver electricity to the approved Robuilt Boulevard Substation and as proposed, a 42 kV overhead line would be installed along an existing electrical line corridor to deliver power generated at the LanWest site to the Robuilt Boulevard Substation. A new gen tie line would be required to connect the proposed collector substation at the LanEast site to the Robuilt Boulevard Substation. It is anticipated that the new gen tie would be constructed after the Tule Wind gen tie is installed and operating.</del></p> <p><u>Policy I-92 states that County Code Sections 81.404(a)(7), 1.707(b)(3), and 51.312 require undergrounding of new and existing utility distribution facilities within the boundary or abutting half street of any new subdivision or centerline project. Policy I-92 was instituted to provide for a waiver of these requirements for projects that met certain criteria.</u></p> <p><u>Policy I-92 does not apply to the Rugged and Tierra del Sol solar farms, however, because none of the aforementioned County Code sections apply to the projects because they do not involve the subdivision of land or a "centerline project". Accordingly, the Project need not seek a waiver of the requirements of these provisions through Policy I-92.</u></p> <p><del>Permits and waivers associated with the</del> <u>For similar reason as discussed above for the Rugged and Tierra del Sol solar farms, Policy I-92 does not apply to the LanEast and LanWest solar farms would be obtained and requested during the future project level analysis process.</u></p>

**39. Chapter 2.5 Land Use and Planning, Table 2.5-3 County of Supervisors Consistency Analysis, Policy I-111 analysis, Page 2.5-56 and 2.5-57 has been revised as follows:**

County Board of Supervisors Land Development Section I	
<i>Policy</i>	<i>Project Consistency with Policy</i>
<p><b>Policy I-111 Land Use Policy for Discretionary Permits Adjacent to the International Border</b></p> <p>It is the policy of the Board of Supervisors that for discretionary permits requested for properties located within 150 feet from the International Border, the following shall apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Upon the receipt of such above described application, the Department of Planning and Land Use shall notify the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) of such pending application and of the provisions of this policy.</li> <li>2. Such application shall not be deemed complete until one of the following occurs:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A letter submitted from the DHS indicating they do not plan on entering into negotiations toward purchasing rights to the open space corridor located on the property subject to the application.</li> <li>b. Ninety days has elapsed from the date of original submittal and the DHS has not indicated to the Department that they are interested in opening negotiations regarding an open space corridor.</li> <li>c. A letter is submitted from DHS indicating that negotiations have been completed, or attempts to purchase have been abandoned.</li> <li>d. One hundred eighty days have elapsed from the date upon which the letter from the DHS indicating intent to negotiate was received by the Department of Planning and Land Use.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p><del>The Tierra del Sol solar farm would be located within 150 feet of the international border. While development of the Tierra del Sol solar farm would alter the site and would affect the existing view corridor, multiple access controlled gates for Border Patrol personnel would be incorporated into the design of the proposed facility to facilitate emergency law enforcement movement across the site. In addition, because DHS would be afforded access to the site via multiple gates, including two on the south side of the Tierra del Sol site and off the Public Reserve line patrolled by DHS agents, the applicant is requesting a waiver from this policy from the County. DHS has been notified of the project by the applicant and to date the agency has taken no action. See applicant request letter dated March 8, 2013 that provides justification for waiver request to the County.</del></p> <p><u>Policy I-111 establishes a process with which an applicant proximate to the International Border for certain types of discretionary permits must comply before County staff will deem the permit application to be complete. The Policy does not apply, however, to MUP applications for properties subject to a setback designator or D designator, and all five parcels that constitute the Tierra del Sol solar farm are subject to the D setback designator. Nevertheless, Soitec Solar Development LLC (Soitec), on behalf of Tierra del Sol Solar Farm LLC, complied with Policy I-111. No response has been received from the DHS and more than 90 days elapsed from notice to DHS without any response from DHS.</u></p> <p>The Rugged, LanEast, and LanWest solar farm sites are not located within 150 feet of the international border and therefore, Policy I-111 is not applicable to those individual projects.</p>

**40. Chapter 2.6 Noise, Page 2.6-1 was revised to include Cumulative Construction Noise Impacts – Rugged and Tule Wind Memorandum (Appendix 9.0-8) to the list of noise technical report prepared for the Proposed Project.**

**41. Section 2.6.4.2 Construction Noise, Page 2.6-48 and 2.6-49 has been revised as follows:**

~~The nearest cumulative projects to within 0.25 mile of the Rugged solar farm site are a subdivision (two residential properties and one commercial property) and the Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility project and the Tule Wind Energy project. Construction of the Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility is anticipated to start in December 2014, and would therefore overlap with construction of the Rugged solar farm. The noise generated during construction of the campground would be subject to the same noise standards discussed above for the Proposed Project and is not expected to violate these standards. Additionally, construction of the campground is not expected to generate substantial amounts of construction noise or extend over a long period of time. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. Construction of the most noise intensive phase of the Tule Wind Energy Project is anticipated to start December 2014 and end in early August 2015 pursuant to the project schedule dated April 2014 (Tule Wind LLC 2014a). Construction of the most noise intensive phase of the Rugged solar farm would commence mid-September 2015 and be completed by October 2015. Other activities such as construction of the operations and maintenance building and undergrounding utilities would all be completed by March 2016. The most noise intensive phase of the construction of the Rugged solar farm is therefore not anticipated to overlap with the heavy equipment noise intensive construction phase for of the Tule Wind Project. See Appendix 9.0-8, Cumulative Construction Noise Impacts – Rugged and Tule Wind Memorandum, for additional detail. It should also be noted that pursuant to the latest available Tule Wind Energy project schedule dated November 2014, which requires an extension granted from BLM, the Tule Wind Project may not begin construction until 2017 (Tule Wind LLC 2014b). If BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension, the Rugged solar farm would be completed prior to the Tule Wind project. The Rugged solar farm would start construction in August 2015 and end July 2016. Because the most noise intensive construction phases of the Rugged solar farm and Tule Wind Energy project construction schedules would not overlap, the Rugged solar farm would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact.~~

**42. Section 2.6.4.3 Vibration, Page 2.6-50 has been revised as follows:**

As discussed above, the Proposed Project would not produce groundborne vibration during operations. During construction activities, some groundborne vibration would be generated, but it would dissipate quickly as distance increased from the source of the vibration. The cumulative projects nearest to the Proposed Project include cell towers, Jewel Valley Wind Energy Project, a motel, cell tower, antenna, residential subdivisions, the Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility, and a bridge construction project, and the Tule Wind project. Of these cumulative projects, the Tule Wind project and the bridge project would represent the greatest potential

sources of groundborne vibrations during construction. However, the bridge project is expected to be completed in 2017, well after the expected completion of the Proposed Project. ~~As indicated in Section 2.6.4.2, pursuant to the project schedule dated April 2014, construction of the most noise intensive phase of the Tule Wind Energy project (December 2014 to early August 2015) is not anticipated to overlap with construction of the most noise intensive construction phase of the Rugged solar farm (beginning mid-September 2015). Additionally, none of these projects are located at a distance (less than 35 feet) such that groundborne vibrations would be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, groundborne vibration from construction of the Proposed Project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable vibration impact. It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension. If that occurs, construction of the Tule Wind project will not overlap with the construction of the Rugged solar farm and there would be no change to the significance determination.~~

**43. Section 2.6.6 Mitigation Measures, Mitigation Measure M-N-TDS-2, Page 2.6-53 to 2.6-54 has been revised as follows:**

**M-N-TDS-2** Tierra del Sol Gen-Tie Line Maintenance Protocol: To ensure noise from maintenance activities along the gen-tie line will comply with the County noise standards, the following shall be implemented throughout the use of the gen-tie line:

- Brush clearance along the gen-tie route shall be accomplished using non-motorized equipment and hand tools when performing work within ~~4,500~~1,125 feet of a noise sensitive land use.
- For equipment maintenance or replacement associated with the gen-tie facilities, the number of simultaneously operating trucks or other support equipment shall be limited to the minimum practicable number to accomplish the task, with a maximum of two trucks to be operating simultaneously once in position.
- As part of an operations and maintenance program, prepare a Helicopter Noise Control Plan that addresses the use of helicopters for annual line inspection, and for delivery of repair parts or materials to limited access portions of the gen-tie line. The plan shall demonstrate compliance with the County Noise Ordinance for the impacts caused by helicopter noise on properties with an occupied residence, and with property lines within 3,000 feet of proposed helicopter use locations. Components of the plan ~~shall~~may include the following.

- Affected property owners shall be notified prior to the use of helicopters for repair/maintenance activity within 3,000 feet of their property boundaries.
- Helicopter operations for line inspection and repair materials delivery shall be restricted to an altitude not less than 400 feet above ground level within 1,125 feet of a noise sensitive land use, unless a helicopter quieter than a Bell 407 or Kman Kmax is proposed to be used.
- The area for take-off and landing of helicopters associated with line inspection or repair operations shall not be located within 3,000 feet of a property line with an occupied residence.

**44. Section 3.1.4.4.3 Wildfire Hazards, Page 3.1.4-51 and 3.1.4-52 has been revised as follows:**

As discussed above, the Proposed Project would temporarily increase the risk of wildland fires during construction and decommissioning activities. As indicated in Appendix 3.1.7-2, three of the renewable energy cumulative projects, namely the Tule Wind project, ECO Substation project and Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line project, are anticipated to overlap with the Proposed Project during certain construction phases. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. As indicated in Table 1-9, construction of the Rugged solar farm would occur from August 2015 to July 2016. As required in the Final EIR/EIS for the Tule Wind project, ECO Substation project, and ESJ U.S. Transmission Line project, each of these projects would implement a CFPP similar to that of the Proposed Project (CPUC and BLM 2011) (as described in **PDF-HZ-2**), as well as other mitigation and design measures such as hot works restrictions, Red Flag Warning protocols, contractor fire suppression equipment mandates, vegetation clearing and management, amongst others, that have been analyzed and determined to reduce the probability of a wildfire during construction to a level less than significant. With implementation of **PDF-HZ-2** (requiring a CFPP that will include (among other requirements) a discussion of project fire risk and measures to address risks, fuel modification at construction sites, fire patrols, no work provisions/restrictions, Red Flag Warning protocols, firefighting pump units and construction water tenders – see Appendix 3.1.4-7 for full list of CFPP content requirements) and **PDF-TR-1** (requiring a Traffic Control Plan) the Proposed Project, when combined with short-term potential overlap with other cumulative projects, **would not contribute to a significant cumulative**

~~impact associated with wildland fires during construction and decommissioning. It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension, although the Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational. If that occurs, construction of the Tule Wind project will not overlap with the construction of the Rugged solar farm and there would be no change to the significance determination.~~

**45. Section 3.1.5.3.4 Groundwater Resources, Page 3.1.5-55 to 3.1.5-56 has been revised as follows:**

The results of the groundwater investigation show that the County significance thresholds for groundwater storage and well interference (first two significance criteria above) would not be exceeded, either during construction or during operation and maintenance. The most conservative scenario modeled included (1) existing groundwater uses (including one-time construction demands for ~~existing projects the Tule Wind Project and the Rough Acres Ranch Campground Project~~), (2) the groundwater uses proposed as part of the Project, and (3) the groundwater uses proposed for the Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility construction combined with full general plan build-out. Under the recent extension by the BLM of the deadline for Tule Wind LLC to submit an NTP, the Tule Wind Project must start construction by March 31, 2016; as provided in Table 1-9, construction of the Rugged solar farm would occur from August 2015 to July 2016. ~~It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension, although the Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational. If that occurs, construction of the Tule Wind project will not overlap with the construction of the Rugged solar farm and there would be no change to the groundwater investigation's conclusion that County significance thresholds would not be exceeded~~

**46. Section 3.1.7.4.1 Fire and Emergency Medical Response Capabilities, Page 3.1.7-27 has been revised as follows:**

Three of the renewable energy cumulative projects, namely the Tule Wind project, ECO Substation project, and Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line project, may overlap with the Proposed Project during certain phases, which could result in a temporary cumulative increase in construction workers in the area that may increase demand for fire protection services associated with fire emergency response calls such that service ratios or response times would be substantially impacted. Under the recent extension by the BLM of the deadline for Tule Wind LLC to submit an NTP, the Tule Wind Project must start construction by March 31, 2016; as provided in Table 1-9, construction of the Rugged solar farm would occur from August 2015 to July 2016. However, per **PDF-PS-1**, the ~~Tierra del Sol and Rugged solar farms~~ Proposed Project

would each contribute equipment and funds toward local paramedic staff that would be fully trained in fire response capabilities, as well as advanced life support. With implementation of PDF-PS-1, service coverage in the project area would be improved, and the Proposed Project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact related to the need for new or expanded facilities. ~~It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension, although the Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational. If that occurs, construction of the Tule Wind project will not overlap with the construction of the Rugged and Tierra del Sol solar farm. In that circumstance, with the implementation of PDF-PS-1 there would be no change to the significance determination.~~

**47. Section 3.1.8.4.1 Roadway Segment Operation Impacts, Third Paragraph, Page 3.1.8-35 has been revised as follows:**

As of November 2013, ~~construction of the Tule Wind project has not commenced, and~~ the Manzanita Wind energy project was identified as pending. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. ~~and~~ Therefore, for purposes of this analysis, the construction of these projects could potentially overlap with the construction of the Proposed Project. The Jewel Valley (Jordan) Wind energy project is still in the early meteorological testing phase and not anticipated to start construction until sometime after the Tierra del Sol gen-tie line construction is complete. ~~It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension, although the Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational. If that occurs, construction of the Tule Wind project will not overlap with the construction of the Rugged and Tierra del Sol solar farm.~~

**48. Section 3.1.8.4.1 Roadway Segment Operation Impacts, Third Paragraph, Page 3.1.8-36 has been revised as follows:**

While the addition of cumulative construction traffic to the regional and local road network would increase the ADT and would be noticeable to local area motorists, the added traffic would not cause operations on a County Mobility Element Road to fall below LOS D and would not cause a non-Mobility Element Road to exceed its design capacity as it relates to ADT (see Tables 3.1.8-4 and 3.1.8-5 for LOS thresholds as they relate to acceptable ADT). Thus, the potential cumulative traffic effect resulting from construction of reasonably foreseeable projects in the

area would not be considerable, and construction of the Proposed Project **would not result in cumulative traffic impact** as it pertains to roadway segment operations. ~~This significance determination would not change if the Tule Wind Project does not begin construction until 2017.~~

**49. Section 3.1.9.3.1 Water, Page 3.1.9-11 to 3.1.9-15 has been revised as follows:**

Water for operation and maintenance of the proposed Rugged solar farm would be supplied by three on-site production wells (Well 6a, Well 6b, and Well 8). Existing use of Well 6a is 6,600 gpd for operations at Rough Acres Ranch. Additionally, construction of the Tule Wind Project O&M is estimated to use 2,500 gpd from Well 6a will require a total of 56 acre-feet of water over the year-long construction period ~~starting in December 2014~~. The water demands for the Tule Wind Project are expected to be supplied by Well 6a/6b and Well 8, ~~and are expected to peak early in the year, and prior to the peak demands of the Rugged Solar Farm (to begin in August 2015)~~. On December 18, 2014, the BLM approved an amendment to Tule Wind LLC's Right of Way (ROW) granting Tule Wind LLC a one-year extension on the deadline for submitting a NTP. The amended ROW requires Tule Wind LLC to obtain a NTP from BLM by December 31, 2015, and construction must begin within 90 days of issuance of the NTP, or by March 31, 2016. It is also possible that Assuming that the Tule Wind Project will ~~not~~ begin construction ~~until~~ in March 2016, the peak water demands of the Rugged Solar Farm (to begin in August 2015 and last 60 days) will not overlap with construction of Tule Wind. ~~It is also possible that the Tule Wind Project will not begin construction until 2017 if the BLM approves Tule Wind LLC's request for an extension, although the Tule gen-tie from the Rugged interconnection to the Rebuilt Boulevard Substation will be constructed before the Rugged solar farm becomes operational. If that occurs, construction of the Tule Wind project will not overlap with the construction of the Rugged solar farm.~~ Considering existing use of Well 6a for the Rough Acres Ranch and possible future increase from its proposed Campground Facility and O&M needs for the Tule Wind roject, which is expected to be built by the time Rugged begins construction, it is estimated that approximately ~~17354 acre-feet, 780 gpd~~ would be available from the three wells for construction-related use.

**50. Section 3.1.9.5 Conclusion, Table 3.1.9-1 Construction-Related Water Demands by Project, Page 3.1.9-24 has been revised as follows:**

**Table 3.1.9-1  
Construction-Related Water Demands by Project**

Project	Start Date*	Duration	Peak Demand Period		Total Construction Demand	
			Approximate Rate of Water Use (gpd**) Peak Demand	Duration	Gallons (rounded to the thousands)(thousands)	Acre-Feet (rounded to the tenths)
Tierra del Sol Solar Farm	October 2014-2015	1 Year	<del>50 af</del> 76,000–272,000	<del>50-60</del> Days	<del>21,920,000</del> 16,133	<del>67.350</del>
Rugged Solar Farm	August 2014-2015	1 Year	<del>64 af</del> 192,000–296,000	60 Days	<del>27,043,000</del> 19,364	<del>83.059</del>
LanEast and LanWest Solar Farms <sup>1</sup>	November 2015-2016	8 Months	--	--	<del>10,103,926</del> 7,157	<del>23</del> 31.0
<i>Subtotal</i>					<del>59,066,926</del> 42,854	<del>132</del> 181.3
Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility <sup>2</sup>	January 2015 <sup>***</sup>	5 years	--	--	10,580,000	32.5
Tule Wind Project	<del>September</del> <del>December</del> March 2016 <sup>4</sup>	9 Months	120,00–235,000 gpd	72 Days	18,940,000	58
ECO Substation Project	January 2013 (construction commenced)	2-years	--	--	90,000	276
Energia Sierra Juarez U.S. Transmission Line Project <sup>3</sup>	--	6 months	--	--	780,000	2.4
<i>Subtotal</i>					<del>120</del> 30,300,000	<del>36</del> 993
<b>Total</b>					<del>163</del> 89,454367,000	<del>504</del> 274

**Notes:**

\* Start dates are approximate and based on the information available to-date. Schedules are subject to change.

\*\* gpd = gallons per day

\*\*\* As of January 21, 2015, environmental review for the Rough Acres Foundation Campground Facility is still in process and a Major Use Permit has not been obtained. There is currently no timeline available for when the project would be brought to hearing or obtained necessary approvals and permits.

<sup>1</sup> Project-specific estimates of construction-related water demands for the LanEast and LanWest solar farms have not been developed. These are estimates based on the size of the project relative to the Rugged site.

<sup>2</sup> The total construction demand is limited to the 2014–2015 time period.

<sup>3</sup> It was assumed that the ESJ U.S. Transmission Line project would commence along with the ECO Substation project.

-- Information unavailable. Lacking specific detail on peak demands, the total construction demand was assumed to be evenly distributed across the construction period.

**51. Section 4.6 Summary of Alternatives, First Paragraph, Page 4.0-71 has been revised as follows:**

#### **4.6 Summary of Alternatives**

A summary of impacts of the alternatives compared to the Proposed Project by resource topic is included in Table 4-19 and a summary of impacts of the alternatives compared to the Proposed Project by significance threshold is included in Table 4-210, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(D). In addition, a summary of the impacts of Alternative 2A compared to the Proposed Project (and all other alternatives) by significance threshold is included in Table 4-11.

**52. Table 4-11 Summary of Analysis for Alternatives to Alternative 2A has been added to the FPEIR and presents a comparative impact analysis between Alternative 2A and all other Alternatives including the Proposed Project.**

**53. Chapter 7.0, List of Mitigation Measures and Environmental Design Considerations, M-BI-PP-15, Page 7.0-21 has been revised as follows:**

##### *Tierra del Sol Solar Farm:*

- If the groundwater levels at off-site wells located within 0.5 mile of Well B (RM-1, RM-3, or RSD-1) drops 10 feet below the baseline water levels, groundwater pumping at Well B will cease until the water level at the well that experienced the threshold exceedance has increased above the threshold and remained there for at least 30 continuous days. Additionally, written permission from the County PDS must be obtained before production may be resumed.
- At least 90 days prior to project-related extraction, additional residential well owners within a one-mile radius of pumping Well B shall be given the opportunity to have their well added to the monitoring well network provided by the applicant at no cost to the well owner.

**54. Chapter 7.0, List of Mitigation Measures and Environmental Design Considerations, M-BI-PP-15, Page 7.0-22 has been revised as follows:**

##### *Rugged Solar Farm:*

- If the groundwater level at well MW-SPB reaches or drops below 15 feet of the baseline level, groundwater pumping at Wells 6a and 6b will cease until the water level at MW-SPB has increased above the threshold and remained there for at least 30 continuous days. This threshold will prevent water levels at the closest property with a residential groundwater well

from dropping below 10 feet of the pre-pumping baseline, as described in section 2.1.1. Additionally, written permission from the County PDS must be obtained before production may be resumed.

- At least 90 days prior to project-related extraction, additional residential wells within a one mile radius of pumping Well 8, Well 6a and Well 6b shall be given the opportunity to have their wells added to the monitoring well network by the applicant at no cost to the well owner.

**55. Section 7.2 Air Quality, Section 7.2.1 Mitigation Measures Proposed, Page 7.0-5 has been revised as follows:**

Implementation of PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 would entail the removal of trackers from the Rugged and Tierra del Sol solar farms to reduce visibility of trackers from Interstate 8 and to incorporate landscape screens (see Chapter 2.1, Aesthetics). After accounting for tracker reductions per PDF-AE-1 and M-AE-PP-1 and reduced ground disturbance associated with these tracker reductions, Proposed Project construction-related emission would exceed the thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> but not for PM<sub>10</sub>. Air quality impacts and details regarding emission calculations and assumptions associated with these trackers reductions and water demand increases (see Chapter 1.0, Project Description) are explained in Appendix 9.0-5.

**56. Section 7.6 Noise, 7.6.1 Mitigation Measures, Mitigation Measure M-N-TDS-2, Page 7.0-37 and 7.0-38 has been revised as follows:**

**M-N-TDS-2** Tierra del Sol Gen-Tie Line Maintenance Protocol: To ensure noise from maintenance activities along the gen-tie line will comply with the County noise standards, the following shall be implemented throughout the use of the gen-tie line:

- Brush clearance along the gen-tie route shall be accomplished using non-motorized equipment and hand tools when performing work within ~~4,500~~ 1,125 feet of a noise sensitive land use.
- For equipment maintenance or replacement associated with the gen-tie facilities, the number of simultaneously operating trucks or other support equipment shall be limited to the minimum practicable number to accomplish the task, with a maximum of two trucks to be operating simultaneously once in position.
- As part of an operations and maintenance program, prepare a Helicopter Noise Control Plan that addresses the use of helicopters for annual line inspection, and

for delivery of repair parts or materials to limited access portions of the gen-tie line. The plan shall demonstrate compliance with the County Noise Ordinance for the impacts caused by helicopter noise on properties with an occupied residence, and with property lines within 3,000 feet of proposed helicopter use locations. Components of the plan ~~shall~~ may include the following.

- Affected property owners shall be notified prior to the use of helicopters for repair/maintenance activity within 3,000 feet of their property boundaries.
- Helicopter operations for line inspection and repair materials delivery shall be restricted to an altitude not less than 400 feet above ground level within 1,125 feet of a noise sensitive land use, unless a helicopter quieter than a Bell 407 or Kaman K-Max is proposed to be used.
- The area for take-off and landing of helicopters associated with line inspection or repair operations shall not be located within 3,000 feet of a property line with an occupied residence.

**57. Appendix 2.5-1, Tierra del Sol Solar General Plan Analysis Report title page has been revised as follows:**

The date on the title page of the General Plan Analysis Report has been changed from ~~December 19, 2013~~ to January 18, 2015

**58. Appendix 2.5-1, Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy LU-2.8, Page 4 has been revised as follows:**

**Policy LU-2.8 Mitigation of Development Impacts.** Require measures that minimize significant impacts to surrounding areas from uses or operations that cause excessive noise, vibrations, dust, odor, aesthetic impairment, and/or are detrimental to human health and safety.

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** Implementation of mitigation measures discussed throughout the Soitec Solar Development EIR would reduce project-generated impacts to the extent feasible. As described in the Soitec Solar Development EIR (as well as in the Biological Technical Report prepared for this project), the implementation of mitigation will ensure that the removal of potential habitat on the project site would not result in significant impacts on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Similarly, implementation of mitigation will reduce project

impacts to sensitive natural communities. As discussed in the Soitec Solar Development EIR and in the Cultural Resources Report, potential impacts to previously unknown cultural resources will be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of mitigation. While the projects will result in significant and unmitigated impacts to aesthetics, mitigation measures have been applied to the projects including tracker removal, landscape screening, temporary screening fencing, use of muted earth tone and non-reflective paint and compliance with the County Light Pollution Code to minimize the aesthetic impairment of the project. Generally, wherever a potentially significant impact has been identified for the project, the Soitec Solar Development EIR discusses and requires implementation of relevant and appropriate mitigation by the project to minimize the identified impact to the extent feasible.

**59. Appendix 2.5-1, Consistency With The County’s General Plan, Policy S-6.3, Page 15 has been revised as follows:**

**Policy S-6.3: Funding Fire Protection Services.** Require development to contribute its fair share towards funding the provision of appropriate fire and emergency medical services as determined necessary to adequately serve the project.

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** To ensure that the proposed project would not impact fire and emergency response capabilities in the area, the each project will enter into a fire and emergency services agreement with the San Diego County Fire Authority as a condition of approval of the Major Use Permits to make a fair share contribution to fund the provision of appropriate fire and emergency medical services. ~~will be required to contribute the following equipment and funds towards local fire and emergency response capabilities: one Type VI Fire Engine, annual funding towards one Type VI Fire Engine Replacement, annual funding towards one Type VI Fire Engine Maintenance Vehicle, annual funding for one Paramedic staff, and annual funding of the San Diego County Fire Authority Defensible Space Grant Program.~~

**60. Appendix 2.5-1, Mountain Empire Subregional Plan, Environmental Resources (Policy and Recommendation 5), Page 20 has been revised as follows:**

**Environmental Resources (Policy and Recommendation 5).** Development shall not adversely affect the habitat of sensitive plant and wildlife species or those areas of significant scenic value.

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** While the project site contains native habitat, no endangered species were identified on the project site. No highly sensitive or sensitive habitat lands as identified by the Resource Protection Ordinance were identified onsite which warrant avoidance measures. The project includes a large offsite mitigation location which will mitigate all impacts to natural habitat to a less than significant level. The Tierra Del Sol Solar site is located approximately five miles south of Interstate 8 (a County designated scenic highway) and due to topography and intervening landforms, the project would not be visible from the interstate. The project site does not contain regionally significant scenic vistas and is not visible from scenic highways or corridors. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect areas of significant scenic value.

**61. Appendix 2.5-1, Boulevard Community Plan, Policy CM 8.3.1, Page 23 has been revised as follows:**

**Policy CM 8.3.1** Require that the source and quality of water that is imported into the area via tanker trucks or other means, for use on major construction projects, will be verified and validated to avoid contamination of local surface and groundwater resources.

**The project would consistent with this policy.** Groundwater Resources Investigation Reports were completed for offsite water sources including the Jacumba Community Services District and Pine Valley Mutual Water Company. In addition, the project may utilize recycled water from the Padre Dam Municipal Water District. Padre Dam is permitted to provide recycled water to construction projects because it has been authorized to do so under Order No. 97-49, Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Reclamation Requirements for the Production and Purveyance of Recycled Water for Padre Dam Municipal Water District, San Diego County. Also, under San Diego RWQCB Conditional Waiver No. 7., projects that propose short-term use of recycled water must file a Notice of Intent containing information about the operator, location of the project, source of the recycled water, planned period of and frequency of discharge of recycled water, and the MMs/BMPs or other measures that will be taken to eliminate or minimize the discharge of pollutants that might affect surface water and groundwater quality.

**62. Appendix 2.5-2, Rugged Solar General Plan Analysis Report title page (Page 1) has been revised as follows:**

The date on the title page of the General Plan Analysis Report has been changed from ~~December 19, 2013~~ to January 18, 2015

**63. Appendix 2.5-2, Table of Contents, Page 2 was revised to reflect the addition of new text to the analysis.**

**64. Appendix 2.5-2, Consistency With The County's General Plan, Policy LU-2.8, Page 4 has been revised as follows:**

**Policy LU-2.8 Mitigation of Development Impacts.** Require measures that minimize significant impacts to surrounding areas from uses or operations that cause excessive noise, vibrations, dust, odor, aesthetic impairment, and/or are detrimental to human health and safety.

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** Implementation of mitigation measures discussed throughout the Soitec Solar Development EIR would reduce project-generated impacts to the extent feasible. As described in the Soitec Solar Development EIR (as well as in the Biological Technical Report prepared for this project), the implementation of mitigation will ensure that the removal of potential habitat on the project site would not result in significant impacts on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Similarly, implementation of mitigation will reduce project impacts to sensitive natural communities. As discussed in the Soitec Solar Development EIR and in the Cultural Resources Report, potential impacts to previously unknown cultural resources will be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of mitigation. While the projects will result in significant and unmitigated impacts to aesthetics, mitigation measures have been applied to the projects including tracker removal, landscape screening, temporary screening fencing, use of muted earth tone and non-reflective paint and compliance with the County Light Pollution Code to minimize the aesthetic impairment of the project. Generally, wherever a potentially significant impact has been identified for the project, the Soitec Solar Development EIR discusses and requires implementation of relevant and appropriate mitigation by the project to minimize the identified impact to the extent feasible.

**65. Appendix 2.5-2, Consistency With The County’s General Plan, Policy LU-8.2, Page 6 has been revised as follows:**

**Policy LU-8.2: Groundwater Resources.** Require development to identify adequate groundwater resources in groundwater-dependent areas, as follows:

- In areas dependent on currently identified groundwater overdrafted basins, prohibit new development from exacerbating overdraft conditions.
- Encourage programs to alleviate overdraft conditions in Boulevard.
- In areas without current overdraft groundwater conditions, prohibit new groundwater-dependent development where overdraft conditions are foreseeable.

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** The proposed project would use groundwater from onsite wells as well as offsite sources including the Jacumba Community Services District, Pine Valley Mutual Water Company and Padre Dam Municipal Water District (recycled wastewater from Padre Dam Municipal Water District has been identified as a backup source of water for use during construction).

**66. Appendix 2.5-2, Consistency With The County’s General Plan, Policy S-6.3, Page 15 has been revised as follows:**

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** To ensure that the proposed project would not impact fire and emergency response capabilities in the area, the each project will enter into a fire and emergency services agreement with the San Diego County Fire Authority as a condition of approval of the Major Use Permits to make a fair share contribution to fund the provision of appropriate fire and emergency medical services. ~~will be required to contribute the following equipment and funds towards local fire and emergency response capabilities: one Type VI Fire Engine, annual funding towards one Type VI Fire Engine Replacement, annual funding towards one Type VI Fire Engine Maintenance Vehicle, annual funding for one Paramedic staff, and annual funding of the San Diego County Fire Authority Defensible Space Grant Program.~~

**67. Appendix 2.5-2, Mountain Empire Subregional Plan, Environmental Resources (Policy and Recommendation 5), Page 19 and 20 has been revised as follows:**

**Environmental Resources (Policy and Recommendation 5).** Development shall not adversely affect the habitat of sensitive plant and wildlife species or those areas of significant scenic value.

**The project would be consistent with this policy.** While the project site contains native habitat, no endangered species were identified on the project site. No highly sensitive or sensitive habitat lands as identified by the Resource Protection Ordinance were identified onsite which warrant avoidance measures. The project site contains a portion of Tule Creek which will be avoided by project design. The project includes a large offsite mitigation location which will mitigate all impacts to natural habitat to a less than significant level. The project site does not contain any unique natural features or hazard areas that require avoidance. The Rugged Solar site is located approximately two miles north of Interstate 8 (a County designated scenic highway) and due to topography and intervening landforms, the project would be visible from the Interstate by passing motorists for only short intervals of time. The layout of the project was modified to remove trackers from a natural saddle which would be visible from Interstate 8. The project site does not contain regionally significant scenic vistas and would not result in significant impacts on scenic highways or corridors. Therefore, the project would not adversely affect areas of significant scenic value.

**68. Appendix 2.5-2, Boulevard Community Plan, Policy CM 8.3.1, Page 23 has been revised as follows:**

**The project would consistent with this policy.** Groundwater Resources Investigation Reports were completed for offsite water sources including the Jacumba Community Services District and Pine Valley Mutual Water Company. In addition, the project may utilize recycled water from the Padre Dam Municipal Water District. Padre Dam is permitted to provide recycled water to construction projects because it has been authorized to do so under Order No. 97-49, Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Reclamation Requirements for the Production and Purveyance of Recycled Water for Padre Dam Municipal Water District, San Diego County. Also, under San Diego RWQCB Conditional Waiver No. 7., projects that propose short-term use of recycled water must file a Notice of Intent containing information about the operator, location of the project, source of the recycled water, planned period of and frequency of discharge of recycled water, and the MMs/BMPs or other measures that will be taken to eliminate or minimize the discharge of pollutants that might affect surface water and groundwater quality.

**69. Appendix 3.1.4-5, Tierra del Sol Fire Protection Plan, title page has been revised to update status of document (Draft to Final) and update date of the report (December 2013 to January 2015)**

**70. Appendix 3.1.4-5, Tierra del Sol Fire Protection Plan was updated throughout (footers) to reflect date of the report (December 2013 to January 2015)**

**71. Appendix 3.1.4-5, Tierra del Sol Fire Protection Plan, Section 5.0, Page 49 has been revised as follows:**

~~Alternative mitigation measures may be included, such as staffing, equipment, and other~~

~~elements that are identified in the Soitec Solar Portfolio Project Emergency Service Capabilities Assessment and Cumulative Impact Mitigation study.~~

**72. Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, title page has been revised to update status of document (Draft to Final) and update date of the report (December 2013 to January 2015)**

**73. Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan was updated throughout (footers) to reflect date of the report (~~December 2013~~ to January 2015)**

**74. Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 4.1.1.2 Response Personnel Training, Page 35 has been revised as follows:**

- Conduct training sessions with local fire station personnel
- Create a customized video training CD with SDCFA and CAL FIRE input that will be provided to local fire agencies for refresher training and training new firefighters who may rotate into potentially responding stations
- The training program for on-site staff and for responding fire agencies will include thorough training regarding the site Sector designations that are important for aiding emergency response to the site. A formal written protocol and video recording of the protocol will be prepared. The video training regarding location of the four Sectors and location of navigation signage on the site will be provided to responding fire agencies that will incorporate it into regular training. On-site Rugged Solar staff will receive the same training and it will also indicate their responsibility to provide Sector location when reporting an emergency.

**75. Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 4.2.1 Fire and Maintenance Access Roads for Solar Facility, Page 35 and 36 has been revised as follows:**

Primary access to the site varies by the portion of the Project being accessed. The easternmost Project area as well as the O&M building is accessed directly off McCain Valley Road, which is 26 feet wide, paved surface over 30 feet clear. McCain Valley Road trends north-south on the east side of the Project. To the south, it connects directly to Interstate 8 and with Old Highway 80 just south of I-8 where McCain Valley Road terminates. To the north, McCain Valley Road becomes less improved before terminating within a remote area. Access to the westernmost Project areas is provided off of Ribbonwood Road via Roadrunner Lane and a driveway to the north of Roadrunner Road. Ribbonwood Road trends north-south on the west side of the Project. To the south it connects directly with Interstate 8, and south of that, becomes SR-94/Jewel Valley Road. All access ways would be controlled by a security gate at the perimeter fence-line of the Project. To assist medical emergency and fire response, each Solar Array area (Western, Northern, Southern and Eastern) will be labeled as Sectors. Sector A is the westernmost Sector, Sector B the northernmost (central area with O&M), Sector C is the

southern area and Sector D is the easternmost Sector. These designations will include prominent, redundant and consistent signage at each Sector entrance and as needed within each Sector. Directories that will be positioned at each entrance will also indicate the location of each Sector. Sector information will be provided in digital format to the local fire agencies for incorporation into GIS and on-board mobile data computers/response navigation systems. Further, each Rugged Solar Farm on-site employee will be trained and required to provide Sector information to emergency responders at the time of the initial call for assistance.

**76. Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations, Bulletpoint 9, Page 49 has been revised as follows:**

9. Training Program for local fire agencies including preparation of a technical training video with SDFCA input and customized for this facility. The video will include basic safety content as well as a detailed outline of the response protocol that requires an understanding of the four Sectors and the most direct route to each of these Sectors. The video will be easily viewed by new firefighters who rotate through the local fire stations.~~Training program for local fire agencies including preparation of a technical training video with SDFCA input and customized for this facility that can be easily viewed by new firefighters who rotate through the local fire stations.~~

**77. Appendix 3.1.4-6, Rugged Fire Protection Plan, Section 5.0 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations, Last paragraph, Page 49 has been revised as follows:**

~~Alternative mitigation measures may be included, such as staffing, equipment, and other elements that are identified in the Soitec Solar Portfolio Project Emergency Service Capabilities Assessment and Cumulative Impact Mitigation study.~~

**78. Appendix 9.0-8, Memorandum Regarding Cumulative Construction Noise Impacts – Rugged and Tule Wind Memorandum, is new to the FPEIR and has been included to provide additional detail and analysis pertaining to potential cumulative construction impacts associated with the Rugged Solar Farm and Tule Wind Project.**