SES Solar One

Applicant's Donated Parcels Study

Application for Certification (08-AFC-13)

December 2009

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Submitted to:
Bureau of Land Management
2601 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311

Submitted to:
California Energy Commission
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Submitted by:
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Tessera Solar™
power from stirling energy systems

December 17, 2009

Mr. Christopher Meyer
CEC Project Manager
Attn: Docket No. 08-AFC-13
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

Mr. Jim Stobaugh
BLM Project Manager
Attn: Docket No. 08-AFC-13
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 12000
Reno, NV 89520

RE: SES Solar One Project
Applicant's SES Solar One Donated Parcels Study

Dear Mr. Meyer and Mr. Stobaugh:

In response to your request, attached is a detailed environmental analysis of the four sections of donated land included with the Solar One (Calico) Project boundaries. These lands are located at the eastern portion of the project.

Earlier this year the BLM requested additional information demonstrating that the Solar One (Calico) project would be constructed and operated in a manner consistent with the values of the land donated. We reiterate our belief that the project is consistent with the applicable values and regulations for the following reasons:

1. The Solar One project uses renewable energy to produce electricity and hence does not consume fossil fuels, does not rely on energy imports, and produces minimal air pollutants or greenhouse gasses.

2. The specific technology used for the Solar One project has the highest sun-to-grid efficiency and the lowest water use of any electric generating technology.

3. Construction of the Solar One project requires minimal grading and trenching and, because each SunCatcher foundation is hydraulically placed in and later withdrawn from the ground, no excavation or permanent fixture is required for the foundations. These attributes minimize land and habitat disturbance.

4. Impacts of the project will be fully mitigated in a manner consistent with the CDCA Plan.

5. Solar One is one of a handful of solar projects that have advanced into the environmental review process and can commence construction before the end of 2010.

Energy from the project could be on-line as soon as 2011.

The donors of the majority of the funds used to acquire the land have stated publicly that they do not oppose the Solar One project. Please let us know if you have any questions on the analysis or need any additional information.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,

Camille Champion
Project Manager

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The intent of this study is to provide an existing setting discussion for biological and cultural resources on four sections of land, Sections 5, 9, 17, and 33, which were donated by Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) or others. These sections of land are either entirely within the Solar 1 Project Site or have a portion of land extending into the Solar 1 Project Site (see Figure 1).

2.0 EXISTING SETTINGS - RESOURCES AREAS EXAMINED IN DETAIL

The four donated sections of land in question are found along the easternmost portion of the Solar 1 Project Site. The Solar 1 Project is located in an undeveloped area of the Mojave Desert approximately 115 miles east of Los Angeles and 37 miles east of Barstow, California along I-40. The Solar 1 Project is located within the Mojave Valley-Granite Mountains ecological subsection (Subsection 322Ah) of the broader Mojave Desert. The general environmental setting is that of a wide valley within arid desert, along which is an expansive alluvial fan that is dissected by numerous unnamed south-southwest trending washes and ephemeral drainages.

2.0.1 Biological Resources

Biological resource surveys conducted at the Project Site in 2007 and 2008 include general vegetation surveys and assessments, special status plant species surveys, general wildlife surveys, desert tortoise surveys, and Mojave fringed-toed lizard surveys. All surveys were conducted by qualified URS biologists in accordance with California Energy Commission (CEC), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) survey guidelines and field survey protocol. Please refer to Figures 2 through 5 for survey findings.

All four sections of land are characterized as having Mojave creosote bush scrub (Holland Code 34100) vegetation. Mojave creosote bush scrub is a community dominated by creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) and white bur-sage (*Ambrosia dumosa*). Shrubs are typically widely spaced with bare ground between them. A diverse annual herb layer may flower in late March and April with sufficient winter rains. Desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) may be present in any of these areas.

2.0.2 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include prehistoric resources, historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, and archaeological sites, and sites and resources of concern to Native American and other ethnic groups. A Class III intensive field survey was conducted at the Project Site between August 4 and October 31, 2008 to document cultural resources on-site. The Class III intensive field survey was done in accordance with the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 25000 *et seq.*; Instructions to the California Energy Commission Staff for the Review of and Information Requirements for an Application for Certification (CEC 1992); Regulations Pertaining to the Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Certification (CEC 2007); and Rules of Practice and Procedure and Power Plant Site Regulations Revisions (CEC 2007). Additionally, this study was done in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), PRC Section 21000 *et seq.*, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000. Please refer to Confidential Figures 6 through 9 for survey findings (submitted separately under confidential cover).

2.1 SECTION 5

Section 5 is located entirely within the Solar 1 Project Site.

2.1.1 Biological Resources

Desert tortoise was found within Section 5. Federal (USFWS) and State (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG]) regulatory status for Desert tortoise in the Project region is Threatened. A threatened species is a native species that is at risk of becoming endangered in the near future. A threatened species may have a declining population or be exceptionally rare. Like endangered species, the cause of its rarity is variable, but may be due to threats such as habitat destruction, climate change, or pressure from invasive species.

Desert tortoise is widely distributed in the deserts of California, southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, and throughout most of Sonora, Mexico. Desert tortoise populations are declining because of various factors including the spread of a fatal respiratory disease, increases in raven populations that prey on juvenile tortoises, and habitat loss and degradation because of various extensive and intensive land uses. Typical tortoise habitat consists of firm, but not hard ground - usually soft sandy loams and loamy sands - to allow for burrow construction.

2.1.2 Cultural Resources

An inventory and description of the cultural resources determined to be within Section 5 during the Class III Intensive Field Survey conducted on-site are provided below.

An outline of archaeological findings within Section 5, recommended evaluations, and management of these resources are provided in Table 1. The tabular summary is followed by descriptions of each resource including permanent/temporary resource designation, constituents, and recommendations with regard to National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Places (CRHR) eligibility.

Table 1
Archaeological Sites within Section 5

Site Designation	Acres	Acres	Overall Site Density	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Integrity	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	NRHP / CRHR Rec	MGMT Rec
CA-SBR-13032 (KRM-028)	N/A	N/A	N/A	AP13 Trails / Linear Features	Prehistoric / Historic Trail	Good	No	Assumed Eligible	Mitigate through further Documentation
CA-SBR-13104 (SGB-041)	0.1	463m^2	0.2 artifacts per m^2	AP2 Lithic Scatter	125 flakes 1 Edge Modified Flake 1 Biface	Good	Yes	Assumed Eligible	Extended Class III Limited Subsurface Testing CARIDAP*

Notes:
*CARIDAP = California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatter.
CRHR = California Register of Historical Places
NRHP = National Register of Historic Places
Rec = Recommendations
MGMT = Management

2.1.2.1 CA-SBR-13032 (KRM-028)

The resource consists of a prehistoric trail recorded in two separate segments (A and B), trending in a W/NW-E/SE direction. The length of the segments combined is 1.7 km; both trail segments are 40.0 cm wide and less than 5.0 cm deep. The trail follows a nearly level contour (-/+ 2,430-40 feet), crossing undulating terrain, with intact portions generally present on higher terraced areas. The surface of the trail appears to be tamped with evidence of the manual cast-off of larger cobbles to either side, being more evident on occasional terraces with well developed desert pavement. It is likely that the trail continues both to W/NW and E/SE. The overall condition of the trail is considered poor, portions of the trail travel through drainages that have been completely destroyed, where other segments situated atop and upon terraced desert pavement are minimally impaired from natural erosion.

CA-SBR-13032 (KRM-028) is not associated with any distinctive or significant event, person, design/construction, but does have the potential to yield important information on the past. The full extent of the trail beyond the APE and 200-foot archaeological buffer is undetermined. CA-SBR-13032 (KRM-028) has the potential to provide data important to prehistoric/historic trade/travel routes. Therefore, CA-SBR-13032 (KRM-028) is assumed eligible for both the National Register and California Register under Criteria D/4. It is recommended that CA-SBR-13032 (KRM-028) be documented to its full extent during an extended Class III limited surface mapping and recordation process based on the preparation of a recordation plan to provide the lead agency with additional data to evaluate the entire resource.

2.1.2.2 CA-SBR-13104 (SGB-041)

This is a discrete prehistoric lithic scatter, measuring 35 m N/S x 20 m E/W, with a low artifact density (0.2 per m^2) and a total surface area of 463 m^2 (GIS calculations). The lithic scatter is composed of 125

cryptocrystalline silicate (jasper, chert and chalcedony) secondary and tertiary flakes. Point provenienced artifacts include one biface and one edge modified flake. The site is situated atop a loose sand alluvium in the middle of seasonal drainages running off the base of the Cady Mountains, sediments are composed of pale brown alluvium sand and small to large gravels and cobbles. The overall condition of the site is good with no visible alterations/disturbances. The site is bound by a small knoll to the north, and undeveloped BLM land to the south, east, and west.

CA-SBR-13104 (SGB-041) is not associated with any distinctive or significant event, person, design/construction, but does have the potential to yield important information about the past, specifically information on prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and trade routes, particularly with regard to both surface and sub-surface remains. Therefore, Site CA-SBR-13104 (SGB-041) is assumed eligible for both the National Register and California Register under Criteria D/4. Extended Class III limited subsurface testing is recommended to provide the lead agency with additional data necessary to determine eligibility.

2.1.2.3 Isolates

Isolated archaeological resources were identified during the course of the Class III intensive field survey. Isolates for the purpose of this study and per BLM guidelines are defined as five or fewer artifacts within a 30 meter radius, which were recorded Primary Record (DPR 523A) and Location Map (DPR 523J). Isolates generally are not considered eligible resources under NRHP, CRHR, and/or local registers, since these findings lack subsurface deposition, and data potential is considered exhausted through recordation.

The isolated archaeological resources identified within Section 5 during the course of the Class III intensive field survey are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Archaeological Isolates within Section 5

Site Designation	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	Recommended Eligible	Date Recorded
P-36-014734 (RAN-ISO-015)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Chert	No	No	8/8/2008
P-36-014833 (SGB-ISO-039)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/22/2008
P-36-014834 (SGB-ISO-040)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/22/2008
P-36-014835 (SGB-ISO-042)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014836 (SGB-ISO-043)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014837 (SGB-ISO-044)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014838 (SGB-ISO-045)	AP16 Isolate	2 Flakes CCS Jasper	No	No	8/25/2008

CCS- Cryptocrystalline Silicate, EMF- Edge Modified Flake

2.2 SECTION 9

The northwestern corner of Section 9 is located within the Solar 1 Project Site. There are sensitive biological resources and additional cultural resources found within Section 9; however, they are located outside of the Project Site boundary and therefore are not discussed below.

2.2.1 Biological Resources

Desert tortoise was found within Section 9. Federal (USFWS) and State (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG]) regulatory status for Desert tortoise in the Project region is Threatened. A threatened species is a native species that is at risk of becoming endangered in the near future. A threatened species may have a declining population or be exceptionally rare. Like endangered species, the cause of its rarity is variable, but may be due to threats such as habitat destruction, climate change, or pressure from invasive species.

Desert tortoise is widely distributed in the deserts of California, southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, and throughout most of Sonora, Mexico. Desert tortoise populations are declining because of various factors including the spread of a fatal respiratory disease, increases in raven populations that prey on juvenile tortoises, and habitat loss and degradation because of various extensive and intensive land uses. Typical tortoise habitat consists of firm but not hard ground - usually soft sandy loams and loamy sands - to allow for burrow construction.

2.2.2 Cultural Resources

An inventory and description of the cultural resources determined to be within Section 9 during the Class III Intensive Field Survey conducted on-site are provided below.

An outline of archaeological findings within Section 9, recommended evaluations, and management of these resources are provided in Table 3. The tabular summary is followed by descriptions of each resource including permanent/temporary resource designation, constituents, and recommendations with regard to NRHP and CRHR eligibility.

Table 3
Archaeological Sites within Section 9

Site Designation	Acres	Acres	Overall Site Density	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Integrity	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	NRHP / CRHR Rec	MGMT Rec
CA-SBR-12992H (DRK-021H)	1	48,502 sq ft	0.02 artifacts per ft^2	AH4 Privies / dumps / trash scatters	Historic can scatter	Good	No	Not Eligible	None
CA-SBR-12993 (DRK-023)	0.01	63 m^2	0.2 artifacts per m^2	AP2 Lithic Scatter	8 Flakes 1 Edge Modified Flake, 3 scrapers	Good	No	Not Eligible	None

Notes:
CRHR = California Register of Historical Places
NRHP = National Register of Historic Places
Rec = Recommendations
MGMT = Management

2.2.2.1 CA-SBR-12992H (DRK-021H)

This is a discrete historic trash scatter, measuring 512 feet NE/SW x 150 feet NW/SE, with a low artifact density (0.01 per $feet^2$) and a total surface area of 48,502 $feet^2$ (GIS calculations). The trash scatter is composed of approximately 750 items, including glass fragments, animal bone fragments, tableware, ceramics, cans, wire, leather, and wood. The site also includes four historic refuse loci with a higher concentration of historic items (age range 1914 to 1945). The site is situated atop an open desert plateau wash with partially stabilized desert pavement. The desert pavement consists of small to large sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, gravels, and cobbles overlaying a silty sand matrix. The overall condition of the site is good.

CA-SBR-12992H (DRK-021H) is not associated with any distinctive or significant event, person, design, or construction, and analyses of artifact distribution has been accounted for during the recordation process. Therefore, this site does not have the potential to yield important additional information about the past. Due to the low density of artifacts, lack of integrity, and low probability for subsurface deposition, the data potential for this site is considered exhausted. Therefore, Site CA-SBR-12992H (DRK-021H) is recommended not eligible for the National Register and is not a historical resource pursuant to National Register and California Register under any of the criteria for eligibility.

2.2.2.2 CA-SBR-12993 (DRK-023)

This is a discrete prehistoric lithic scatter, measuring 12.75 m NE/SW x 6.9 m E/W, with a low artifact density (0.2 per m^2) and a total surface area of 63 m^2 (GIS calculations). The lithic scatter is composed of eight cryptocrystalline silicate chalcedony flakes and four point provenienced artifacts of the same material (three scrapers and one edge modified flake). The site is situated atop a partially stabilized desert pavement plateau wash, 76 m west of SCE transmission line and 234 m west of the transmission line

access road. The desert pavement consists of small to large sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, gravels, and cobbles overlaying a silty sand matrix. The overall condition of the site is good.

CA-SBR-12993 (DRK-023) is not associated with any distinctive or significant event, person, design, or construction, and analyses of artifact distribution has been accounted for during the recordation process. Therefore, this site does not have the potential to yield important additional information about the past. Due to the low density of artifacts, lack of integrity, and low probability for subsurface deposition, the data potential for this site is considered exhausted. Therefore, Site CA-SBR-12993 (DRK-023) is recommended not eligible for the National Register and is not a historical resource pursuant to National Register and California Register under any of the criteria for eligibility.

2.2.2.3 Isolates

The isolated archaeological resource identified within Section 9 during the course of the Class III intensive field survey is provided in Table 4 below. See Section 2.1.2.3, Isolates, for definition of isolates for the purposes of this study.

Table 4
Archaeological Isolates within Section 9

Site Designation	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	Recommended Eligible	Date Recorded
P-36-014643 (DRK-ISO-022)	AP16 Isolate	1 Biface CCS Chalcedony	No	No	8/19/2008

CCS- Cryptocrystalline Silicate, EMF- Edge Modified Flake

2.3 SECTION 17

The northwestern corner of Section 17 is located within the Solar 1 Project Site. There are additional sensitive biological resources and cultural resources found within Section 17; however, they are located outside of the Project Site boundary and therefore are not discussed below.

2.3.1 Biological Resources

Small-Flowered Androstephium (*Androstephium breviflorum*) was found within Section 17. The Small-Flowered Androstephium is not federally or State listed; however, is on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list. This member of the Family Liliaceae is relatively rare in California, but is found throughout the western United States. It is often found in undisturbed sandy areas usually in open area lacking large shrubs, often in association with the more common desert lily (*Hesperacaulis undulata*). Desert tortoise may also occur within Section 17.

2.3.2 Cultural Resources

An inventory and description of the cultural resources determined to be within Section 17 during the Class III Intensive Field Survey conducted on-site are provided below.

There were no archaeological sites found within both the Project boundary and Section 17.

2.3.2.1 Isolates

The isolated archaeological resources identified within Section 17 during the course of the Class III intensive field survey are provided in Table 5 below. See Section 2.1.2.3, Isolates, for definition of isolates for the purposes of this study.

Table 5
Archaeological Isolates within Section 17

Site Designation	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	Recommended Eligible	Date Recorded
P-36-014822 (SGB-ISO-021)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/13/2008
P-36-014823 (SGB-ISO-022)	AP16 Isolate	1 Biface CCS Jasper	No	No	8/13/2008
P-36-014824 (SGB-ISO-023)	AP16 Isolate	1 Piece of Debitage CCS Jasper	No	No	8/18/2008

Key:
CCS = Cryptocrystalline Silicate, EMF- Edge Modified Flake

2.4 SECTION 33

The western portion of Section 33 is located within the Solar 1 Project Site. There were no additional sensitive biological resources or cultural resources found within Section 33 outside of the Project Site boundary.

2.4.1 Biological Resources

Desert tortoise was found within Section 33. Federal (USFWS) and State (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG]) regulatory status for Desert tortoise in the Project region is Threatened. A threatened species is a native species that is at risk of becoming endangered in the near future. A threatened species may have a declining population or be exceptionally rare. Like endangered species, the cause of its rarity is variable, but may be due to threats such as habitat destruction, climate change, or pressure from invasive species.

Desert tortoise is widely distributed in the deserts of California, southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, western and southern Arizona, and throughout most of Sonora, Mexico. Desert tortoise populations

are declining because of various factors including the spread of a fatal respiratory disease, increases in raven populations that prey on juvenile tortoises, and habitat loss and degradation because of various extensive and intensive land uses. Typical tortoise habitat consists of firm but not hard ground - usually soft sandy loams and loamy sands - to allow for burrow construction.

An American Badger (*Taxida taxus*) was observed within Section 33. State (CDFG) regulatory status for American Badger is Species of Special Concern. The badger is not federally listed. The badger is an uncommon resident of level, open areas in grasslands, agricultural areas, and open shrub habitats. It digs large burrows in dry, friable soils and feeds mainly on fossorial mammals (*e.g.*, ground squirrels, gophers, rats, and mice). Badgers are primarily active during the day, but may become nocturnal in close proximity to humans. The home range of badgers has been measured at 1,327-1,549 acres for males and 338-751 acres for females in Utah and 400 to 600 acres in Idaho. Threats to badgers include urban and agricultural development of habitat and possibly excessive trapping and persistent poisons in prey in some areas.

Suitable year round habitat for Nelson's big horn sheep exists along the steep rocky slopes at the northeast boundary of Section 33. Nelson's Bighorn Sheep regulatory status is as follows: Federal: BLM: Sensitive, USFWS: Sensitive; State: Species of Special Concern. The Cady Mountains is actively managed for Nelson's big horn sheep. Nelson's bighorn sheep is a subspecies of bighorn sheep that occurs in the Southwest desert regions of the U.S. They live in semi-open, precipitous terrain with rocky slopes, ridges, and cliffs or canyons. The Nelson subspecies has become well adapted to the desert mountain environment; they are typically found in small bands with little or no permanent water. Their diet consists of grasses, forbs, and sedges. These animals began their decline in the mid-1800s at the time of heavy human settlement of the West. This can be attributed at least in part to degradation of their habitat due to development, road-building, water-management practices, and recreational activities. The bighorns have also been affected by disease, sometimes passed on to them by domestic sheep, and are often preyed upon by mountain lions and probably by domestic dogs as well.

2.4.2 Cultural Resources

An inventory and description of the cultural resources determined to be within Section 33 during the Class III Intensive Field Survey conducted on-site are provided below.

An outline of archaeological findings within Section 33, recommended evaluations, and management of these resources are provided in Table 6. The tabular summary is followed by descriptions of each resource including permanent/temporary resource designation, constituents, and recommendations with regard to NRHP and CRHR eligibility.

Table 6
Archaeological Sites within Section 33

Site Designation	Acres	Acres	Overall Site Density	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Integrity	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	NRHP / CRHR Rec	MGMT Rec
P-36-014578 (RAN-035H)	N/A	N/A	N/A	AH16 Historic cairn / land / mine claim	1 cairn	Good	No	Not Eligible	None
CA-SBR-4558H	75 acres	N/A	N/A	AH9 Mines / quarries / tailings AH4 Privies/dumps/ trash scatters AH2 Foundations/ structure pads AH6 Water conveyance system AH10 Machinery AH16 Other	The Logan Mine=2 historic refuse deposits =1000+ artifacts	Fair	Yes	Not Eligible	None

Notes:
CRHR = California Register of Historical Places
NRHP = National Register of Historic Places
Rec = Recommendations
MGMT = Management

2.4.2.1 P-36-014578 (RAN-035H)

This feature consists of a rock cairn that measures five feet (N/S) x four feet (E/W) x one foot (H) and consists of 25 stones and is a possible historic mining claim. The stones have been collected from surrounding desert pavement. The cairn is situated atop an open stabilized desert pavement terrace within a moderate energy wash; sediments include fine grain silty alluvium sand with small to large sub-angular gravels and cobbles. Due to the location of the cairn it is not possible to determine if it is historic or prehistoric, although the configuration is consistent with those found in the Logan Mine site (CA-SBR-4558H). No artifacts were observed in association with this feature.

P-36-014578 (RAN-035H) is not associated with any distinctive or significant event, person, design, or construction, and sufficient data has been collected during the recordation process. Therefore, this site does not have the potential to yield additional important information about the past. Due to the lack of integrity, and low probability for subsurface deposition, the data potential for this site is considered exhausted. P-36-014578 (RAN-035H) is recommended not eligible for the National Register and is not a historical resource pursuant to National Register and California Register under any of the criteria for eligibility.

2.4.2.2 CA-SBR-4558H UPDATE

This is an update to a 1979 previously recorded site. The site consists of a surface manganese mining site, also known as the Logan Mine. The site measures approximately 4,048 feet SW/NE x 1,243 feet SE/NW with a total area of 75 acres (GIS calculations). The site consists of 12 mining cairns, 11 features, and two

historic refuse deposits. This site is situated in and along the base of the Cady Mountains. Features occur along washes and lower desert pavement terraces, as well as on ridge tops. There are several road segments that have washed out throughout the site leading to areas of surface mining and structures within the site, all of which are in ruins. The site area is bound to the north and northwest by the Cady Mountains and to the east, west, and south by open undeveloped BLM land. Sediment across the site is typically metavolcanic rocks, desert pavement, and fine grain alluvial sand with small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular gravels and cobbles ranging from 1.0 cm to 30 cm in size.

The Logan Mine (also referred to as the Trans-Oceanic Mine) was initially located in 1930. Records from 1943 describe the mine as located on the southwest slope of the Cady Mountains, 4.0 miles north of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Pisgah siding, and 18 miles east of Newberry. E.F. Logan of Daggett, and later of San Bernardino, owned the mine, which, in 1953 consisted of six claims. Logan continued to at least intermittently to work the mine during the 1930s. In 1934, Logan's first ore shipment consisted of 71 tons of ore and contained 44 percent (44%) manganese and two percent (2%) silica (Wright and others 1953).

By 1943, Logan had leased the mine to the Suckow Borax Mines Consolidation Company of Los Angeles. During 1943, the Logan Mine produced 2,000 tons of ore containing 19 percent manganese that was shipped to Kaiser Steel Corporation in Fontana, and 100 to 200 tons of ore containing 40 percent manganese that was shipped to the Metal Reserve Company. By the end of 1943, the mine was listed as idle, meaning that no employees were working at the mine. The California Division of Mines and Geology produced another report on the Logan Mine in 1953 and at that time the mine continued to be occasionally worked (Tucker and Sampson 1943; Wright and others 1953).

The mine was evaluated within the context of manganese mining in San Bernardino County. Like other manganese mines in the area, the Logan Mine was quite active during times of great demand and worked sporadically at other times. The Logan Mine was not the largest producer in the area, but appears to be representative of a typical manganese mining operation in the area. Although there are a few standing features, the mine has been abandoned for some time, and vandalism and neglect has not only impacted the condition of the site, but also its historical integrity. The Logan Mine site lacks integrity and data potential, therefore the research potential of this site is exhausted. CA-SBR-4558 is not recommended eligible for the National Register and is not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA under any of the criteria for eligibility.

2.4.2.3 Isolates

The isolated archaeological resources identified within Section 33 during the course of the Class III intensive field survey are provided in Table 7 below. See Section 2.1.2.3, Isolates, for definition of isolates for the purposes of this study.

Table 7
Archaeological Isolates within Section 33

Site Designation	Site Classification(s)	Cultural Constituents	Potential for Subsurface Deposition	Recommended Eligible	Date Recorded
P-36-014745 (RAN-ISO-028)	AP16 Isolate	1 Piece of Debitage Quartz	No	No	8/22/2008
P-36-014746 (RAN-ISO-029)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014747 (RAN-ISO-030)	AP16 Isolate	1 CCS Biface CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014748 (RAN-ISO-031)	AP16 Isolate	1 Cottonwood projectile point CCS Chert	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014749 (RAN-ISO-032)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Chert	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014750 (RAN-ISO-033)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008
P-36-014751 (RAN-ISO-034)	AP16 Isolate	1 Flake CCS Jasper	No	No	8/24/2008

CCS- Cryptocrystalline Silicate, EMF- Edge Modified Flake

3.0 EXISTING SETTINGS - RESOURCES AREAS NOT EXAMINED IN DETAIL

The four donated sections of land in question do not contain resources or environmental conditions outside of or in addition to those described for the Project Site related to the following resource areas: air quality, hazardous materials handing, water resources, paleontological resources, socioeconomics, traffic and transportation, noise, waste management and/or worker safety. Therefore, no further discussion on the existing setting for these resource areas is needed outside of the information that was included in the Project AFC (see AFC for full environmental setting discussion).

3.1 GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND RESOURCES

The descriptions of the four sections of land in question related to physiographic setting, regional stratigraphy, tectonic framework, faults and seismicity, and geologic hazards are consistent with that described for the Project Site in the Project AFC.

The small-scale state and commercial operations outside of the Project limits have mined both metals (manganese, lead, and copper) and non-metallic minerals (bentonite, boron-borates, clay, pumice, sand, and gravel). There are no active mines located on any of the four sections of land in question. An abandoned pumice mine is present on the northwest quadrant of Section 9 near the transmission line on the east side of the site (USGS 2008). Further, the abandoned Read Ridge manganese mine is located just outside the eastern border of Section 33. These mines are shown on Figure 10, Mineral Resources Map. There are no mineral resources identified on Sections 5 or 17.

The geologic units for the four sections of land in question are presented in Table 8 below, and geologic conditions are shown on Figure 11, Site Geologic Map.

Table 8
Geologic Conditions

Section	Geologic Map Unit	Unit or Formation Name	Description/Comments
5, 9, 17	Qa	Quaternary alluvium	Late Pleistocene to Holocene; unconsolidated clay, silt, sand and gravel of alluvial fans and streamwash deposits, partly dissected and poorly sorted. Typically light reddish brown to light brown, Gravelly (~15%), fine to coarse Sand (~85% including eolian deposits), trace Cobbles. Granitic and volcanic clasts up to 8 inches, sub-angular to sub-round and moderately weathered.
5, 33	Qf	Quaternary alluvial fan gravel	Late Pleistocene to Holocene; unconsolidated silt, sand, gravel and cobbles of slopewash, alluvial fans and streamwash deposits. Typically light reddish brown, Gravelly (~30%), coarse to fine Sand (~50%), with Cobbles (~20%). Granitic and volcanic clasts up to 18 inches, sub-angular to sub-round and moderately weathered.
17	Qb	Quaternary basalt of Pisgah flow	Holocene; dark gray Basalt, vesicular, moderately weathered and strong. Recent flows from nearby Pisgah Crater.
33	Qoa	Quaternary older alluvium	Pleistocene; moderately dissected, moderately consolidated, poorly sorted clay, silt, sand and gravel of older alluvial fans, terraces, and channel deposits. Typically light reddish brown to light brown, Gravelly (~15%), fine to coarse Sand (~85%), trace Cobbles. Granitic and volcanic clasts up to 8", sub-angular to sub-round and moderately weathered.

Table 8
Geologic Conditions
(Continued)

Section	Geologic Map Unit	Unit or Formation Name	Description/Comments
9	Qof	Quaternary older fanglomerate and gravel	Pleistocene; partly dissected, largely unconsolidated silt, sand and gravel deposits of slopewash, older alluvial fans and terraces. Typically light reddish brown to light brown Sandy Gravel/Gravelly Sand with few Cobbles. Predominantly volcanic clasts up to 15 inches, sub-angular to sub-round and moderately weathered.
33	Ta	Oligocene or Miocene andesite	Oligocene or Miocene; inselberg forming volcanics, light gray to gray, porphyritic, moderately weathered, strong.
33	Gqm	Mesozoic granite to quartz monzonite	Mesozoic; reddish brown to light brown, mountain forming, coarse-grained, subequigranular, moderately weathered, evident spheroidal weathering.

3.2 SOILS

The descriptions of the four sections of land in question related to regional soil setting and agricultural resources are consistent with that described for the Project Site in the Project AFC.

Two soil associations are found within the four sections of land in question. All of Sections 5, 9, and 17 and the majority of Section 33 are underlain by the Carrizo-Rositas-Gunsight soil association (CA922). The Rock Outcrop-Lithic Torriorhents-Calvista association (CA913) is present in the northern portion of Section 33. Please refer to Figure 12, Soils in the Project Vicinity.

Table 9, provided below, provides characteristics of the mapped soil associations. Please refer to Section 5.4, Soils, of the Project AFC for descriptions of the individual soil series within each soil association.

Table 9
Characteristics of Soil Units Mapped on Project Site

Map Unit	Soil Association	Texture 1	Depth of Surface Layer (inches)	Soil Permeability 2	Natural Drainage Class 3	Land Capability Class 4	Erosion Factors 5		Wind Erodibility6 (Group)
							Kw	Kf	
Project Site									
CA922	Carrizo-Rositas-Gunsight	Loamy Fine Sand	9	6 to 20	Somewhat Excessively drained	7S	0.15	0.20	2
CA913	Rock Outcrip-Lithic Torriorthents-Calvista	Gravelly loam	8	2 to 6	Excessively Drained	7E	0.20	0.20	8

Table 9
Characteristics of Soil Units Mapped on Project Site
(Continued)

Map Unit	Soil Association	Texture 1	Depth of Surface Layer (inches)	Soil Permeability 2	Natural Drainage Class 3	Land Capability Class 4	Erosion Factors 5		Wind Erodibility6 (Group)
							Kw	Kf	

Source for soils mapping and characteristics: U.S. Department of Agriculture, NRCS, STATSGO, 2007.

Notes:

1. Texture = USDA texture of surface layer.
2. Permeability refers to saturated hydraulic conductivity for the surface layer. Permeability rates listed are minimum and maximum expressed in inches/hr.
3. Drainage class is based on specific soil morphological features and common site indicators. Drainage classes include: very poorly drained, poorly drained, somewhat poorly drained, moderately well drained, well drained, somewhat excessively drained and excessively drained.
4. Table presents nonirrigated land capability classification. Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Capability classes range from 1 to 8, with higher numbers indicating progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for use: Class 1 - slight limitations that restrict use; Class 2 - moderate limitations restricting choice of plants, or requiring moderate conservation practices; Class 3 - severe limitations restricting plant choice or requiring conservation; Class 4 - severe limitations, requiring very careful management; Class 5 - subject to little or no erosion, but mainly restricted use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat; Class 6 - severe limitations, generally unsuitable for cultivation, restrictions per Class 5; Class 7 - severe limitations, unsuitable for cultivation, restrictions per Class 5. Capability subclasses: e - erosion is main hazard unless close-growing plant cover maintained; s - soil limited because shallow, droughty or stony; c - chief limitation is very cold or dry climate. Capability units (after '-') are soil groups within a subclass with similar suitability for crops and pasture plants with similar management requirements and productivity.
5. Erosion factors Kw and Kf indicate the soil's susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion by water: Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil, modified by the presence of rock fragments; Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine (less than 2 mm) fraction. Kw and Kf range from 0.02 to 0.69, with higher values more susceptible to erosion. Kw and Kf given for upper soillayer.
6. Wind erodibility groups range from 1 to 8, with 1 being highly erodible and 8 having low erodibility.

3.3 LAND USE

The descriptions of the four sections of land in question related to regional land use setting, project site and vicinity, site control, agricultural land, airfields, project site preparation and construction, project closure, operations and maintenance, are consistent with that described for the Project Site in the Project AFC.

The entire Project Site, including the four sections of land in question, is moderately used for limited OHV use and is owned by the BLM. Private land under the jurisdiction of the County of San Bernardino, located within the Project boundary but not a part of Project development, is zoned Resource Conservation by San Bernardino County. In addition, Section 17 is entirely within the existing transmission line corridor that currently extends through the southern boundary of the Project Site from the northeast to southeast corners, connecting to the SCE Pisgah Substation. Sections 5, 9 and 17 are designated as Multiple-Use Class M (Moderate) by the BLM. While the southwest portion of Section 33 is also designated Multiple-Use Class M (Moderate), the northeast portion is designated as Multiple-Use Class L (Limited Use). Please refer to Figure 13, Multiple Use Classes.

The Multiple-Use Class L designation is intended to protect sensitive, natural, scenic, ecological, and cultural resource values. Public lands designated as Class L are managed generally to provide for lower intensity and carefully controlled multiple-use of resources, while ensuring that sensitive resource values are not significantly diminished. Multiple-Use Class M (Moderate Use) designation is intended to balance between higher intensity use and protection of public lands. Class M provides for a wide variety

of present and future uses such as mining, livestock grazing, recreation, energy, and utility development. Management of Class M Lands is also designed to conserve desert resources and to mitigate damage to those resources which permitted uses may cause.

The CDCA Plan identifies the guidelines (permitted uses) for Class L and M, which may include the Project Features: (1) electric generation facilities, including wind/solar and geothermal, after NEPA requirements are met; new electric transmission facilities within designated corridors, after NEPA requirements are met, (2) new distribution facilities placed within existing right-of-way (ROW) where they are reasonably available, and (3) motorized vehicle access and transportation, including new roads developed under ROW grants or pursuant to approved plans of operation.

3.4 NOISE

The descriptions of the four sections of land in question related to noise are consistent with that described for the Project Site in the Project AFC.

The nearest residence (sensitive receiver) to the east side of the Project Site is located approximately 7,700 feet east of the Project boundary. This residence is located outside of the four sections of land in question. A series of long- and short-term sound level measurements were conducted during a Project Site survey from November 2 to November 7, 2008, for the purpose of characterizing the existing noise environment near the Project. Three noise measurement locations were taken within Section 17 (two short-term and one long-term). Table 10, provided below, presents the results from the short-term measurements taken at the indicated ambient measurement locations (see Figure 14, Sound Level Measurement Locations). No noise measurements were taken within Sections 5, 9 or 33.

Table 10
Short-Term Noise Measurement Data Summary

Site ID	Measurement Location	Measurement Period			Measurement Results (dBA)				
		Start Time	End Time	Duration (minutes)	Leq	L10	L50	L90	Ldn
ST31,2	At resident gate post to the east of the Project Area, north of the rail line and I-40	16:45	17:45	60min	68	55	41	34	74
		23:20	00:20	60min	68	70	46	40	
ST4	Northeastern gate of SCE Pisgah Substation	14:10	14:30	20min	45	47	41	40	56
		00:30	00:50	20min	50	53	48	41	
LT22	Southeastern boundary of Project Area, north of the rail tracks	13:40	13:40	24	75	54	45	42	81

Source: URS Corporation, 2008.
Notes:
dBA = A-weighted decibel
ID = identification
L10 = noise level exceeded 10 percent of the measurement period
L50 = noise level exceeded 50 percent of the measurement period
L90 = noise level exceeded 90 percent of the measurement period
Leq = equivalent sound level
Ldn = Day Night Average Sound Level
1 Representative Noise Sensitive Receiver. Measurement location was set up near the residential property line due to safety concerns and accessibility.
2 ST2 nighttime measurement included train pass-by. ST3 measurements included train pass-by.

3.5 VISUAL RESOURCES

As the four sections of land in question are all within the 5.0-mile VSOI identified for the Project, the descriptions related to regional landscape setting, visual sphere of influence and visual study inventory components (including scenic quality and vegetative pallet) are consistent with that described for the Project Site in the Project AFC.

3.5.1 Section 5

Section 5 is located entirely within the Solar 1 Project Site. There were no KOPs or character photos taken of or from this Section of land.

3.5.2 Section 9

Pisgah Road extends northeast from I-40 through the southeast corner of Section 9. Sensitive Viewing Area (KOP #3) identified for the Project is located just east of this Section. This KOP is intended to represent “worst-case” residential views of the Project and linear transmission elements from the nearest residence to the east.

3.5.3 Section 17

Section 17 contains the SCE Pisgah Substation, and is bisected by the Lugo-Pisgah transmission line and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railway ROW. The I-40 and U.S. Route 66 both run along the southern border; and Pisgah Road extends northeast from I-40 through Section 17. Sensitive Viewing Area (KOP #4) identified for the Project and Character Photos #2 and #5 were taken from within this Section. KOP#4 was selected to represent "worst-case" potential views of Amtrak railway travelers approaching the Project Site from the east. Character Photos #2 and #5 are depicting the existing transmission lines, the SCE Pisgah substation, and views of the site from the BNSF Railroad.

3.5.4 Section 33

Section 33 is located at the base of the Cady Mountains near the Cady Mountain Wilderness Study Area at the northeastern most corner of the Project site. There were no KOPs or character photos taken of or from this Section of land.

3.6 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

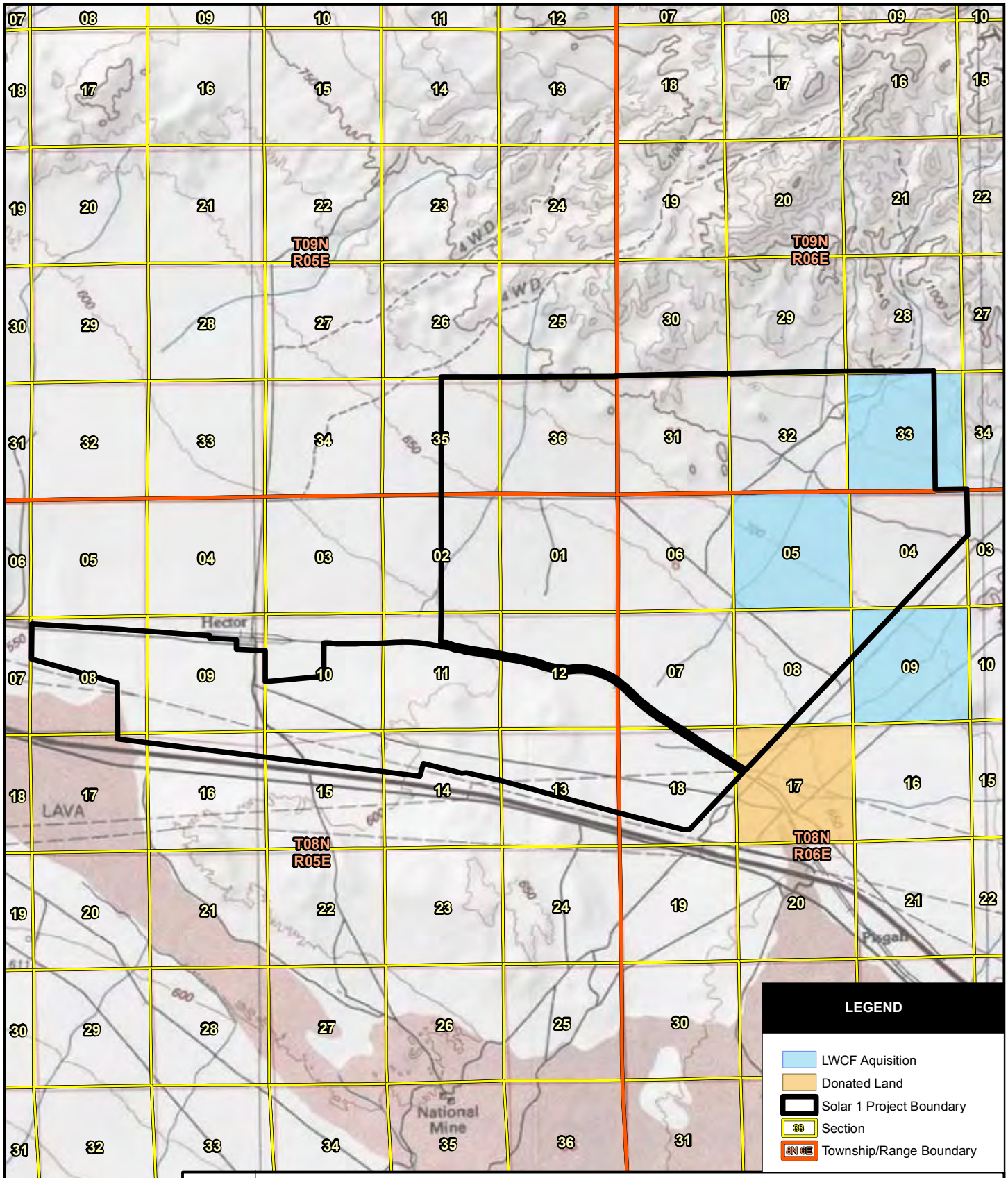
A survey was completed of the Project area within 3 miles of the Project Site, inclusive of these parcels. Three residences were found; however, none of the residences are within the identified parcels. Therefore, no further discussion on public health for these parcels is needed outside what was included in the Project AFC. Please see AFC Section 5.16, Public Health, for full discussion.

4.0 SUMMARY

Special management status species were determined to be within Sections 5, 9, 17, and 33. These include Desert Tortoise, Small-Flowered Androstephium, American Badger, and Nelson's big horn sheep habitat.

A total of six (6) archaeological sites and 18 archaeological isolates were documented within the four (4) sections of land in question. Of the six (6) archaeological sites, only two (2) of the sites are assumed eligible, but have not been determined eligible by the lead agency. Therefore, further evaluation through an extended Class III limited subsurface testing program or surface mapping is recommended to determine eligibility for both the National Register and the California Register and to identify if there would be an adverse effect either of the resources. Both of these sites are located in Section 5 (CA-SBR-13032 [KRM-028] and CA-SBR-13104 [SGB-041]). The remaining four (4) archaeological sites are recommended as not eligible.

None of the 18 archaeological isolates are considered eligible resources under NRPH/CRHR as they generally are not found in situ/lack context, generally represent a single event, lack subsurface deposition, and research potential is considered exhausted through recordation.



SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
USGS (7.5' Quads: Hector 1992, Sleeping Beauty 1993);
BLM (donated lands and township/range 2009).

OVERVIEW FIGURE FOR DONATED LANDS WITHIN THE SOLAR ONE PROJECT SITE

URS

3000 0 3000 6000 Feet

SCALE: 1" = 6,000' (1:72,000)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 8.5X11

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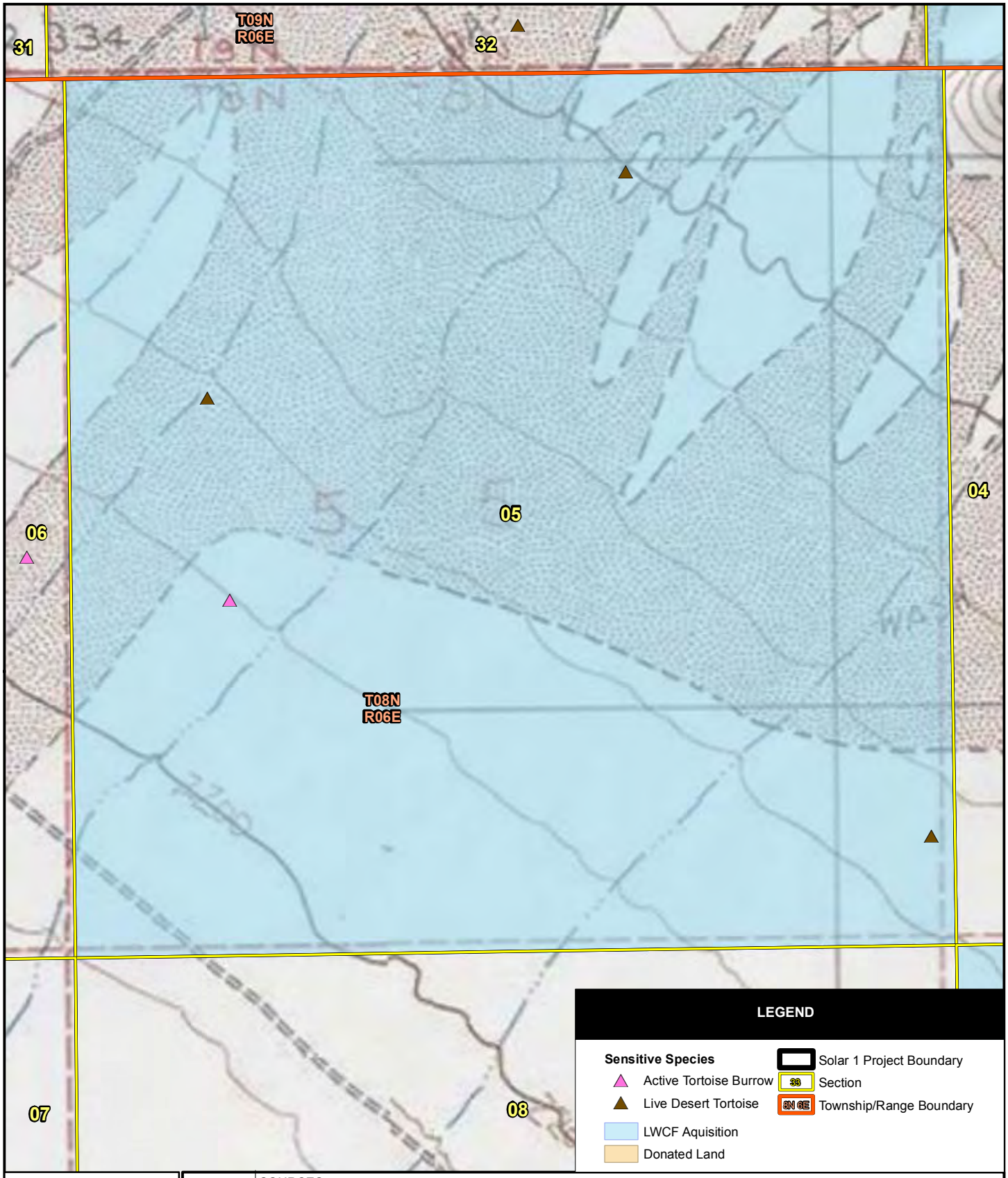

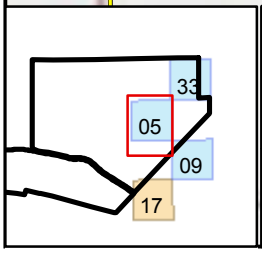

SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
USGS (7.5' Quads: Hector 1992, Sleeping Beauty 1993);
BLM (donated lands and township/range 2009);
URS (biological and cultural surveys 2008).

SECTION 05
SENSITIVE SPECIES
WITHIN DONATED LANDS
SOLAR ONE PROJECT

URS

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SCALE: 1" = 800' (1:9,600)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 8.5X11

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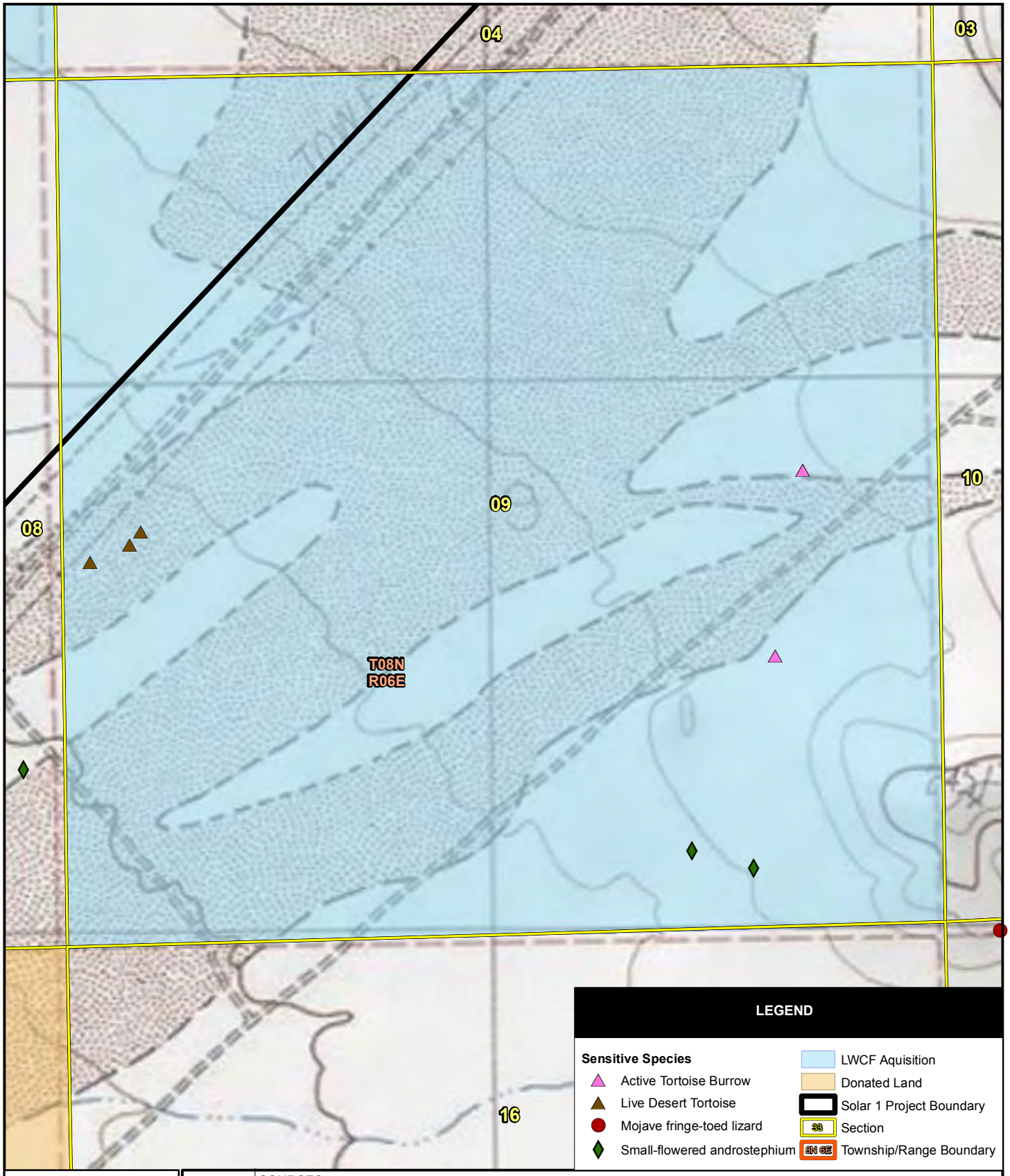

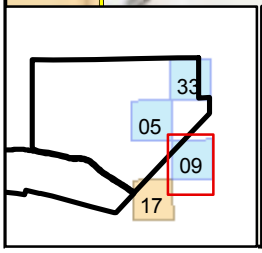

SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
USGS (7.5' Quads: Hector 1992, Sleeping Beauty 1993);
BLM (donated lands and township/range 2009);
URS (biological and cultural surveys 2008).

SECTION 09
SENSITIVE SPECIES
WITHIN DONATED LANDS
SOLAR ONE PROJECT

URS

400 0 400 800 Feet
SCALE: 1" = 800' (1:9,600)
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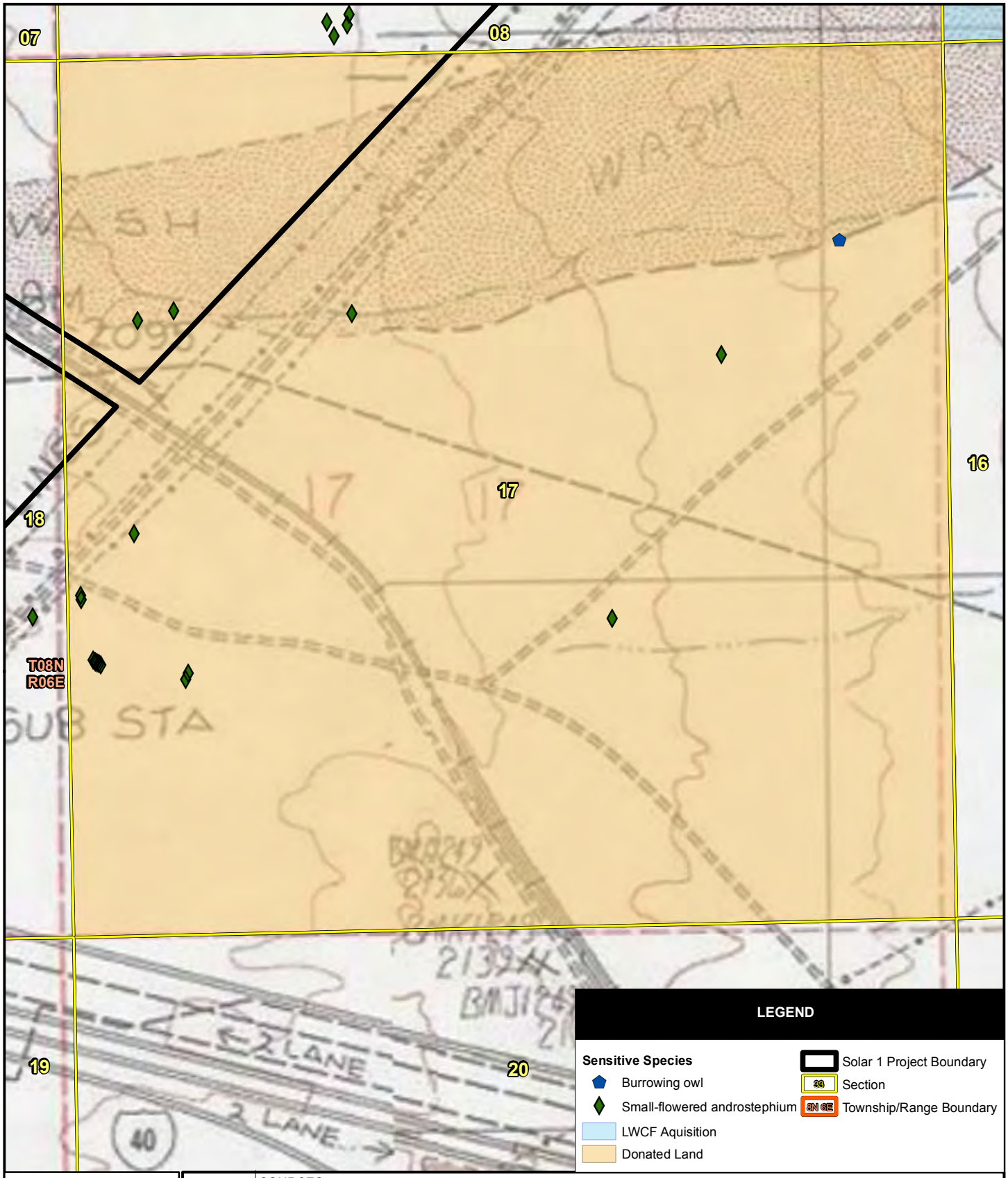

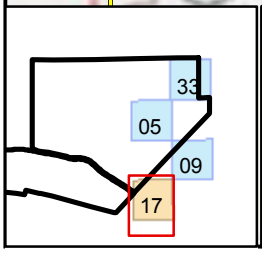

SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
USGS (7.5' Quads: Hector 1992, Sleeping Beauty 1993);
BLM (donated lands and township/range 2009);
URS (biological and cultural surveys 2008).

SECTION 17 SENSITIVE SPECIES WITHIN DONATED LANDS SOLAR ONE PROJECT

URS

400 0 400 800 Feet

SCALE: 1" = 800' (1:9,600)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 8.5X11

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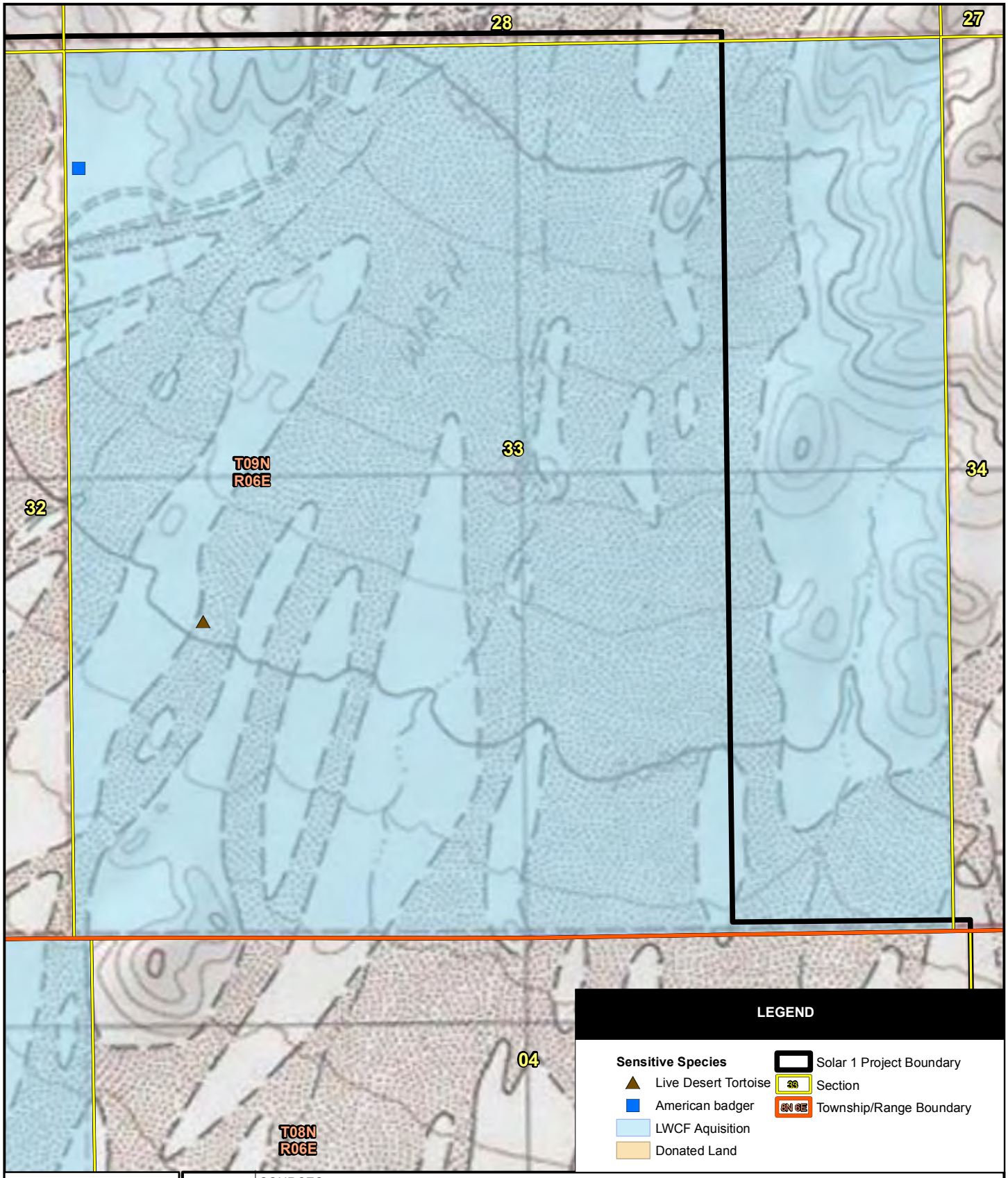

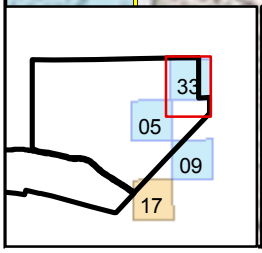

SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
USGS (7.5' Quads: Hector 1992, Sleeping Beauty 1993);
BLM (donated lands and township/range 2009);
URS (biological and cultural surveys 2008).

SECTION 33 SENSITIVE SPECIES WITHIN DONATED LANDS SOLAR ONE PROJECT

URS

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SCALE: 1" = 800' (1:9,600)
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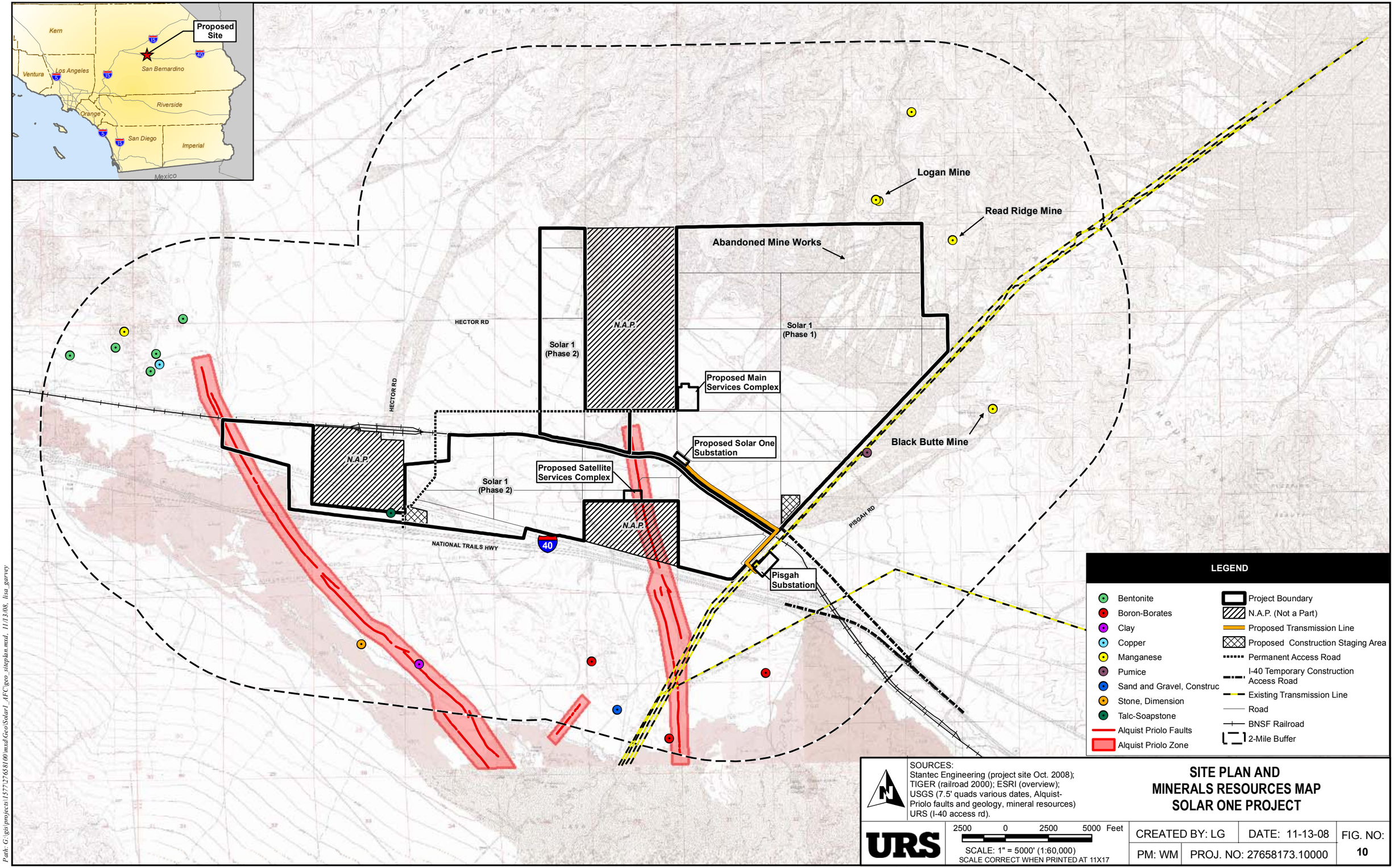

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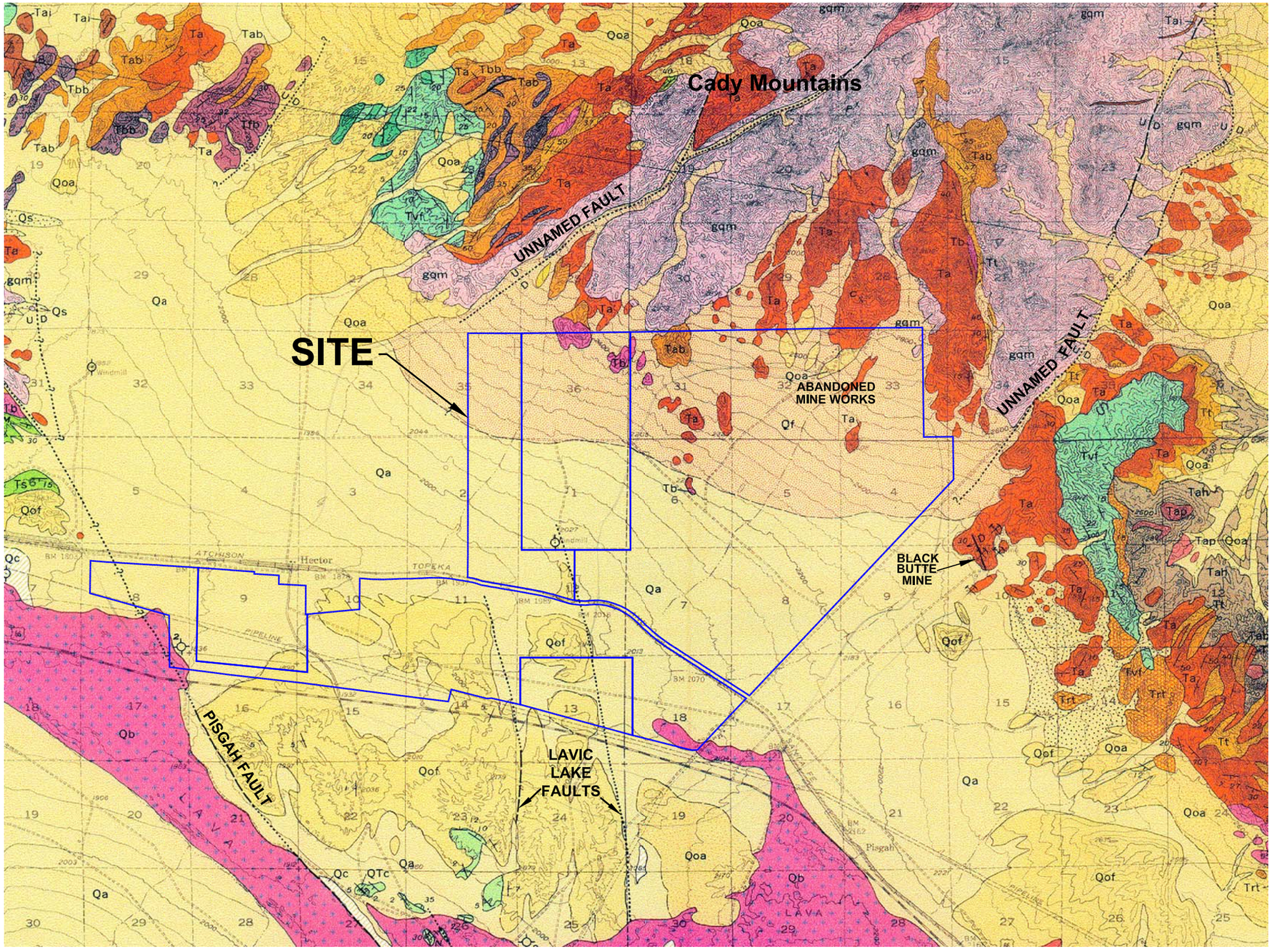
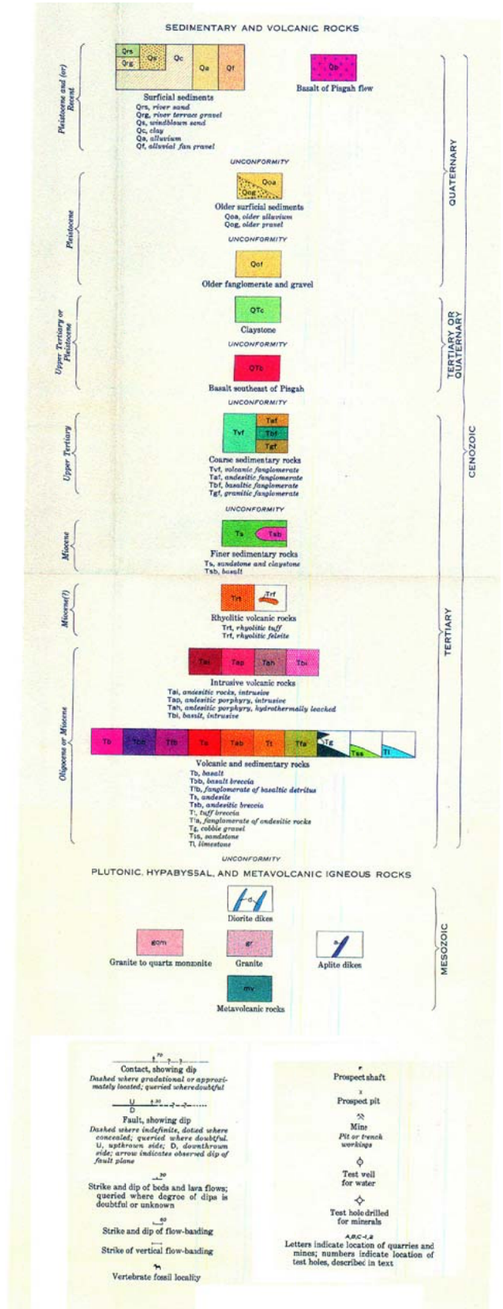


EXPLANATION



SOURCE:
Geologic Map of the Cady Mountains, San Bernardino County, California, by T.W. Dibbee, Jr., and A. M. Bassett

SITE GEOLOGIC MAP
SOLAR ONE PROJECT

URS

0.5 0 0.5 1 mile
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

CREATED BY: CM	DATE: 11-14-08	FIG. NO:
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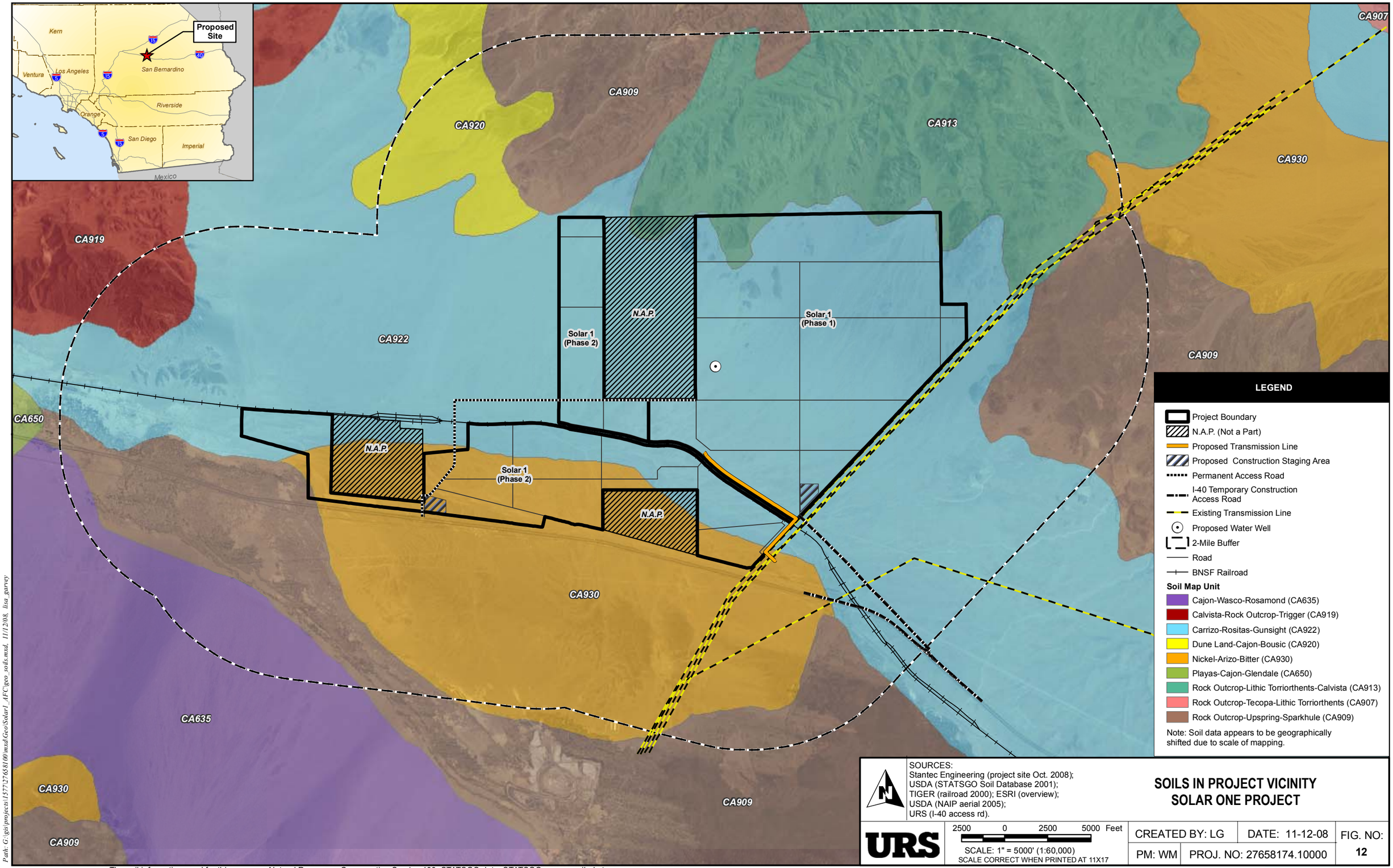

SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
USDA (STATSGO Soil Database 2001);
TIGER (railroad 2000); ESRI (overview);
USDA (NAIP aerial 2005);
URS (I-40 access rd).

URS

2500 0 2500 5000 Feet
SCALE: 1" = 5000' (1:60,000)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 11X17

SOILS IN PROJECT VICINITY
SOLAR ONE PROJECT

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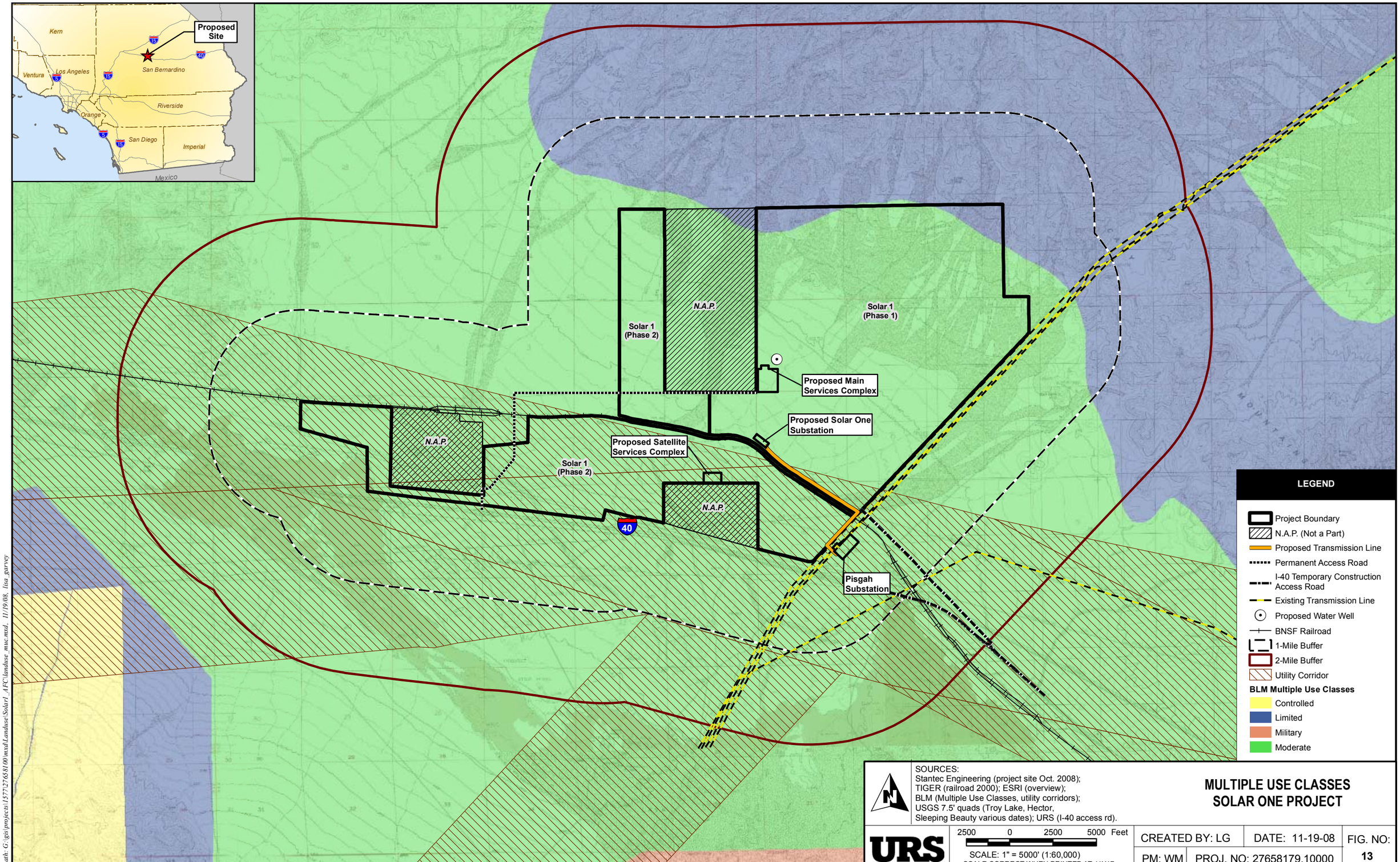
Proposed Site
Kern
Ventura
Los Angeles
San Bernardino
Riverside
Orange
San Diego
Imperial
Mexico
Solar 1 (Phase 2)
N.A.P.
Solar 1 (Phase 1)
Proposed Main Services Complex
Proposed Solar One Substation
Proposed Satellite Services Complex
Solar 1 (Phase 2)
N.A.P.
N.A.P.
Pisgah Substation
LEGEND
Project Boundary
N.A.P. (Not a Part)
Proposed Transmission Line
Permanent Access Road
I-40 Temporary Construction Access Road
Existing Transmission Line
Proposed Water Well
BNSF Railroad
1-Mile Buffer
2-Mile Buffer
Utility Corridor
BLM Multiple Use Classes
Controlled
Limited
Military
Moderate
SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
TIGER (railroad 2000); ESRI (overview);
BLM (Multiple Use Classes, utility corridors);
USGS 7.5' quads (Troy Lake, Hector,
Sleeping Beauty various dates); URS (I-40 access rd).
MULTIPLE USE CLASSES
SOLAR ONE PROJECT
URS
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SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 11X17
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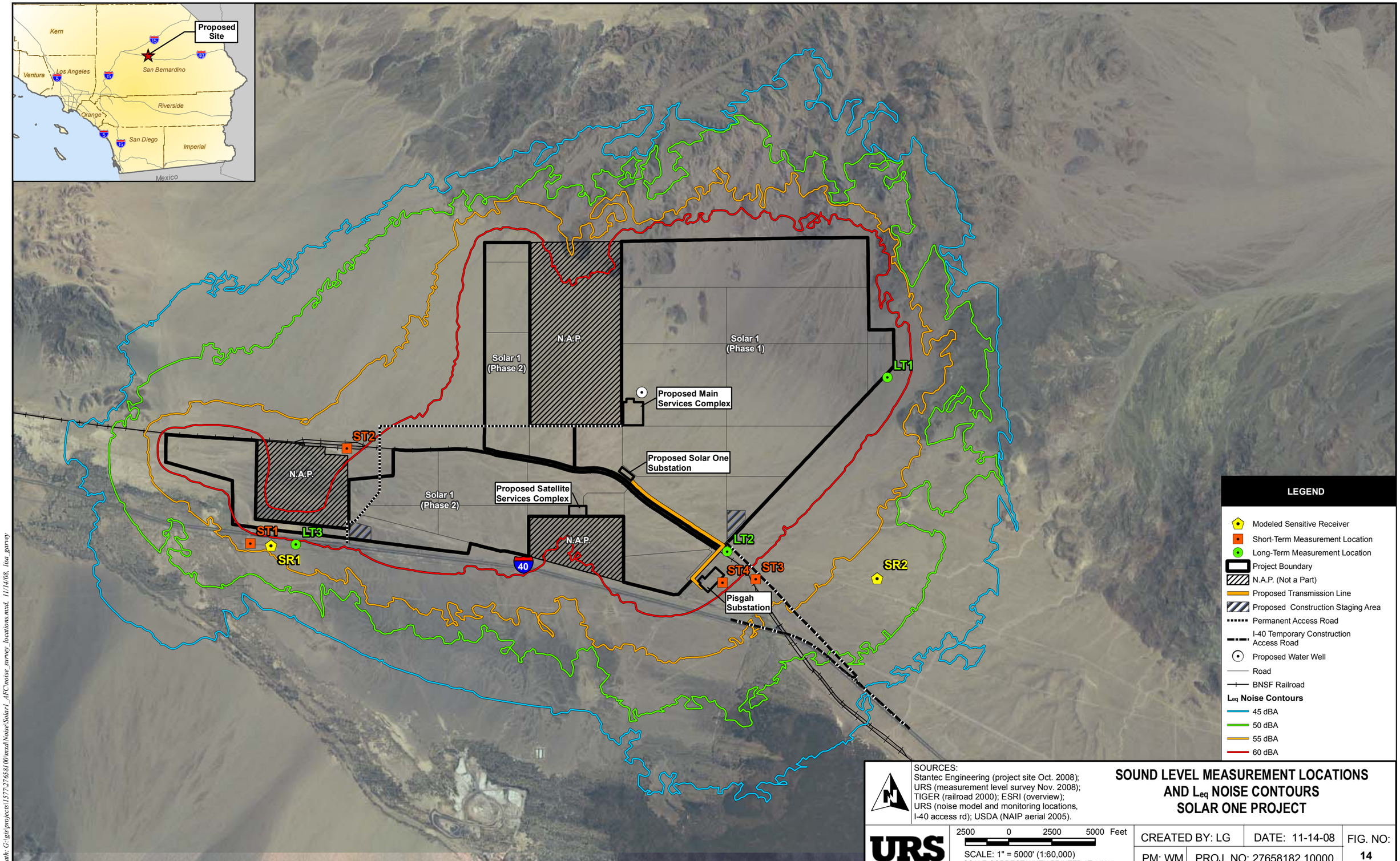

SOURCES:
Stantec Engineering (project site Oct. 2008);
URS (measurement level survey Nov. 2008);
TIGER (railroad 2000); ESRI (overview);
URS (noise model and monitoring locations,
I-40 access rd); USDA (NAIP aerial 2005).

SOUND LEVEL MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS AND L_{eq} NOISE CONTOURS SOLAR ONE PROJECT

URS

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SCALE: 1" = 5000' (1:60,000)
SCALE CORRECT WHEN PRINTED AT 11X17

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BEFORE THE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1516 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
1-800-822-6228 – WWW.ENERGY.CA.GOV

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION
For the SES SOLAR ONE PROJECT

Docket No. 08-AFC-13

PROOF OF SERVICE
(Revised 12/2/09)

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I Corinne Lytle, declare that on December 18, 2009 I served and filed copies of the attached Applicant's Donated Parcels Study. The original document, filed with the Docket Unit, is accompanied by a copy of the most recent Proof of Service list, located on the web page for this project at: [www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/solarone].

The documents have been sent to both the other parties in this proceeding (as shown on the Proof of Service list) and to the Commission's Docket Unit, in the following manner:

(*Check all that Apply*)

FOR SERVICE TO ALL OTHER PARTIES:

_____ sent electronically to all email addresses on the Proof of Service list;

_____ by personal delivery or by depositing in the United States mail at _____ with first-class postage thereon fully prepaid and addressed as provided on the Proof of Service list above to those addresses NOT marked "email preferred."

AND

FOR FILING WITH THE ENERGY COMMISSION:

_____ sending an original paper copy and one electronic copy, mailed and emailed respectively, to the address below (*preferred method*);

OR

_____ depositing in the mail an original and 12 paper copies, as follows:

CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION
Attn: Docket No. 08-AFC-13
1516 Ninth Street, MS-4
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512
docket@energy.state.ca.us

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

original signed by

_____

Corinne Lytle

*indicates change