



**ANGELES LINK PHASE 1
HIGH-LEVEL FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT AND PERMITTING
ANALYSIS**

FINAL REPORT – DECEMBER 2024

SoCalGas commissioned this High-Level Feasibility Assessment and Permitting Analysis from Rincon Consultants. The analysis was conducted, and this report was prepared, collaboratively.



November 2024

Angeles Link | High-Level Feasibility Assessment and Permitting Analysis

Executive Summary

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) is proposing to develop a clean renewable hydrogen¹ pipeline system to facilitate transportation of clean renewable hydrogen from multiple regional third-party production sources and storage sites to various delivery points and end users in Central and Southern California, including in the Los Angeles Basin. SoCalGas retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to prepare this High-Level Feasibility Assessment and Permitting Analysis (Permit Analysis) in alignment with the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Phase 1 Decision authorizing activities associated with SoCalGas's proposed Angeles Link Project (Project) to be recorded to a memorandum account. SoCalGas is identifying and comparing possible routes and configurations for the Project in accordance with the Decision Ordering Paragraph 6(i) and 6(n). This Permit Analysis is based on SoCalGas's Preliminary Routing/Configuration Analysis (Routing Study), and with that study will help inform further refinements to Angeles Link's preferred routes in a future phase. The Routing Study Analysis resulted in four preliminary preferred route configurations of the highest potential that may fulfill Angeles Link's purpose, and identified a fifth potential scenario that could minimize impacts to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) in response to stakeholder feedback.²

The objective of this Permit Analysis is to evaluate at a desktop level potential pipeline routes to determine the permits and authorizations anticipated to be required for construction of Angeles Link. The analysis included a high-level review of federal,

¹ In the California Public Utilities Commission Angeles Link Phase 1 Decision (D).22-12-055 (Decision), clean renewable hydrogen refers to hydrogen that does not exceed 4 kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) produced on a lifecycle basis per kilogram of hydrogen produced and does not use fossil fuels in the hydrogen production process, where fossil fuels are defined as a mixture of hydrocarbons including coal, petroleum, or natural gas, occurring in and extracted from underground deposits.

² Route analysis has been conducted at a high level during the feasibility stage. Subsequent phases of route evaluation will consider more detailed alignment.

state, and local jurisdictional lands³ and waters, military bases, existing transportation corridors, highway and railroad crossings, state and federally protected plants and wildlife, and land owned by special districts.

As described in SoCalGas's Routing Study, SoCalGas initially identified potential pipeline corridors based on certain criteria as described further in that study, including but not limited to route features, existing pipeline right-of-way, franchise rights, and designated federal energy corridors. The initial pipeline routing analysis identified approximately 1,300 miles of conceptual pipeline routes, which have been evaluated in this Permit Analysis.

Key Findings

The key findings are presented below and are discussed further within the attached study.

- Angeles Link will likely require a federal action⁴ and therefore will likely be subject to the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).
 - Federal authorizations/permits may include approval(s) by the U.S. Department of Energy, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Department of Defense and U.S. Forest Service.⁵
- The CPUC will serve as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)⁶ lead agency.
 - Other state authorizations/permits may require approval by the California Department of Transportation, Department of Water Resources, State Water

³ Federal, state, and local jurisdictional lands include, but are not limited to, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California State Lands Commission, and county parks.

⁴ Several federal agencies may have discretionary approval where Project infrastructure traverses their lands or where the Project may impact biological resources over which federal agencies have jurisdiction. In addition, a grant of federal funding for select segments of the Project from the U.S. Department of Energy would constitute a federal action subject to NEPA.

⁵ Two segments included in the conceptual pipeline routes (Segment C in the Connection Zone and Segment B in the Collection Zone) have been identified to be included in the California ARCHES hydrogen hub. The White House has announced that California will receive up to \$1.2 billion in funding from the Department of Energy for the state's hydrogen hub. <https://archesh2.org/california-wins-up-to-1-2-billion-from-feds-for-hydrogen/>.

⁶ The project will require a discretionary action from the CPUC and potentially other state agencies triggering compliance with CEQA.

Resources Control Board, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, State Lands Commission, and Department of Parks and Recreation.

- As a preferred route is identified and further refined, other authorizations by regional agencies for activities may be implicated.
- Permitting timelines may range from months to several years, based on current agency regulations and published timelines, and SoCalGas's/Rincon's experience working with the applicable agencies and pipeline infrastructure permitting.
- Permitting timelines may change if permit streamlining legislation is adopted that may impact permitting timelines for clean hydrogen projects.

Stakeholder Feedback

The input and feedback from stakeholders including the Planning Advisory Group (PAG) and Community Based Organization Stakeholder Group (CBOSG) has been informative to the development of this final Permitting Analysis. The feedback that has been received related to this Study is summarized in Section 5.

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	iii
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Scope of Analysis	1
1.2 Report Organization	2
1.3 Pipeline Zones, Segments and Preferred Route Configurations	2
1.3.1 Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy System	8
1.3.2 Routing Study Preferred Routes	8
Chapter 2 Technical Approach	10
2.1 Jurisdictional Agencies	10
2.2 CEQA and NEPA Lead Agencies.....	10
2.3 Biological and Aquatic Resources	11
2.4 Study Assumptions	12
Chapter 3 Jurisdiction and Permit Identification	14
3.1 Federal Jurisdiction	14
3.1.1 Bureau of Land Management	14
3.1.2 Bureau of Reclamation	14
3.1.3 National Park Service	14
3.1.4 United States Forest Service	15
3.1.5 United States Department of Defense	15
3.1.6 United States Fish and Wildlife Service	16
3.2 State Jurisdiction	17
3.2.1 California Public Utilities Commission.....	17
3.2.2 California Coastal Commission.....	17
3.2.3 California Department of Parks and Recreation.....	18
3.2.4 California State Lands Commission.....	18
3.2.5 California Department of Transportation	18
3.2.6 California Department of Water Resources	18
3.2.7 California State Water Resources Control Board.....	19
3.2.8 California Department of Fish and Wildlife.....	19
3.3 Special Districts and Non-Governmental Agencies	20
Chapter 4 State and Federally Protected Plants and Wildlife	21
Chapter 5 Stakeholder Input	24
Chapter 6 References.....	27

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

Tables

Table 1 SoCalGas Routing Study Preferred Route Configurations 8
Table 2 Key Milestone Dates 24
Table 3 Segment Information 25

Figures

Figure 1 Conceptual Pipeline Corridors Under Evaluation 4
Figure 2 Pipeline Segments within the Connection Zone Overview Map 5
Figure 3 Pipeline Segments within the Collection Zone Overview Map..... 6
Figure 4 Pipeline Segments within the Central Zone Overview Map 7

Appendices

Appendix A Connection Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency
Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within
Connection Zone
Appendix B Collection Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency
Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within the
Collection Zone
Appendix C Central Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency
Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within the
Central Zone

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems	ARCHES
Angeles Link Phase 1 Preliminary Routing/Configuration Analysis	Routing Study
Angeles Link Project	Project
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Bureau of Land Reclamation	BOR
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	CDFW
California Department of Parks and Recreation	State Parks
California Department of Transportation	Caltrans
California Department of Water Resources	DWR
California Endangered Species Act	CESA
California Environmental Quality Act	CEQA
California Natural Diversity Database	CNDDDB
California Public Utilities Commission	CPUC
California State Lands Commission	CSLC
Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity	CPCN
Clean Water Act	CWA
Department of Defense	DoD
Endangered Species Act	ESA
Environmental Impact Statement	EIS
Environmental Impact Report	EIR
Federal Endangered Species Act	ESA
Habitat Conservation Plan	HCP
Incidental Take Permit	ITP
Interstate	I-
Kern County Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan	VFHCP
National Environmental Policy Act	NEPA
National Park Service	NPS
Nationwide Permit	NWP
Natural Community Conservation Plan	NCCP
High-Level Feasibility Assessment and Permitting Analysis	Permit Analysis
Permit to Construct	PTC

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

Regional Water Quality Control Board	RWQCB
Right-of-Way	ROW
Rincon Consultants, Inc.	Rincon
Southern California Gas Company	SoCalGas
Standard Form	SF-
State Route	SR-
United States Army Corps of Engineers	USACE
United States Air Force	USAF
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	USFWS
United States Forest Service	USFS
United States Marine Corps	USMC
Waters of the U.S.	WOTUS

Chapter 1 Introduction

A desktop analysis was prepared for this Angeles Link High-Level Feasibility Assessment & Permitting Analysis (Permit Analysis) for Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) in support of Angeles Link. This Permit Analysis is one feasibility study in a group of feasibility studies being conducted as part of Angeles Link Phase 1. Angeles Link would be a high-pressure, non-discriminatory pipeline system that is dedicated to public use to transport clean renewable hydrogen⁷ from regional and third-party production and storage sites to end users in Central and Southern California, including the Los Angeles Basin (inclusive of the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach). The proposed pipeline system would traverse approximately 450 miles.

1.1 Scope of Analysis

Rincon was contracted by SoCalGas to assist in the preparation of a high-level environmental permit analysis for the potential pipeline routes under evaluation for Angeles Link.⁸ A desktop analysis was conducted of potential segments within the conceptual pipeline routes to determine the permits and authorizations anticipated to be required for construction of the Project. This Permit Analysis includes a review of federal, state, and local jurisdictional lands⁹ and waters, military bases, existing transportation corridors, highway and railroad crossings, state and federally protected plants and wildlife, and land owned/managed by special districts.

SoCalGas's Angeles Link Phase 1 Preliminary Routing/Configuration Analysis (Routing Study) identified approximately 1,300 miles of conceptual pipeline routes (Figure 1). At this stage in the Angeles Link feasibility analysis, the 1,300 miles of conceptual pipeline routes are directional in nature. The conceptual routes do not illustrate the specific routes where Angeles Link may be constructed, as specific routes and street-level alignments will be further studied and refined in future phases of Angeles Link. However, while still directional in nature, for purposes of evaluating the potential environmental impacts and permit approvals that may apply to Angeles

⁷ Per the Decision (D.22-12-055), "clean renewable hydrogen" is defined as hydrogen produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than four kilograms of carbon dioxide-equivalent produced on a lifecycle basis per kilogram and does not use any fossil fuel in its production process.

⁸ The Permit Analysis evaluates potential pipeline routes, excluding compression because specific compression needs and/or locations have not been identified at this feasibility level of evaluation. These routes are based on available information as of May 9, 2024.

⁹ Federal, state, and local jurisdictional lands include, but are not limited to, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California State Lands Commission, and county parks.

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

Link, this Permit Analysis reviewed specific routes drawn on a map for the informational purposes of this study.

This Permit Analysis evaluates the entire 1,300 miles to provide information about the permitting considerations and timing constraints that could inform the selection of a proposed route. As described further in Section 1.3.2 Routing Study Preferred Routes, SoCalGas has identified four preferred routes in its Routing Study, incorporated herein by reference, that will be subject to further stakeholder input and evaluation. In addition, in response to feedback received from the Angeles Link Planning Advisory Group (PAG) and (CBOSG) stakeholders, SoCalGas further reviewed the conceptual routes and identified a fifth potential scenario for the pipeline system that may minimize potential operational and construction impacts of Angeles Link in disadvantaged communities (DAC). The fifth scenario, along with the other identified preferred routes, will be further analyzed in future phases of Angeles Link.

1.2 Report Organization

This study provides a summary of federal, state, and special districts that may have permitting authority over Angeles Link. The study also provides information about regulated biological resources within or adjacent to potential pipeline segments identified in the Routing Study based on a literature review and desktop analysis. Key permitting considerations and a discussion of potential California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead agencies is also included.

1.3 Pipeline Zones, Segments and Preferred Route Configurations

The Routing Study identifies three zones within Central and Southern California that each reflect different aspects of Angeles Link’s contemplated hydrogen delivery system—the Connection Zone, Collection Zone, and Central Zone, as further described below and shown in Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4.¹⁰

The Connection Zone provides opportunities for connection to other hydrogen networks in-state and out-of-state. The Connection Zone includes potential pipeline segments generally located throughout Fresno, Kings, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. The Connection Zone includes areas identified to access clean renewable hydrogen producers in the San Joaquin Valley via Interstate (I-) 5/State Route (SR-) 99, High Desert via I-15, Low Desert via I-10 and Southern Desert via I-40.

¹⁰ For more information on the identification of the segments within the potential pipeline corridors and the development of the Connection, Collection and Central Zones, see the separate Angeles Link Phase 1 feasibility analysis in the Routing Study.

The Collection Zone provides additional opportunities to collect gas from hydrogen suppliers and supports distribution to offtake to end users in the zone. The Collection Zone includes potential pipeline segments in Mojave, California and follows a path through Kern, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.

The Central Zone includes the area anticipated to be the highest area of potential offtake (in the Los Angeles Basin) given the concentration of demand from the hard-to-electrify sectors and the target demand anticipated for Angeles Link. The Central Zone includes potential pipeline segments located primarily within the southwestern portion of Los Angeles County. The zone is made up of potential pipeline routes extending out from the Collection Zone to the more industrial areas of the Los Angeles Basin, including the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

Figure 1 Conceptual Pipeline Corridors Under Evaluation



Figure 2 Pipeline Segments within the Connection Zone Overview Map

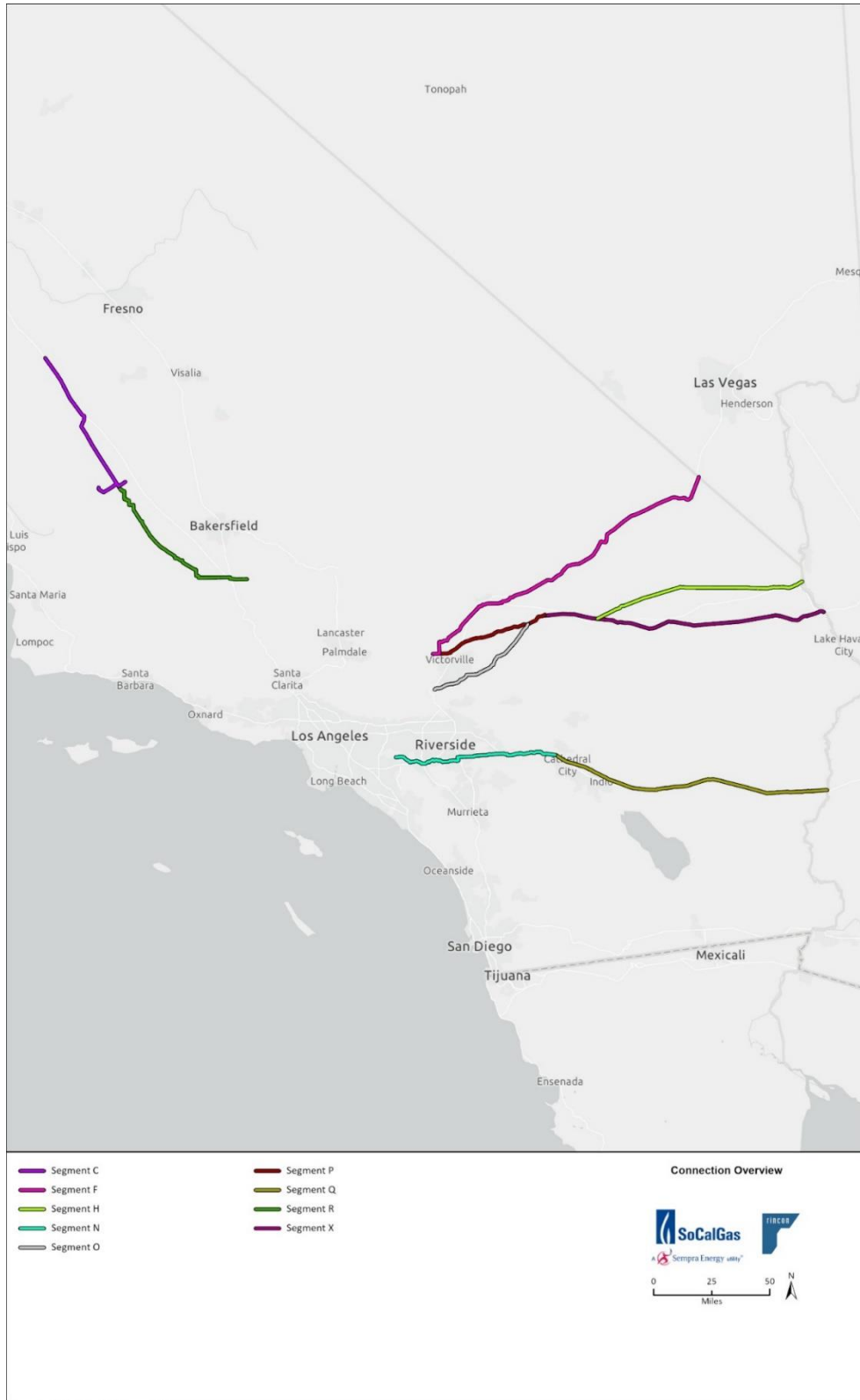
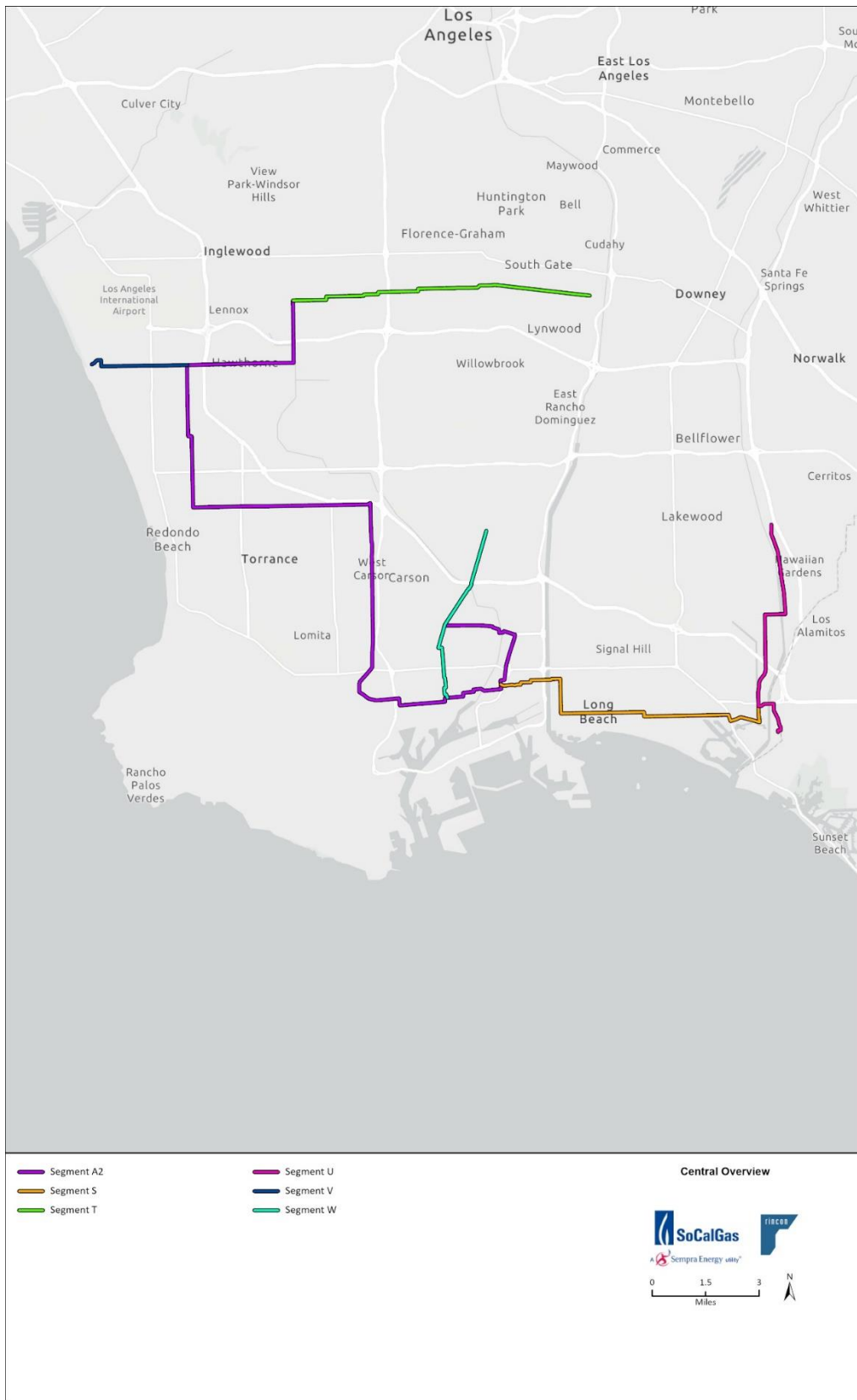


Figure 4 Pipeline Segments within the Central Zone Overview Map



Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

1.3.1 Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy System

Two of the pipeline segments included in the conceptual pipeline routes have been identified to be included in the California Hydrogen Hub through the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy System (ARCHES). ARCHES is California’s public-private hydrogen hub consortium and has been selected to receive up to \$1.2 billion in funding from the U.S. Department of Energy for the state’s hydrogen hub. The two segments are Segment C in the Connection Zone and Segment B in the Collection Zone.

1.3.2 Routing Study Preferred Routes

As described further in the Routing Study, four preferred route configurations have emerged that fulfill Angeles Link’s purpose. The four Preferred Route Configurations have been titled A, B, C, and D. The four Preferred Route Configurations share the common characteristics of delivering clean renewable hydrogen from third party production locations in San Joaquin Valley and Lancaster to Central and Southern California, interconnecting with ARCHES Hydrogen Hub areas through the Connection, Collection and Central Zones.

The four Preferred Route Configurations include the following pipeline segments shown in Table 1.

Table 1 SoCalGas Routing Study Preferred Route Configurations

Zone	Segment	Preferred Route Configuration			
		A	B	C	D
Connection	C (ARCHES Segment)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	R	✓	✓	✓	✓
Collection	B (ARCHES Segment)	✓	✓	✓	✓
	E		✓	✓	
	G				✓
	I				✓
	J				✓
	K	✓		✓	✓
	L	✓		✓	✓
	M		✓	✓	
	Y	✓	✓	✓	
Central	A	✓	✓	✓	✓
	D	✓	✓	✓	✓
	S	✓	✓	✓	✓

Zone	Segment	Preferred Route Configuration			
		A	B	C	D
	T	✓	✓	✓	✓
	U	✓	✓	✓	✓
	V	✓	✓	✓	✓
	W	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓

This Permitting Analysis does not analyze the potential environmental review and permitting approvals that may apply to portions of the fifth route identified in the Routing Study. However, similar environmental review and permitting approvals as identified in this Permitting Analysis would likely apply to the portions of the fifth route that have not yet been reviewed. Furthermore, additional permitting analysis for a selected configuration for Angeles Link would take place as the final route and alignment is selected and refined in future phases of Angeles Link.

Chapter 2 Technical Approach

Permitting and regulatory requirements are identified herein at a conceptual level considering potentially applicable general federal, state, and regional requirements and existing pipeline corridors or public right of way (ROW). The permit evaluation focused on regulations that could create constraints to permitting certain pipeline segments.

2.1 Jurisdictional Agencies

The desktop analysis evaluated federal, state, local jurisdictional lands, land owned/managed by special districts, military bases, highway and railroad crossings, and aqueduct crossings to determine potential permits and authorizations required for the Project. Federal, state, and local jurisdictional lands included, but were not limited to, National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), United States Forest Service (USFS), California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), California State Lands Commission (CSLC), and county parks. The analysis used a corridor width of 100 feet (50 feet each side of the conceptual pipeline corridors provided by SoCalGas) to account for potential encroachment in jurisdictions directly adjacent to the potential pipeline routes, as well as the space necessary to lay the pipelines. The analysis included a review of the following databases:

- California Protected Areas Database
- BLM CA National Historic and Scenic Trails
- BLM National Surface Management Agency
- State of California Geoportal
- U.S. Department of Transportation/Bureau of Transportation Statistics National Transportation Atlas Database
- ESRI 2024

The permits and authorizations presented in the Permit Analysis were based on the current regulations and the latest information provided by agencies involved in natural gas or pipeline permitting and oversight. Timeframes for permit review and approval were based on regulatory/agency published timeframes as listed by the permitting agencies through publicly available resources, as well as on SoCalGas's and the consultant's experience with the applicable agencies and pipeline infrastructure permitting.

2.2 CEQA and NEPA Lead Agencies

The Permit Analysis assumes the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) will act as the lead agency that conducts the environmental review for the Project under CEQA.

The Permit Analysis assumes that a federal action (e.g., federal funding and/or discretionary permitting) will trigger NEPA review and that regulations and guidelines for key federal landowners (e.g., BLM, USFS) will need to be considered for the identification

of the potential NEPA lead agency. Section 40 CFR 1508.5 of the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations addresses cooperating agencies, which are Federal agencies other than a lead agency which have jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal or reasonable alternative. Federal agencies may enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to document the roles, responsibilities and commitments of the lead agency and cooperating agencies pursuant to NEPA and implementing regulations.

2.3 Biological and Aquatic Resources

A literature review was conducted and desktop analysis for the potential occurrence of regulated biological resources within or adjacent to potential pipeline segments. The analysis included a biological study area, defined as the footprint of the potential pipeline segments and a 100-foot survey buffer beyond the limits of the footprint of the pipelines, which was reviewed for sensitive biological resources including special-status plant and wildlife species, designated critical habitat, and potential jurisdictional waters. The analysis included a review of the following databases and literature sources to provide site context and physical characteristics, as well as identification of potential special status species¹¹ that may occur:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Portal
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Mapper
- United States Geological Survey National Hydrography Dataset

Using aerial photographs and imagery from Google Earth Pro to view the general conditions of the study area (e.g., disturbed, developed, or undisturbed), the results of the queries above were used to evaluate whether any special status species, or jurisdictional waters occur or have the potential to occur within the study area. The assessment was limited to a desktop analysis; site conditions were not field verified.

A 5-mile search area was queried using the CDFW CNDDDB to establish a list of special status species recorded in the region. Based on the condition and habitat quality of the study area determined through the desktop review, the CNDDDB list was used to assess the potential for species to occur within the study area. The species evaluated were limited to state and federally listed (i.e., threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate) and fully protected species. Species determined to have potential to occur within the study area included CNDDDB observations that overlapped the potential pipeline segments and/or adjacent sightings within 5 miles for which suitable habitat may be present within the study area. For the species observations, information such as, but not limited to, date of most recent visit to the site (element date), presence (i.e., extant vs. extirpated), habitat requirements, and known ranges were considered to determine if a species would be included or excluded. A specific species observation date cutoff was not used to exclude

¹¹ Special status species are state and federally listed (i.e., threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate) and fully protected species.

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

species. The USFWS Critical Habitat Portal was queried and any critical habitat overlapping the study area was considered in the analysis. The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory mapper and the United States Geological Survey National Hydrography Dataset were also queried to identify potential jurisdictional water resources documented or otherwise preliminarily mapped within the study area. Potential jurisdictional waters overlapping the study area were considered in the analysis.

The anticipated permits and authorizations presented in the Permit Analysis were based on the species identified as having potential to occur and on current regulations for impacts to federally and state protected plant and wildlife species, fully protected species, waters of the U.S., waters of the state, and lake and/or streambed impacts. In addition, qualified Rincon biologists reviewed existing habitat conservation plans (HCP) and programmatic permits for applicability to the potential pipeline segment locations and construction activities.

2.4 Study Assumptions

General Analysis Assumptions

General assumptions used during the evaluation of the potential pipeline segments are provided below.

- The evaluation herein is based on the conceptual pipeline routes (approximately 1,300 miles) identified in SoCalGas's Routing Study.
- Evaluation of biological habitats and resources is based on a desktop level analysis. No field surveys were performed.
- Pipelines will be constructed underground to the extent feasible and impacts from construction will be temporary.
- The analysis used a corridor width of 100 feet (50 feet each side of the conceptual pipeline corridor provided by SoCalGas) to account for potential impacts to resources and encroachment, as well as the space necessary to lay the pipelines.
- As an intrastate clean renewable hydrogen pipeline, Angeles Link is not expected to be subject to Federal Regulatory Energy Commission jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act.
- The CPUC will require a permit for Angeles Link, which would require SoCalGas to submit an application for a Permit to Construct (PTC) or a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN).
- Construction of the pipeline segments will involve a state discretionary action that will trigger CEQA review.
- Construction of the pipeline segments will likely involve a federal action (e.g., federal funding and/or discretionary permitting) that will trigger NEPA review.
- Permit times provided in this analysis are based on regulatory requirements or published agency timelines where available and otherwise based on reasonable regulatory agency turnaround time, in line with SoCalGas's and the consultant's previous experience on linear infrastructure projects. Estimated timelines are subject

to change for any potential future changes to clean renewable hydrogen-related permitting procedures.

- A Phase I cultural resources assessment has not been performed; however, it is assumed the Project will comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and undergo tribal consultation through AB 52 pursuant to CEQA.
- Pipelines within conceptual corridors can be constructed in accordance with current regulatory specifications (e.g., infrastructure spacing). Future modifications to regulations may result in changes to the conclusions of this analysis.
- Pipeline construction and installation is not anticipated to require permits from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) or California's local air districts (either Air Quality Management Districts or Air Pollution Control Districts).
- This analysis focused on potential permitting needs for construction of Angeles Link's potential pipeline segments. This analysis did not evaluate requirements for potential appurtenant facilities that may be constructed to support the pipeline system (e.g., compressor stations). This analysis also did not account for potential permits needed for operation of the Project. Potential permits required for construction of appurtenant facilities and operation of the Project may be analyzed as more details on the Project develop in future phases.
- This analysis does not evaluate potential permitting requirements related to third-party clean renewable hydrogen production facilities or third-party storage facilities, as those would be constructed and operated by third parties.

Chapter 3 Jurisdiction and Permit Identification

The section describes the federal, state, regional agencies and land owned/managed by special districts that may have discretionary permitting jurisdiction over some or all of Angeles Link. Table 1 provides the pipeline segment, zone (i.e., Collection, Connection Central), counties, cities and approximate mileage of potential pipeline route crossing a particular jurisdiction. Additional permits that may be required for the construction of certain pipeline segments are detailed in Appendices A, B, and C.

3.1 Federal Jurisdiction

Several federal agencies may have discretionary approval where pipeline segments traverse their lands. These agencies, along with their potential permits/authorizations, are described below.

3.1.1 Bureau of Land Management

The BLM manages 245 million acres of public lands and 700 million acres of mineral estate in 12 main regional offices and headquarter offices in Colorado and in Washington, DC. The BLM manages public lands and subsurface estate under its jurisdiction under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which became law in 1976 and other laws/regulations such as NEPA and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BLM 2024).

Permit Authorization: Permits from the BLM require the filing of a Standard Form (SF)-299 form (Application for Transportation, Utility Systems, Telecommunications and Facilities on Federal Land) and Plan of Development document and ultimately the approval of a ROW grant.

3.1.2 Bureau of Reclamation

The Bureau of Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in the interest of the American public. The BOR is the largest wholesaler of water in the country and is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States.

Permit Authorization: Permits from the BOR are required for use of BOR land and require the filing of a SF-299 form and issuance of a use authorization (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Subpart C).

3.1.3 National Park Service

The NPS manages national parks, most national monuments, and other natural resources, and historical and recreational properties, such as the Mojave National Preserve.

Permit Authorization: Permits from the NPS are required for use of NPS land and require the filing of a SF-299 form and ultimately the approval of a ROW permit (NPS 2024).

3.1.4 United States Forest Service

The USFS manages the 191 million acres of National Forests “to improve and protect the forest, to secure favorable watershed conditions, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use of citizens of the United States.” Forest management objectives have since expanded and evolved to include ecological restoration and protection, research and product development, fire hazard reduction, and the maintenance of healthy forests (Forest Service U.S. Department of Agriculture [FS USDA] 2024a).

Permit Authorization: Permits from the USFS require the filing of a SF-299 and the approval of a special-use authorization, which is a legal document such as a permit, term permit, lease, or easement, which allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of agency land. The authorization is granted for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time (FS USDA 2024b).

3.1.5 United States Department of Defense

United States Army Corps of Engineers

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the engineering branch of the U.S. Army. The USACE Regulatory Program evaluates permit applications for construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Activities in waters of the United States regulated under this program include fill for development, water resource projects (such as dams and levees), infrastructure development (such as highways and airports) and mining projects (United States Environmental Protection Agency 2024).

Permit Authorization: Angeles Link may trigger a USACE permit because of a waterbody crossing.

The USACE Regulatory Program launched a new national online application portal and management platform called the Regulatory Request System. The Regulatory Request System allows users to apply for individual and general permits using online forms and is available at <https://rrs.usace.army.mil/rrs>

United States Marine Corps

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is the maritime land force service branch of the United States Armed Forces. There are five USMC bases in California, including Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center located in San Bernardino County, MCAS Miramar and Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton in San Diego County.

Permit Authorization: Use of Marine Corps property requires a ROW Grant to authorize pipeline facilities.

United States Air Force

The United States Air Force (USAF) is the air service branch of the United States Armed Forces. Edwards Air Force Base in San Bernardino County is the only USAF facility in proximity to Angeles Link.

Permit Authorization: Use of USAF property requires a ROW Grant to authorize pipeline facilities.

3.1.6 United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS is the federal government agency whose primary responsibility is to manage fish and wildlife resources in the public trust. USFWS administers the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Permit Authorization: Take of a federally listed species as defined by the ESA may require a take permit as described below. Refer to Chapter 4 State and Federally Protected Plants and Wildlife for an overview of federally protected plants and wildlife species that are proximate to conceptual pipeline corridors identified in SoCalGas's Routing Study.

Federally Protected Species under ESA

A federal ESA take¹² permit may be required from the USFWS for incidental take of any federally protected fish and wildlife. The ESA take authorization could be obtained per the Section 10 Incidental Take Permit (ITP)/HCP process or the Section 7 Consultation process if there is a federal nexus (i.e., a separate federal approval required).

Separately, pursuant to Section 9 of the ESA, private parties may not take protected plants that are located on lands that are under federal jurisdiction or on other lands in violation of state laws. It is anticipated that take of any federally listed plants on federal lands could be addressed via a Section 7 consultation process.

The federal ESA Section 10 ITP process involves submitting an ITP application and an HCP for USFWS approval. The HCP includes a thorough impacts analysis and mitigation framework for each covered species. There is no statutory timeline for approval of an HCP, and the review duration can take several years depending on the complexity of the project and its potential effects on listed species.

The Section 7 consultation process is typically quicker than the Section 10 ITP process and is for use by agencies within the federal government. If a federal agency would have a role in funding, authorizing, or carrying out the Project (e.g., BLM ROW grant or Department of Energy funding), that agency could be required to complete Section 7 consultation. The agency initiates the consultation with USFWS and submits a Biological Assessment describing the effects of the proposed action on listed species (both plants and wildlife, including plants on non-federal land if affected) and designated critical habitat. USFWS then reviews the Biological Assessment, discusses any issues with the federal agency, and issues a Biological Opinion authorizing incidental take of listed

¹² As defined in the federal ESA, take means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct" (16 U.S.C. § 1532(19)).

species subject to protective measures included in the Biological Opinion. The federal ESA's timeline for Section 7 consultation is 135 days, though complex consultations often take longer.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by USFWS. Regulations regarding migratory bird permits (50 CFR 21) provide information on permits for "the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, importation, exportation, and banding or marking of migratory birds. This part also provides certain exceptions to permit requirements for public, scientific, or educational institutions, and establishes depredation orders which provide limited exceptions to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act." The USFWS Migratory Bird Permit Program issues and maintains these permits (USFWS 2024).

3.2 State Jurisdiction

3.2.1 California Public Utilities Commission

SoCalGas assumes the CPUC will require a permit for the Project, which would require SoCalGas to submit an application for a PTC or a CPCN.

Permit Authorization: SoCalGas assumes that a PTC or a CPCN will be required.

3.2.2 California Coastal Commission

The California Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and later made permanent by the Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976. In partnership with coastal cities and counties, the Coastal Commission plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone (California Coastal Commission 2024). The California Coastal Act delegates to local governments the power to enact and implement their own local coastal programs upon formal certification by the California Coastal Commission that the proposed programs are consistent with the policies and provisions of the statute. The California Coastal Act reserves a number of permanent implementation responsibilities for the California Coastal Commission, including the post-certification monitoring and periodic review of local programs (California Department of Transportation 2024a).

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

Permit Authorization: Activities in the Coastal Zone may require a Coastal Development Permit from the Coastal Commission and/or from a local agency, depending on whether the local agency implements a California Coastal Commission-approved local coastal program.¹³

3.2.3 California Department of Parks and Recreation

State Parks manage 280 state park units, over 340 miles of coastline, 970 miles of lake and river frontage, 15,000 campsites, 5,200 miles of trails, 3,195 historic buildings and more than 11,000 known prehistoric and historic archaeological sites (State Parks 2024).

Permit Authorization: State Parks may grant easements, leases and use permits, including right-of-entry and ROW permits under terms and conditions consistent with statutory authority. Public Resources Code §5012 authorizes, but does not require the Department to grant, among other things, permits and easements to public agencies for utilities and public roads and to grant other utility easements.

3.2.4 California State Lands Commission

The State Lands Commission manages about four million acres of tide and submerged lands and the beds of natural navigable waterways (rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits) as well as “school lands” (CSLC 2024).

Permit Authorization: The use of State Lands requires the Application for Use of State Lands with the ultimate approval of a permit or lease. In the case of long-term use, a lease would be required.

3.2.5 California Department of Transportation

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) manages State highways and also allows for non-transportation uses such as utility infrastructure that delivers water, power, and telecommunications (California Department of Transportation 2024b).

Permit Authorization: The use of Caltrans ROW requires the approval of an encroachment permit. Caltrans would typically act as a responsible agency.

3.2.6 California Department of Water Resources

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) manages the State’s water resources, systems, and infrastructure, including the State Water Project. DWR is responsible for the construction, maintenance, evaluation, and safety of a number of

¹³ State agencies may develop their own CEQA-equivalent regulatory programs and may seek certification of those programs by the Natural Resources Agency. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.5). This certification exempts agencies from certain requirements of CEQA (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code), because the environmental analysis involved in the regulatory program is deemed to be the functional equivalent of traditional CEQA documentation. (14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) §§ 15250-53.). Pursuant to Section 21080.5 of the California Code of Regulations, the regulatory program of the California Coastal Commission is a certified regulatory program.

water infrastructure facilities, including 34 storage facilities, 21 dams, and 705 miles of canals and aqueducts. The State Water Project is the fourth largest producer of energy in the state, using 5 hydroelectric generating plants and 4 hybrid pumping/generating plants (DWR 2024).

Permit Authorization: Encroachment into the DWR ROW requires a DWR Encroachment Permit. The encroachment permit is written authorization that allows the Permittee permission for specific facilities to be installed/alterd within DWR's ROW. These permits are subject to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 6, Articles 600-635 and Water Code Section 12899.

3.2.7 California State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards administer the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and have the regulatory responsibility for the water quality of nearly 1.6 million acres of lakes, 1.3 million acres of bays and estuaries, 211,000 miles of rivers and streams, and about 1,100 miles of California coastline (State Water Resources Control Board 2024).

Permit Authorization: Discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the state require a water quality certification under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

3.2.8 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

An additional key permitting consideration is the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CESA, an ITP is required for take of state protected species pursuant to CESA Section 2081. SoCalGas intends to avoid state listed species, riparian habitat, or undisturbed areas, where feasible. Depending on circumstances, avoidance and minimization measures (e.g., fencing, seasonal restrictions, monitoring) may preclude the need for an ITP. An ITP cannot be issued for fully protected species unless the fully protected species is conserved and managed as a covered species under an approved Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP). In the absence of an NCCP, fully protected species should be avoided, which is also consistent with SoCalGas practices. Refer to Chapter 4 State and Federally Protected Plants and Wildlife for an overview of state protected plants and wildlife species that are proximate to conceptual pipeline corridors identified in SoCalGas's Routing Study.

State Protected Species

An ITP under Section 2081(b) of the California Fish and Game Code from the CDFW may be required for impacts to any CESA listed species.¹⁴ This approval requires that take be minimized and fully mitigated. Mitigation must be proportionate to the impacts. CDFW cannot issue licenses or permits for incidental take of "Fully Protected" species unless the fully protected species is conserved and managed as a covered species under an

¹⁴ As defined under the California ESA, take means "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue catch, capture, or kill" (Fish & Game Code § 86).

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

approved NCCP, or in certain limited circumstances that would not be applicable to the Project.

The Native Plant Protection Act allows for the incidental removal of endangered or rare plant species within a ROW to allow a public utility to fulfill its obligation to provide service to the public. Additionally, under Fish and Game Code Section 1913, the owner of land where a rare or endangered native plant is growing is required to notify CDFW at least ten days in advance of changing the land use to allow for salvage of the plant. If a listed plant species is present and Section 1913 does not apply, then a Section 2081 ITP may be required.

The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits the take of any western Joshua tree in California. The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act authorizes CDFW to issue permits for the incidental take of one or more western Joshua trees if the permittee meets certain conditions.

3.3 Special Districts and Non-Governmental Agencies

Certain pipeline segments may traverse land owned/managed by special districts, including, but not limited to, recreation and conservation authorities, and joint powers authorities. These special districts may have discretionary authority over discrete pipeline segments. Additionally, certain potential pipeline segments may traverse lands owned by non-governmental organizations, including conservation lands, mitigation lands, and preserves. Such lands may serve as habitat or wetland mitigation properties or conservation areas associated with regional HCPs. While non-governmental landowners do not function as regulatory agencies, restrictions imposed by conservation easements or covenants may preclude any construction or development and should be considered significant constraints, particularly if acquisition of new or expanded ROW within such lands would be required.

Chapter 4 State and Federally Protected Plants and Wildlife

This section provides an overview of state and federally protected plants and wildlife species that are proximate to conceptual pipeline corridors identified in SoCalGas’s Routing Study. A federal ESA take permit and/or CESA Section 2801 take permit may be required depending on the final selected pipeline route and alignment.

Protected species potentially occurring along or near the **Connection Zone**:

Wildlife	Plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arroyo toad (FE) ▪ Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (FE, SE, FP) ▪ Coastal California gnatcatcher (FT) ▪ Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (FT, SE) ▪ Crotch’s bumble bee (SC) ▪ Desert bighorn sheep (FP) ▪ Mojave desert tortoise (FT, ST) ▪ Golden eagle (FP) ▪ Giant kangaroo rat (FE, SE) ▪ Gila woodpecker (SE) ▪ Least Bell’s vireo (FE, SE) ▪ Mohave ground squirrel (ST) ▪ San Joaquin antelope squirrel (ST) ▪ San Joaquin kit fox (FE, ST) ▪ Santa Ana sucker (FT) ▪ Southern rubber boa (ST) ▪ Willow flycatcher (SE), southwestern willow flycatcher (FE, SE) ▪ Steelhead – southern California DPS (FE, SC)* ▪ Stephens’ kangaroo rat (FE, SE) ▪ Swainson’s hawk (ST) ▪ Tipton’s kangaroo rat (FE, SE) ▪ Tricolored blackbird (ST) ▪ Western burrowing owl (SSC and anticipated SC)¹⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ California jewel flower (FE, SE) ▪ Coachella Valley milk-vetch (FE) ▪ Kern mallow (FE, SE) ▪ San Joaquin woollythreads (FE) ▪ Western Joshua tree (SC, WJT Conservation Act)¹⁶

¹⁵ Western burrowing owl is currently petitioned for listing under CESA and is likely to be listed as a State Candidate species by summer 2024. If the species is listed and Project activities cannot avoid impacts to this species, an ITP may be required.

¹⁶ CNDDDB occurrences for western Joshua Tree do not occur within 5 miles of the potential segments identified in the Connection Zone, but certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone are within known range of this species. The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits the importation, export, take, possession, purchase, or sale of any western Joshua tree in California unless authorized by CDFW.

Wildlife	Plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western pond turtle (proposed FT) ▪ Western spadefoot (proposed FT) ▪ White-tailed kite (FP) 	
<p>* Southern California steelhead occurs near conceptual pipeline corridors in the Santa Ana River and the conceptual pipeline corridors traverse a concrete lined portion of the Santa Ana River downstream of the Prado Dam. However, the species is not anticipated to occur downstream of the Prado Dam and no impacts to the species are anticipated based on the conceptual pipeline corridors. As such, the species is not further discussed.</p>	
<p>FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened SE = State Endangered</p> <p>ST = State Threatened SC = State Candidate FP = State Fully Protected</p> <p>SSC = State Species of Special Concern</p>	

Protected species potentially occurring along or near the **Collection Zone** include:

Wildlife	Plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arroyo toad (FE) ▪ Bald Eagle (SE, FP) ▪ Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (FE, SE, FP) ▪ California condor (FE, SE, FP) ▪ Coastal California gnatcatcher (FT) ▪ Crotch's bumble bee (SC) ▪ Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (FE) ▪ Mojave desert tortoise (FT, ST) ▪ Golden eagle (FP) ▪ Least Bell's vireo (FE, SE) ▪ Western burrowing owl (SSC and anticipated SC)¹⁷ ▪ Mohave ground squirrel (ST) ▪ Santa Ana sucker (FT) ▪ San Bernardino kangaroo rat (FE, SC) ▪ San Joaquin antelope squirrel (ST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bakersfield cactus (FE, SE) ▪ Braunton's milk-vetch (FE) ▪ California Orcutt grass (FE, SE) ▪ Nevin's barberry (FE, SE) ▪ San Fernando Valley spineflower (SE) ▪ Santa Ana River woollystar (FE, SE) ▪ Slender-horned spineflower (FE, SE) ▪ Western Joshua Tree (SC, WJT Conservation Act)¹⁸

¹⁷ Western burrowing owl is currently petitioned for listing under CESA and is likely to be listed as a State Candidate species by summer 2024. If the species is listed and Project activities cannot avoid impacts to this species, an ITP may be required.

¹⁸ CNDDDB occurrences for western Joshua Tree do not occur within 5 miles of the potential segments identified in the Collection Zone, but certain potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone are within known range of this species. The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits the importation, export, take, possession, purchase, or sale of any western Joshua tree in California unless authorized by CDFW.

Wildlife	Plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ San Joaquin kit fox (FE, ST) ▪ Willow flycatcher (SE), southwestern willow flycatcher (FE, SE) ▪ Swainson’s hawk (ST) ▪ Tipton kangaroo rat (FE, SE) ▪ Tricolored blackbird (ST) ▪ Unarmored threespine stickleback (FE, SE, FP) ▪ Vernal pool fairy shrimp (FT) ▪ Western pond turtle (proposed FT) ▪ Western spadefoot (proposed FT) ▪ Western yellow-billed cuckoo (FT, SE) ▪ White-tailed kite (FP) 	
<p>FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened SE = State Endangered ST = State Threatened SC = State Candidate FP = State Fully Protected SSC = State Species of Special Concern</p>	

Protected species potentially occurring along or near the **Central Zone** include:

Wildlife	Plants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ El Segundo blue butterfly (FE) ▪ Monarch butterfly (FC) ▪ Tricolored blackbird (ST) ▪ Crotch bumble bee (SC) ▪ Western pond turtle (proposed FT) ▪ Western spadefoot (proposed FT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
<p>FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federal Threatened FC = Federal Candidate ST = State Threatened SC = State Candidate</p>	

Chapter 5 Stakeholder Input

SoCalGas presented opportunities for the PAG and CBOSG to provide feedback at four key milestones in the course of conducting this study: (1) the draft description of the Scope of Work, (2) the draft Technical Approach, (3) Preliminary Data and Findings, and (4) the Draft Report. These milestones shown in Table 4 below were selected because they are critical points at which relevant feedback can meaningfully influence the study.

Table 2 Key Milestone Dates

Milestone	Date Provided to PAG/CBOSG	PAG/CBOSG Comment Due Date	Responses to Comments in Quarterly Report
1. Scope of Work	July 6, 2023	July 31, 2023	Q3 2023
2. Technical Approach	September 7, 2023	October 13, 2023	Q4 2023
3. Preliminary Data and Findings	April 11, 2024	May 3, 2024	Q2 2024
4. Draft Report	July 19, 2024	August 30, 2024	Q3 2024

Feedback provided at the PAG/CBOSG meetings is memorialized in the transcripts of the meeting. Written feedback received is included in the quarterly reports, along with responses. Meeting transcripts are also included in the quarterly reports. The quarterly reports are submitted to the CPUC and are published on SoCalGas's website.

SoCalGas did not receive any comments on the High-Level Feasibility Study and Permitting Assessment scope of work and technical approach documents and only one comment letter on the Preliminary Findings. The comment on the Preliminary Findings largely focused on the level of detail of the findings, requesting more information on the potential routes for Angeles Link to assess further the potential applicable permitting and regulatory requirements. Further details on the potential routes were included in the draft report for this study.

One comment letter was received on the draft report and the comment letter concerned the separate Angeles Link Phase 1 feasibility studies related to GHG emissions and NOx emissions. Accordingly, no changes were made to this final report based on stakeholder feedback on the draft report.

Table 3 Segment Information

Segment	Zone	County	Cities	BLM	BOR	NPS	DoD	USFWS	USFS	CDFW	State Parks	Other State Lands	State Lands Comm	Special District	Other	Total
Segment C	Connection	Fresno, Kings, Kern	Avenal	0.17	0.45										79.2	79.8
Segment R	Connection	Kern		2.9						0.02				0.28	78.5	81.7
Segment F	Connection	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Victorville, Barstow	75.7		1.8	4.1						1.4		69.2	152.2
Segment P	Connection	San Bernardino	Adelanto, Victorville, Apple Valley	29.2									1.4		20.2	50.8
Segment O	Connection	San Bernardino	Hesperia	16.5					0.89					0.74	34.6	52.7
Segment H	Connection	San Bernardino	Needles	43.2		41.9							2.3		4.7	92.0
Segment X	Connection	San Bernardino	–	112.0						0.13		1.0	1.3		10.1	124.7
Segment N	Connection	Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside	Chino Hills, Corona, Riverside, Moreno Valley, Banning, Beaumont, Palm Springs	0.59			3.7				4.5	0.21		2.6	66.3	78.0
Segment Q	Connection	Riverside	Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Indio, Coachella, Blythe	46.7	0.76			1.7		0.95		0.42		0.89	71.1	122.5
Segment E	Collection	Kern, Los Angeles	Lancaster	0.09			0.51								29.9	30.5
Segment M	Collection	Kern	Tehachapi										0.17	0.26	50.7	51.2
Segment L	Collection	Kern	–												10.4	10.4
Segment K	Collection	Kern, Ventura, Los Angeles	Santa Clarita	1.3					10.3	0.98	8.8			2.1	31.9	55.4
Segment Y	Collection	Los Angeles	Los Angeles, San Fernando, Burbank, Glendale, Vernon, Huntington Park, South Gate, Lynwood, Maywood, Compton, Carson												48.6	48.6
Segment D	Collection	Los Angeles	Long Beach, Carson, Lakewood, Cerritos											0.01	7.5	7.5

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

Segment	Zone	County	Cities	BLM	BOR	NPS	DoD	USFWS	USFS	CDFW	State Parks	Other State Lands	State Lands Comm	Special District	Other	Total
Segment J	Collection	San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, Orange	Cerritos, La Palma, Lakewood, Buena Park, Anaheim, Placentia, Yorba Linda, Chino, Chino Hills, Eastvale, Fontana, Jurupa Valley, Ontario, Rialto								1.9				58.3	60.2
Segment I	Collection	San Bernardino	Rialto, San Bernardino, Victorville, Adelanto						7.6						24.3	31.9
Segment G	Collection	San Bernardino, Los Angeles	Adelanto, Palmdale	0.06										0.08	39.3	39.4
Segment B	Collection	Los Angeles	Lancaster, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles	0.28											45.5	45.7
Segment T	Central	Los Angeles	Inglewood, South Gate, Los Angeles, Lynwood												8.6	8.6
Segment A2	Central	Los Angeles	El Segundo, Los Angeles, Carson, Long Beach, Redondo Beach, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Torrance, Manhattan Beach												27.6	27.6
Segment V	Central	Los Angeles	El Segundo, Los Angeles												2.9	2.9
Segment W	Central	Los Angeles	Carson, Los Angeles												5.2	5.2
Segment S	Central	Los Angeles	Long Beach, Los Angeles											0.12	9.0	9.2
Segment U	Central	Los Angeles, Orange	Lakewood, Long Beach, Seal Beach, Cerritos											0.03	7.1	7.1

Chapter 6 References

- Biodiversity Atlas of LA. 2023. Significant Ecological Areas. <https://biodiversityla.org/conservation/significant-ecological-areas/>. Accessed May 2023.
- Brady, Roland H. III, Kris Vyverberg. 2013. MESA – Mapping Episodic Stream Activity. California Energy Commission, Publication Number: CEC-500-2014-013, Appendix G.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2023. West-Wide Energy Corridor Information Center. Available online at <https://www.corridoreis.anl.gov/>. Accessed May 2023.
- _____. 2024. About Us. Available online at <https://www.blm.gov/about>. Accessed June 2024.
- California Coastal Commission. 2024. Our Mission. Available online at <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/whoweare.html>. Accessed June 2024.
- California Code of Regulations. Title 14 Section 783.54 Incidental Take Permit Process. Available online at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/california/14-CCR-783.5>. Accessed January 2024.
- _____. Title 23 Divisions 2 Chapter 6 Article 8 Encroachment Permit Evaluation Process. Available online at [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IC0B6FA3D5B6E11EC9451000D3A7C4BC3?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IC0B6FA3D5B6E11EC9451000D3A7C4BC3?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)). Accessed January 2024.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2015. NCCP/HCP Process Flowchart and Normative Timelines. Available online at <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109210&inline>. Accessed January 2024.
- _____. 2020. Aera SW San Joaquin Valley NCCP/HCP. NCCP Planning Agreement No. 2810-2020-001-04
- _____. 2023. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), Rarefind V. 5. Accessed July 2023.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks). 2024. About Us. Available online at https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=91#:~:text=The%20California%20Department%20of%20Parks%20and%20Recreation%2C%20popularly,world%20who%20visit%20the%20golden%20state%E2%80%99s%20natural%20wonders. Accessed June 2024.

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

- California Department of Transportation. 2024a. Volume 5: Coastal Requirements. Available online at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/standard-environmental-reference-ser/volume-5-coastal-requirements#:~:text=The%20California%20Coastal%20Act%20%28Coastal%20Act%29%20delegates%20to,with%20the%20policies%20and%20provisions%20of%20the%20statute>. Accessed June 2024.
- _____. 2024b. About Caltrans. Available online at <https://dot.ca.gov/about-caltrans>. Accessed June 2024.
- _____. 2024c. Encroachment Permits. Available online at <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep>. Accessed January 2024.
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2024. What We Do. Available online at <https://water.ca.gov/What-We-Do>. Accessed June 2024.
- California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 2019. Guidelines for Energy Project Applications Requiring CEQA Compliance: Pre-filing and Proponent's Environmental Assessments. Available online at <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cpuc-website/files/legacyfiles/c/6442463239-ceqa-pre-filing-guidelines-pea-checklist-nov-2019.pdf>. Accessed January 2024.
- _____. 2022. Decision 22-12-055. Decision Approving the Angeles Link Memorandum Account to Record Phase One Cost. Available online at <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M500/K167/500167327.PDF>. Accessed June 2023
- California State Lands Commission (CSLC). 2024. Lease and Permit Application Process. Available online at <https://www.slc.ca.gov/leases-permits/application-process/>. Accessed March 2024.
- California State Water Resources Control Board. 2023. Memorandum of Understanding Between the California State Water Resources Control Board the Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the Regulatory Divisions of the Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco Districts of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. Available online at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/docs/mou-usace.pdf. Accessed January 2024.
- _____. 2024. 401 Water Quality Certification and Wetlands Program. Available online at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/#genorders. Accessed June 2024.
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Part 1501 NEPA and Agency Planning. Available online at <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-V/subchapter-A/part-1501>. Accessed January 2024.
- _____. Part 43 Subpart C Requesting Authorization to Use Reclamation Land, Facilities, and Waterbodies. Available online at <https://www.usbr.gov/lands/429C.pdf>. Accessed June 2024.

- Forest Service U.S. Department of Agriculture (FS USDA). 2024a. About Us. Available online at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/forestmanagement/aboutus/today.shtml>. Accessed June 2024.
- _____. 2024b. Special-use Permit Application. Available online at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/working-with-us/contracts-commercial-permits/special-use-permit-application>. Accessed June 2024.
- Los Angeles County Regional Planning. 2020. Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) Ordinance Implementation Guide.
- National Park Service. 2024. Right-of-Way Permit. Available online at <https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/right-of-way-permit.htm#:~:text=A%20right%20of%20way%20%28ROW%29%20is%20a%20permit,to%20pass%20over%2C%20under%2C%20or%20through%20NPS%20property>. Accessed June 2024.
- Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). 2024. Preliminary Routing and Configuration Study. Prepared with technical assistance from Burns and McDonnell.
- Union Pacific. Utilities Installations. Procedures for Encroachment. Available online at https://www.up.com/real_estate/utilities/encroach_procedure/index.htm. Accessed January 2024.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2024. Permit Program under CWA Section 404. Available online at <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-404/permit-program-under-cwa-section-404>. Accessed June 2024.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 2023. FWS Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species GIS Database. Accessed July 2023
- _____. 2023a. National Wetlands Inventory. Available at: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>. Accessed July 2023
- USFWS. 2024. Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. Available online at [https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-bird-treaty-act-1918#:~:text=The%20Migratory%20Bird%20Treaty%20Act%20\(MBTA\)%20prohibits%20the%20take%20\(U.S.%20Fish%20and%20Wildlife%20Service](https://www.fws.gov/law/migratory-bird-treaty-act-1918#:~:text=The%20Migratory%20Bird%20Treaty%20Act%20(MBTA)%20prohibits%20the%20take%20(U.S.%20Fish%20and%20Wildlife%20Service). Accessed June 2024.
- USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service. 1998. Endangered Species Consultation Handbook. Available online at <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>. Access January 2024.
- _____. 2016. Habitat Conservation Planning and Incidental Take Permit Processing Handbook. Available online at <https://www.fws.gov/media/habitat-conservation-planning-and-incidental-take-permit-processing-handbook>. Accessed January 2024.

Southern California Gas Company
Angeles Link Phase 1

United States Geological Survey. 2023. National Hydrological Dataset.
<http://nhd.usgs.gov/data.html>. Accessed July 2023.

Appendix A

Connection Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within Connection Zone

Connection Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within Connection Zone

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
Lead agency for NEPA review	Federal discretionary action	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	Lead agency variable. NEPA compliance would be required for work on federal land (e.g., BLM) and for the issuance of federal permits or if federal funding is provided. The federal agency may prepare a joint EIS/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in coordination with state, tribal, and local agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The NEPA process may occur concurrently with the CEQA process. ▪ The NEPA process may occur concurrently with other federal permits applications and review processes. ▪ The following permits are potential NEPA triggers and may be processed concurrently while NEPA review is being undertaken, but may not be issued until the NEPA process is complete: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ BLM ROW Grant ▫ BOR ROW Grant ▫ USFS Special Use Permit ▫ USFWS Section 7 Consultation Biological Opinion ▫ USFWS Section 10 Habitat Conservation Plan ▫ Department of Defense (USMC) ROW Grant/Easement ▫ NPS ROW Permit ▪ Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the Draft EIS can take 12-18 months or longer to complete. ▪ The NEPA process must be complete within 24 months unless a longer period is provided for in writing. 	24	24-36

¹⁹ The regulatory/agency published timeframes provide timeframes for permit review and approval, as listed by the permitting agencies through publicly available resources. Where agency-published review and approval timeframes were not publicly available, a timeframe was not provided, and the column was noted as “N/A”. Agency reviews may exceed published timelines.

²⁰ The estimated review duration provides an estimated range from typical to longest likely time for permit review and approval based on the consultants’ experience with the applicable agencies and pipeline infrastructure permitting, as well as typical timeframes provided by SoCalGas’s Land and Right-of-Way organization on previous projects (e.g., Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan). Estimated review duration does not include time for completion of potential fieldwork, technical studies, or preparation of reports that may be needed to support SoCalGas’s submission of the application for approval. Estimated timelines also assume some applications for approvals would overlap in time and could be prepared and processed concurrently with CEQA/NEPA timelines. See the Permit Dependencies and Notes column for permits requiring CEQA/NEPA completion prior to approval.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
BLM	BLM encroachment/ Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACES)	ROW Grant Easement (Standard Form-299)	Various potential segments within the Connection Zone occur within BLM-managed lands. Where the segments occur within BLM ACECs, applicable BLM Land Management Plans should be reviewed, and additional findings and protective measures may be required for BLM approval. A Plan of Development may need to be prepared prior to approval of the ROW grant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of ROW grant approval. ▪ Environmental permits (biological opinion, waters permits, etc.) must be obtained prior to ROW grant approval. 	N/A	12-18
BOR	BOR encroachment	Application for Transportation and Utility Systems and Facilities on Federal Lands (Standard Form-299)	A portion of Segment C and Segment Q intersect BOR land. Authorization would be required for utility crossings on federal land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval. ▪ Environmental permits must be obtained prior to ROW grant approval. 	N/A	12-18
DoD	USMC encroachment	Easement Acquisition	A portion of Segment F intersects USMC Logistics Base Barstow and USMC Logistics Base Yermo Annex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of ROW/easement. ▪ Environmental permits may be required prior to approval of ROW/easement. 	N/A	12-18
DoD	USAF encroachment	Easement Acquisition	A portion of Segment F intersect George Air Force Base and Connection Segment N intercepts March Air Reserve Base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of ROW/easement. ▪ Environmental permits may be required prior to approval of ROW/easement. 	N/A	12-18
NPS	Mojave National Preserve encroachment	ROW Permit	Segments F and H intersect the Mojave National Preserve. Work with NPS typically requires a ROW permit; however, NPS enforces strict limitations to development within the Mojave National Preserve. Segments should be re-routed to avoid Mojave National Preserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of ROW Permit. ▪ Avoidance recommended. . 	N/A based on avoidance	N/A based on avoidance

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
NPS and/or U.S. Forest Service	Historic and designated trail crossings	Agency Coordination	<p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may cross the following National Historic Trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Segment N within the Connection Zone may intersect the Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail in the city of Moreno Valley. An encroachment permit from the city of Moreno Valley may be required. ▪ Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone intersect may Old Spanish National Historic Trail at various points, within public ROW and private unpaved roads. Permits to impact public ROW would be anticipated via encroachment permit processes of local jurisdictions. Rights to impact private roads would be secured by Lands during the easement/temporary right of entry (TRE) negotiation. ▪ Segment R may cross the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail (BOHNT) in unincorporated Kern County. A permit to impact this public ROW would be anticipated via an encroachment permit from the Kern County Department of Public Works. Segment M may intersect the BONHT in unincorporated Riverside County. ▪ Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may intersect the Pacific Crest Trail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Segment N in the unincorporated Riverside County . Impacts to the public ROW would be anticipated via an encroachment permit from the Riverside County Department of Transportation. <p>Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1248(a), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may grant easements and ROW across components of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to the National Park System and the National Forest System, respectively. However, given the location of the trails within paved roadways, a ROW grant is not anticipated to be required. Site-specific analysis may be required for each crossing to determine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with the agencies for ministerial encroachment permits may occur concurrently with NEPA. 	N/A	N/A

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Cultural and/or historical resources	Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Compliance	<p>which agency holds jurisdiction, and whether pipeline crossings are permitted.</p> <p>Required if there are potential impacts to cultural and/or historical resources that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. For portions of the segments located on BLM land, preparation of a Class III cultural resource inventory of the area of potential effect, including records search, intensive pedestrian survey, and technical report, may be required. Federal and CEQA lead agencies may conduct government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes and other individuals and organizations with knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the segment area. If historic properties or cultural resources are identified, additional work such as testing, evaluation, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted and consultation with SHPO may be required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Section 106 process may occur concurrently with NEPA. ▪ If required, SHPO concurrence may occur prior to completion of NEPA. ▪ Consultation duration dependent on the number of tribal territories included in the consultation and potential negotiations regarding mitigation measures. 	2	8-18
USFS	USFS encroachment	Special Use Permit (SUP)	Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may occur within San Bernardino National Forest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of SUP. ▪ Environmental permits may be required prior to approval of SUP. 	N/A	12-18
USFWS	Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) encroachment	ROW Permit and SUP	<p>Connection Segment Q may cross the Coachella Valley NWR. This NWR contains Critical Habitat for the Coachella Valley fringe-toe lizard and Coachella Valley milk-vetch. A ROW permit may be required to modify existing SoCalGas pipeline ROW permits. Pre-application consultation would be recommended, followed by submittal of a SF-299, Application for Transportation and Utility Systems and Facilities on Federal Lands. The USFWS may also request application of a SUP to cover temporary construction activities. Both permits can be processed concurrently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be completed prior to the issuance of a ROW permit or SUP. ▪ Environmental permits should be in hand prior to issuance of ROW permit or SUP. 	N/A	12-18

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
USFWS	Federally listed species	ESA Section 7 Consultation Biological Opinion	<p>A federal ESA Biological Opinion may be required from USFWS for any federally listed species where a federal nexus is present (e.g., BLM and USFS lands), per ESA Section 7. There is federally designated critical habitat for Mojave desert tortoise, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, arroyo toad, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, and Coachella Valley milk-vetch near potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone. Additionally, the certain potential pipeline segments also contain habitat for many listed species for which critical habitat is not designated (i.e., San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, Stephens' kangaroo rat, Santa Ana sucker, western spadefoot, western pond turtle, Kern mallow).</p> <p>A CWA Section 404 Permit would be anticipated to provide a federal nexus for aquatic and riparian species (e.g., arroyo toad, Santa Ana sucker, western pond turtle, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEPA must be completed prior to the issuance of a Biological Opinion. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report to submit to USFWS can take 6-18 months to complete. Final issuance of the Biological Opinion can take 4.5-18 months. 	4.5	9-18
USACE	Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS)	Clean Water Act 404 Permit Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12	<p>A CWA Section 404 Permit is required for any impacts to WOTUS, including jurisdictional wetlands, that involve the discharge of dredged or fill materials into a waterbody or wetland. NWP 12 provides coverage for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of pipelines and associated facilities in WOTUS, provided the activity does not result in the permanent loss of greater than ½ acre of WOTUS). New NEPA review is not required for NWP 12. A 401 Certification is also required; see State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) below.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7 consultation must be completed prior to the issuance of NWP 12. 	3	6-9

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
State						
Lead agency for CEQA review	State discretionary action	EIR	The state lead agency is anticipated to be the CPUC in connection with a CPCN or PTC application, and the CPUC would prepare an EIR for any discretionary approval of the Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEQA and NEPA processes may occur concurrently. ▪ Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies can take up to 24 months to complete. ▪ CPUC review and approval of a PTC or CPCN could take up to 49 months after submittal all supporting documentation. ▪ The following permits may potentially trigger CEQA, in which case the issuing agencies could act as CEQA responsible agencies, but the permits may not be issued until the responsible agencies comply with their CEQA obligations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Caltrans ROW Encroachment ▫ CDFW ITP ▫ CDFW Avoidance Plan ▫ CDFW Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement ▫ CSLC Lease ▫ DWR Encroachment ▫ RWQCB WDR/401 Certification ▫ State Parks SUP ▫ Special District Approval ▫ Regional HCP Inclusion 	29	23-49
CPUC	State discretionary action	CPCN or PTC	For a CPCN, the CPUC is required to certify the “public convenience and necessity” for a project before a utility may begin construction. A PTC is a comparatively streamlined process that also requires CPUC approval before construction of specific types of projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CPCN/PTC process concludes with the certification of the Final EIR²¹ and issuance of the CPCN or PTC. 	29	23-49 ²²

²¹ To comply with CEQA requirements, it is also possible a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared in lieu of an EIR.

²² In June 2023, the California Public Advocates Office (Cal Advocates) analyzed development timelines of 14 recently approved and completed electric transmission projects to understand potential development and permit review timelines. For larger projects (200 kV or more subject to the CPCN process), the average duration of the development process phases included 2.4 years of pre-application planning by the developer and 3.4 years of permitting by the CPUC. For smaller projects (50 KV to 200kV subject to the Permit to Construct process), the average duration development process phases included 4 years of pre-application planning by the developer and 2.3 years of permitting review by the CPUC. While the Cal Advocates analysis focused on electrical transmission projects, the analysis provides additional context for potential permitting timelines for new pipeline infrastructure. The Cal Advocates analysis is available at <https://www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cal-advocates-website/files/press-room/reports-and-analyses/230612-caladvocates-transmission-development-timeline.pdf>.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
Caltrans	State highway crossings	ROW Encroachment	Potential pipeline segments within the Connection zone occur within Caltrans ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, Caltrans could likely rely on the EIR. Caltrans may require evidence of inclusion in Regional HCP's if the proposed encroachment is within the boundary of an HCP. 	3	6-12
CDFW	State protected species	CESA ITP	Required for take of state protected species, but cannot be issued for Fully Protected species such as the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert bighorn sheep, golden eagle, and white-tailed kite. Avoidance of blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert bighorn sheep, golden eagle, and white-tailed kite habitat is recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. Agency review and approval can take 4-36 months. 	4	18-36
CDFW	Western Joshua tree	Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act ITP	Required authorization for take of Joshua tree, as well as trimming of live trees or removal of dead trees. The Act requires that the permittee must mitigate all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree but includes provisions that allow permittees to pay specified fees in lieu of conducting mitigation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. Agency has 30 days to approve or deny permit application after confirming a complete application. 	1	3-10
CDFW	Fully Protected species blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert bighorn sheep, golden eagle, and white-tailed kite	Avoidance Plan	CDFW can potentially approve an Avoidance Plan for a fully protected species. An Avoidance Plan may include measures such as seasonal work and HDD activities to avoid impacts to a fully protected species. Based on survey results, CDFW may approve a BNLL Avoidance Plan; however, there are no specified timelines and CDFW is not required to approve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. 	N/A	N/A
CDFW	Lake/streambed impacts	Section 1600 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement	Needed for impacts to CDFW jurisdictional drainages or drainage vegetation. Requires seasonal surveys. Likely a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. 	3	6-9

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
CDFW	CDFW mitigation lands/preserves encroachment	SUP	Segment X may cross Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Segment Q may cross Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve, and Segment R may cross Lokern Ecological Reserve. These lands serve as mitigation lands/preserves and acquiring new or expanded ROW could be difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance is recommended. 	N/A based on avoidance	N/A based on avoidance
CEQA Lead Agency	Cultural and/or tribal resources	AB 52 Tribal Consultation	As part of the CEQA review, the lead agency would conduct government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 et seq.) The lead agency would consult with potentially impacted Native American tribes with knowledge of, or concerns with, cultural or tribal resources in the segment area. If cultural or tribal resources are identified, additional work such as testing, evaluation, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AB 52 consultation may occur concurrently with the CEQA review. Consultation duration dependent on the number of tribal territories included in the consultation and potential negotiations regarding mitigation measures. Duration would likely be consistent with estimated review duration for overall CEQA review. 	N/A	23-49
California Department of Water Resources	Aqueduct crossings and easement encroachments	Encroachment Permit	Needed to perform work and install assets within State Water Project ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. 	3	6-12
CSLC	CSLC encroachment	CSLC Leases	Various potential segments within the Connection Zone may traverse CSLC land. Likely a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. 	6-24	6-24
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy	Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy encroachment	ROW Grant/Easement Acquisition	Segment N and Segment Q may cross Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy managed lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. Permissions as a Participating Special Entity for the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan is anticipated to be required. 	N/A	12-18
RWQCB	WOTUS/waters of the state	Individual 401 Certification and Waste Discharge Requirement	Two different permit types for impacts to waters of the state (WDR) and when coterminous with federal jurisdiction (401 Certification). The Connection zone is within the Central Valley, Santa Ana, Colorado River, and North Coast RWQCBs. Depending on permitting approach and timing, it may be feasible for SoCalGas to pursue RWQCB permitting with the State Board rather than coordinating with multiple RWQCBs. The State Board may serve as a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, the RWQCB could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. 	12	12-24

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
State Parks	State Parks encroachment	SUP	Segment N may cross Chino Hills State Park. Public Resources Code §5012 authorizes, but does not require State Parks to grant, among other things, permits and easements to public agencies for utilities and public roads and to grant other utility easements or to perform a public service, upon application by the proper authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. 	N/A	12-18
Regional: Local/Special District/Community Plan						
Special Districts	Special district encroachment	ROW Grant/Easement Acquisition	Potential pipeline segments cross land under the ownership or jurisdiction of various special districts, including but not limited to park and recreation, and conservation districts. ROW grants and/or easement acquisition from these districts may require Board approval and thus may trigger CEQA. Depending on the nature of the scope of construction activities within each district's jurisdiction, the special district may adopt a CEQA Categorical Exemption, or may take on a Responsible Agency role.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to ROW grant/easement issuance. Each special district may impose individual conditions of approval. 	Variable	Variable
Regional HCPs	Federally listed species	ESA Take authorization	<p>Potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may be located within the VFHCP; however, the VFHCP is under development and is not anticipated to be adopted in the near future.</p> <p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may cross the West Mojave Plan (formerly West Mojave Coordinated Management Plan); however, the West Mojave Plan was invalidated in court and cannot be used.</p> <p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may cross the Western Riverside County Multiple Species HCP, which may provide take authorization for several federally listed species.</p> <p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may cross the Coachella Valley Multiple Species HCP, which may provide take authorization for several federally listed species.</p> <p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may cross the Lower Colorado River</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to issuance of Certificate of Inclusion by the Western Riverside County Multiple Species HCP, the Coachella Valley Multiple Species HCP, and Lower Colorado River MSCP HCP. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. Timeframe for coverage under the DRECP Biological Opinion is assumed to be the same as the BLM ROW Grant Easement process timeframe as BLM is likely to process a DRECP Biological Opinion request concurrently with its overall approval for work under their jurisdiction. 	N/A	12-18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kern County Valley Floor HCP (VFHCP) West Mojave Coordinated Management Plan Regional HCP Western Riverside County Multiple Species HCP Coachella Valley Multiple Species HCP 						

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lower Colorado River MSCP HCP ▪ Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) 			<p>MSCP HCP, which may provide take authorization for several federally listed species.</p> <p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Connection Zone may be located within the DRECP. Coordination with the administering agency would be necessary to determine if coverage through the DRECP Biological Opinion could be obtained.</p>			
Unlikely Permit Pathways²³						
USFWS	Federally protected species	ESA Section 10 HCP	<p>A federal ESA incidental take permit may be required from USFWS for any federally protected species when a federal nexus is absent in accordance with the Section 10 process. If no programmatic or SoCalGas specific HCP is adopted, a separate ESA take permit may be required from USFWS (i.e., Mojave desert tortoise, San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, Stephens' kangaroo rat, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, arroyo toad, western pond turtle, western spadefoot, Santa Ana sucker, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, Coachella Valley milk-vetch, California jewelflower, Kern mallow, and San Joaquin woollythreads).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be completed prior to the issuance of the HCP. ▪ Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. 	48-50	48-60

²³ The permits identified under this heading were evaluated for applicability to the Project and were determined to be unlikely permitting pathways. The Project would fully avoid Fully Protected species and take authorization under an NCCP is not anticipated. SoCalGas assumes a federal nexus will allow for take authorization under Section 7 and authorization through Section 10 will not be required.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ¹⁹	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁰
CDFW	Fully Protected species blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert bighorn sheep, golden eagle, and white-tailed kite	NCCP	CDFW can potentially authorize take under an NCCP. An NCCP can cover multiple species. Based on approved NCCPs, these types of plans have not been approved on a project-by-project basis but rather for a given region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and adoption of an NCCP is estimated to be 8-9 years. 	47 ²⁴	Variable

²⁴ Due to a limited number of NCCPs approved, the timeframe for approval of an NCCP was taken from the best case scenarios of a CDFW-published NCCP/HCP Process Flowchart and Normative Timelines graphic (available online at <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109210&inline>). This is based on seven NCCPs approved and permitted between 1996 and 2013.

Appendix B

Collection Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within the Collection Zone

Collection Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within the Collection Zone

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
Lead agency for NEPA review	Federal discretionary action	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	There would be one lead agency for the Angeles Link Project. See comments, dependencies, and timeframes on Lead Agency for NEPA review in Appendix A.			
BLM	BLM encroachment/ Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACES)	ROW Grant Easement (Standard Form-299)	Various potential segments within the Collection Zone occur within BLM-managed lands. Where the segments occur within BLM ACECs, applicable BLM Land Management Plans should be reviewed, and additional findings and protective measures may be required for BLM approval. A Plan of Development may need to be prepared prior to approval of the ROW grant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of ROW grant approval. ▪ Environmental permits must be obtained prior to ROW grant approval. 	N/A	12-18
DoD	USAF encroachment	Easement Acquisition	A portion of Segment E may intersect Edwards Air Force Base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of ROW/easement. ▪ Environmental permits may be required prior to approval of ROW/easement. 	N/A	12-18
NPS and/or U.S. Forest Service	Historic and designated trail crossings	Agency Coordination	<p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone may cross the following National Historic Trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Segment J may intersect in the city of Ontario. The crossing is on disturbed private land and permission to impact the site would likely be acquired via the easement/temporary right of entry (TRE) process. ▫ Segment Y may intersect within existing public ROW in the cities of Los Angeles and Glendale. Permits to impact crossings in this area would likely be via an encroachment permit process administered by local jurisdictions. ▪ Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with the agencies for encroachment permits may occur concurrently with NEPA. 	N/A	N/A

²⁵ The regulatory/agency published timeframes provide timeframes for permit review and approval, as listed by the permitting agencies through publicly available resources. Where agency-published review and approval timeframes were not publicly available, a timeframe was not provided, and the column was noted as “N/A”. Agency reviews may exceed published timelines.

²⁶ The estimated review duration provides an estimated range from typical to longest likely time for permit review and approval based on the consultants’ experience with the applicable agencies and pipeline infrastructure permitting, as well as typical timeframes provided by SoCalGas’s Land and Right-of-Way organization on previous projects (e.g., Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan). Estimated review duration does not include time for completion of potential fieldwork, technical studies, or preparation of reports that may be needed to support SoCalGas’s submission of the application for approval. Estimated timelines also assume some applications for approvals would overlap in time and could be prepared and processed concurrently with CEQA/NEPA timelines. See the Permit Dependencies and Notes column for permits requiring CEQA/NEPA completion prior to approval.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Segment I may intersect several times. Where the crossing lies within a public ROW, permits to impact would likely be via encroachment permit processes administered by local jurisdictions. Where Segment I may cross the OSNHT outside a public ROW and within the San Bernardino National Forest, the crossings may be subject to 16 U.S.C. § 1248(a), as described below. ▫ Segment Y may intersect in the city of Los Angeles. Permits to impact the crossing in this area would likely be via an encroachment permit process with the city of Los Angeles. ▪ Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Segment J may intersect in the city of Chino Hills. Permission to impact the site would likely be acquired via the easement / TRE process. ▫ Segment Y may intersect in the city of Los Angeles. Permits to impact the crossing in this area would likely be via an encroachment permit process with the city of Los Angeles. ▫ Segment B may intersect in the city of Santa Clarita. Permits to impact the crossing in this area would likely be via an encroachment permit process with the city of Santa Clarita. ▫ Segment K may intersect in the city of Santa Clarita and unincorporated Los Angeles County. Permits to impact the crossings in these areas would likely be via an encroachment permit process with the administering jurisdiction. ▫ Segment L may intersect in unincorporated Kern. Permission to impact the crossings in this area would likely be acquired via the easement/TRE process. ▫ Segment M may intersect in unincorporated Kern County. Permits to impact crossings in this area would likely be via an encroachment permit process with Kern County. 			

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Crest Trail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Segment I may intersect in the San Bernardino National Forest, this crossing may be subject to 16 U.S.C. § 1248(a), as described below. ▫ Segment B may intersect in the unincorporated Community of Agua Dulce in Los Angeles County. The route crosses the trail within existing public ROW. Permits to impact this public ROW would be anticipated to be obtained from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works ▫ Segment M may intersect in the unincorporated Kern County. Permission to impact the crossing in this area would likely be acquired via the easement/TRE process. <p>Pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1248(a), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may grant easements and ROW across components of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to the National Park System and the National Forest System, respectively. However, given the location of the trails within paved roadways, a ROW grant is not anticipated to be required. Site-specific analysis may be required for each crossing to determine which agency holds jurisdiction, and whether pipeline crossings are permitted.</p>			
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Cultural and/or historical resources	Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Compliance	<p>Required if there are potential impacts to cultural and/or historical resources that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. For potential pipeline segments that are located on BLM land, preparation of a Class III cultural resource inventory of the area of potential effect, including records search, intensive pedestrian survey, and technical report, may be required. Federal and CEQA lead agencies may conduct government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes and other individuals and organizations with knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the areas surrounding the potential pipeline segments. If historic properties or cultural resources are identified, additional work such as testing, evaluation, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Section 106 process may occur concurrently with NEPA. ▪ If required, SHPO concurrence may occur prior to completion of NEPA. ▪ Consultation duration dependent on the number of tribal territories included in the consultation and potential negotiations regarding mitigation measures. 	2	8-18

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
			may be warranted and consultation with SHPO may be required.			
USFS	USFS encroachment	Special Use Permit	Certain potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone occur within Angeles National Forest and San Bernardino National Forest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be complete prior to approval of SUP. ▪ Environmental permits may be required prior to approval of SUP. 	N/A	12-18
USFWS	Federally listed species	ESA Section 7 Consultation Biological Opinion	<p>A federal ESA Biological Opinion may be required from USFWS for any federally listed species where a federal nexus is present (e.g., BLM and USFS lands), per ESA Section 7. There is federally designated critical habitat for California condor, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, arroyo toad, and San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat near the potential pipeline routes in the Collection Zone. Additionally, the potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone may be near habitat for many listed species for which critical habitat is designated (e.g., Mojave desert tortoise, San Joaquin kit fox, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, western yellow-billed cuckoo, Santa Ana sucker, western pond turtle, western spadefoot, vernal pool fairy shrimp, Bakersfield cactus, California Orcutt grass, Santa Ana River woollystar, Slender-horned spineflower, Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, Tipton kangaroo rat, Braunton's milk-vetch, Nevin's barberry).</p> <p>A CWA Section 404 Permit is anticipated to provide a federal nexus for aquatic and riparian species (e.g., arroyo toad, western pond turtle, western spadefoot, Santa Ana sucker, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, western yellow-billed cuckoo).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be completed prior to the issuance of a Biological Opinion. ▪ Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report to submit to USDWS can take 6-18 months to complete. 	4.5	9-18

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
USACE	Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS)	Clean Water Act 404 Permit NWP 12	A CWA Section 404 Permit is required for any impacts to WOTUS, including jurisdictional wetlands, that involve the discharge of dredged or fill materials into a waterbody or wetland. NWP 12 provides coverage for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of pipelines and associated facilities in WOTUS, provided the activity does not result in the permanent loss of greater than ½ acre of WOTUS). New NEPA review is not required for NWP 12. A 401 Certification is also required; see State Water Resources Control Board and RWQCB below. The Antelope Valley watershed (northern portion of Segment B) contains no navigable WOTUS and 404 coverage would not be needed, but other potential pipeline segments may impact WOTUS and require 404 coverage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7 consultation must be completed prior to the issuance of NWP 12. 	3	6-9
State						
Lead agency for CEQA review	State discretionary action	EIR	There would be one lead agency for the Angeles Link Project. See comments, dependencies, and timeframes on Lead Agency for CEQA review in Appendix A			
CPUC	State discretionary action	CPCN or PTC	For a CPCN, the CPUC is required to certify the “public convenience and necessity” for a project before a utility may begin construction. A PTC is a comparatively streamlined process that also requires CPUC approval before construction of specific types of projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPCN/PTC process concludes with the certification of the Final EIR and issuance of the CPCN or PTC. 	29	23-49 ²⁷
Caltrans	State highway crossings	ROW Encroachment	Potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone occur within Caltrans ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, Caltrans could likely rely on the EIR. Caltrans may require evidence of inclusion in Regional HCPs if the proposed encroachment is within the boundary of an HCP. 	3	6-12

²⁷ In June 2023, Cal Advocates analyzed development timelines of 14 recently approved and completed electric transmission projects to understand potential development and permit review timelines. For larger projects (200 kV or more subject to the CPCN process), the average duration of the development process phases included 2.4 years of pre-application planning by the developer and 3.4 years of permitting by the CPUC. For smaller projects (50 kV to 200kV subject to the Permit to Construct process), the average duration development process phases included 4 years of pre-application planning by the developer and 2.3 years of permitting review by the CPUC. While the Cal Advocates analysis focused on electrical transmission projects, the analysis provides additional context for potential permitting timelines for new pipeline infrastructure. The Cal Advocates analysis is available at <https://www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cal-advocates-website/files/press-room/reports-and-analyses/230612-caladvocates-transmission-development-timeline.pdf>.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
CDFW	State protected species	CESA ITP	Required for take of state protected species, but cannot be issued for Fully Protected species such as the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, unarmored threespine stickleback, bald eagle, golden eagle, California condor, and white-tailed kite. Avoidance of blunt-nosed leopard lizard, unarmored threespine stickleback, bald eagle, golden eagle, California condor, and white-tailed kite habitat is recommended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. 	4	18-36
CDFW	Western Joshua tree	Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act ITP	Required authorization for take of Joshua tree, as well as trimming of live trees or removal of dead trees. The Act requires that the permittee must mitigate all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree but includes provisions that allow permittees to pay specified fees in lieu of conducting mitigation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. Agency has 30 days to approve or deny permit application after confirming a complete application. 	1	3-10
CDFW	Fully Protected species blunt-nosed leopard lizard, unarmored threespine stickleback, bald eagle, golden eagle, California condor, and white-tailed kite	Avoidance Plan	CDFW can potentially approve an Avoidance Plan for a fully protected species. An Avoidance Plan may include measures such as seasonal work and HDD activities to avoid impacts to a fully protected species. Based on survey results, CDFW may approve a BNLL Avoidance Plan; however, there are no specified timelines and CDFW is not required to approve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. 	N/A	N/A
CDFW	Lake/streambed impacts	Section 1600 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement	Needed for impacts to CDFW jurisdictional drainages or drainage vegetation. Requires seasonal surveys. Likely a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. 	3	6-9

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
CDFW	CDFW mitigation lands/preserves encroachment	SUP	Segment K may cross a CDFW-owned DWR mitigation area. Acquiring new or expanded ROW on mitigation lands could be difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance is recommended. 	N/A based on avoidance	N/A based on avoidance
CEQA Lead Agency	Cultural and/or tribal resources	AB 52 Tribal Consultation	As part of the CEQA review, the lead agency would conduct government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 et seq.) The lead agency would consult with potentially impacted Native American tribes with knowledge of, or concerns with, cultural or tribal resources in the segment area. If cultural or tribal resources are identified, additional work such as testing, evaluation, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AB 52 consultation may occur concurrently with the CEQA review. Consultation duration dependent on the number of tribal territories included in the consultation and potential negotiations regarding mitigation measures. Duration would likely be consistent with estimated review duration for overall CEQA review. 	N/A	23-49
California Department of Water Resources	Aqueduct crossings	Encroachment Permit	Needed to perform work and install assets within State Water Project ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. 	3	6-12
CSLC	CSLC encroachment	CSLC Lease	Segment M within the Collection Zone may traverse CSLC land. Likely a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. 	6-24	6-24
RWQCB	WOTUS/waters of the state	Individual 401 Certification and Waste Discharge Requirement	Two different permit types for impacts to waters of the state (WDR) and when coterminous with federal jurisdiction (401 Certification). The potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone are within the Central Valley, Lahontan, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana RWQCBs. Depending on permitting approach and timing, it may be feasible for SoCalGas to pursue RWQCB permitting with the State Board rather than coordinating with multiple RWQCBs. The State Board may serve as a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, the RWQCB could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. 	12	12-24
State Parks	State Parks encroachment	SUP	Segments J may cross Chino Hills State Park, Segment K crosses Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, and Segment Y near Rio de Los Angeles State Park Recreation Area. Public Resources Code §5012 authorizes, but does not require State Parks to grant, among other thing, permits and easements to public agencies for utilities and public roads and to grant other utility easement or to perform a public service, upon application by the proper authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance. 	N/A	12-18

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
Coastal Commission	Development in Coastal Zone	Coastal Development Permit	Segments within the Coastal Zone may require a Coastal Development Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Coastal Commission's regulatory program is a certified regulatory program and serves as the functional equivalent of CEQA review. 	6	12-18
Regional: Local/Special District/Community Plan						
Special Districts	Special district encroachment	ROW Grant/Easement Acquisition	<p>Potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone may cross land under the ownership or jurisdiction of various special districts, including but not limited to flood control, water, irrigation, and recreation and conservation districts. ROW grants and/or easement acquisition from these districts may require Board approval and may trigger CEQA. Depending on the nature of the scope of activities within each district's jurisdiction, the special district may adopt a CEQA Categorical Exemption, or may take on a Responsible Agency role.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to ROW grant/easement issuance. Each special district may impose individual conditions of approval. 	Variable	Variable
<p>Regional HCPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kern County Valley Floor HCP (VFHCP) West Mojave Coordinated Management Plan Regional HCPs Western Riverside County Multiple Species HCP <p>Desert Renewable Energy</p>	Federally listed species	ESA Take authorization	<p>Potential pipeline segments within the Collection zone are located within the VFHCP; however, the VFHCP is under development and is not anticipated to be adopted in the near future.</p> <p>Certain pipeline segments within the Collection Zone are within the West Mojave Plan (formerly West Mojave Coordinated Management Plan); however, the West Mojave Plan was invalidated in court and cannot be used.</p> <p>Certain pipeline segments within the Collection Zone are within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species HCP and may provide take authorization for several federally listed species.</p> <p>Certain potential pipeline segments within the Collection Zone may be located within the DRECP. Coordination with the administering agency would be necessary to determine if coverage through the DRECP Biological Opinion could be obtained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to issuance of Certificate of Inclusion by the Western Riverside County Multiple Species HCP, and Coachella Valley Multiple Species HCP Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. Timeframe for coverage under the DRECP Biological Opinion is assumed to be the same as the BLM ROW Grant Easement process timeframe, as BLM is likely to process a DRECP Biological Opinion request concurrently with its overall approval for work under its jurisdiction. 	N/A	12-18

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization / Evaluation	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Review Timeframe (months) ²⁵	Estimated Review Duration (months) ²⁶
Conservation Plan (DRECP)						
Unlikely Permit Pathways²⁸						
USFWS	Federally protected species	ESA Section 10 HCP	A federal ESA take permit may be required from USFWS for any federally protected species when a federal nexus is absent in accordance with the Section 10 process. If no programmatic or SoCalGas specific HCP is adopted, a separate ESA take permit may be required from USFWS (i.e., San Joaquin kit fox, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Tipton kangaroo rat, arroyo toad, western spadefoot, western pond turtle, coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, vernal pool fairy shrimp, Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, slender-horned spineflower, Nevin's barberry, Braunton's milk-vetch, Santa Ana River woollystar).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEPA must be completed prior to the issuance of the HCP. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. 	48-50	48-60
CDFW	Fully Protected species blunt-nosed leopard lizard, unarmored threespine stickleback, bald eagle, golden eagle, California condor, and white-tailed kite	NCCP	CDFW can potentially authorize take under an NCCP. An NCCP can cover multiple species. Based on approved NCCPs, these types of plans have not been approved on a project-by-project basis but rather for a given region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and adoption of an NCCP is estimated to be 8-9 years. 	47 ²⁹	Variable

²⁸ The permits identified under this heading were evaluated for applicability to the Project and were determined to be unlikely permitting pathways. The Project would likely fully avoid Fully Protected species and take authorization under an NCCP is not anticipated. SoCalGas assumes a federal nexus will allow for take authorization under Section 7 and authorization through Section 10 will not be required.

²⁹ Due to a limited number of NCCPs approved, the timeframe for approval of an NCCP was taken from the best case scenarios of a CDFW-published NCCP/HCP Process Flowchart and Normative Timelines graphic (available online at <https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109210&inline>). This is based on seven NCCPs approved and permitted between 1996 and 2013.

Appendix C

Central Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within the Central Zone

Central Zone: Summary of Agencies, Permitting Role, and Agency Permitting Review Timeline for Potential Pipeline Segments within the Central Zone

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Timeframes (months) ³⁰	Estimated Review Duration (months) ³¹
Lead agency for NEPA review	Federal discretionary action	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	There would be one lead agency for the Angeles Link Project. See comments, dependencies, and timeframes on Lead Agency for NEPA review in Appendix A			
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)	Cultural and/or historical resources	Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act Compliance	Required if there are potential impacts to cultural and/or historical resources that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. For portions of the potential pipeline segments located on BLM land, preparation of a Class III cultural resource inventory of the area of potential effect, including records search, intensive pedestrian survey, and technical report, may be required. Federal and CEQA lead agencies may conduct government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes and other individuals and organizations with knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area surrounding the potential pipeline segments. If historic properties or cultural resources are identified, additional work such as testing, evaluation, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted and consultation with SHPO may be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Section 106 process may occur concurrently with NEPA. ▪ If required, SHPO concurrence may occur prior to completion of NEPA. ▪ Consultation duration dependent on the number of tribal territories included in the consultation and potential negotiations regarding mitigation measures. 	2	8-12
USFWS	Federally protected species	ESA Section 7 Consultation	A federal ESA Biological Opinion may be required from USFWS for any federally listed species (i.e., El Segundo blue butterfly, monarch butterfly, western pond turtle, western spadefoot). For purposes of this analysis, a federal nexus for the Project is assumed given the potential pipeline segments that would be constructed in the Connection, Collection, and Central Zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be completed prior to the approval of the Biological Opinion. ▪ Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report to submit to USFWS can take 4.5-18 months to complete. 	4.5	9-18

³⁰ The regulatory/agency published timeframes provide timeframes for permit review and approval, as listed by the permitting agencies through publicly available resources. Where agency-published review and approval timeframes were not publicly available, a timeframe was not provided, and the column was noted as “N/A”. Agency reviews may exceed published timelines.

³¹ The estimated review duration provides an estimated range from typical to longest likely time for permit review and approval based on the consultants’ experience with the applicable agencies and pipeline infrastructure permitting, as well as typical timeframes provided by SoCalGas’s Land and Right-of-Way organization on previous projects (e.g., Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan). Estimated review duration does not include time for completion of potential fieldwork, technical studies, or preparation of reports that may be needed to support SoCalGas’s submission of the application for approval. Estimated timelines also assume some applications for approvals would overlap in time and could be prepared and processed concurrently with CEQA/NEPA timelines. See the Permit Dependencies and Notes column for permits requiring CEQA/NEPA completion prior to approval.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Timeframes (months) ³⁰	Estimated Review Duration (months) ³¹
USACE	Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS)	Clean Water Act 404 Permit NWP 12	A CWA Section 404 Permit is required for any impacts to WOTUS, including jurisdictional wetlands, that involve the discharge of dredged or fill materials into a waterbody or wetland. NWP 12 provides coverage for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of pipelines and associated facilities in WOTUS, provided the activity does not result in the permanent loss of greater than ½ acre of WOTUS). New NEPA review is not required for NWP 12. A 401 Certification is also required; see State Water Resources Control Board and RWQCB below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7 Consultation must be completed prior to the issuance of NWP 12. 	3	6-9
State						
Lead agency for CEQA review	State discretionary action	EIR	There would be one lead agency for the Angeles Link Project. See comments, dependencies, and timeframes on Lead Agency for CEQA review in Appendix A			
CPUC	State discretionary action	CPCN or PTC	For a CPCN, the CPUC is required to certify the “public convenience and necessity” for a project before a utility may begin construction. A PTC is a comparatively streamlined process that also requires CPUC approval before construction of specific types of projects. The state lead agency is anticipated to be the CPUC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPCN/PTC process concludes with the certification of the Final EIR and issuance of the CPCN or PTC. 	29	23-49 ³²
Caltrans	State highway crossings	ROW Encroachment	Potential pipeline segments within the Central Zone occur within Caltrans ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, Caltrans could likely rely on the EIR. Caltrans may require evidence of inclusion in Regional HCP’s if the proposed encroachment is within the boundary of an HCP. 	3	6-12

³² In June 2023, Cal Advocates analyzed development timelines of 14 recently approved and completed electric transmission projects to understand potential development and permit review timelines. For larger projects (200 kV or more subject to the CPCN process), the average duration of the development process phases included 2.4 years of pre-application planning by the developer and 3.4 years of permitting by the CPUC. For smaller projects (50 kV to 200kV subject to the Permit to Construct process), the average duration development process phases included 4 years of pre-application planning by the developer and 2.3 years of permitting review by the CPUC. While the Cal Advocates analysis focused on electrical transmission projects, the analysis provides additional context for potential permitting timelines for new pipeline infrastructure. The Cal Advocates analysis is available at <https://www.publicadvocates.cpuc.ca.gov/-/media/cal-advocates-website/files/press-room/reports-and-analyses/230612-caladvocates-transmission-development-timeline.pdf>.

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency Published Timeframes (months) ³⁰	Estimated Review Duration (months) ³¹
CDFW	State protected species	CESA ITP	Required for take of state protected species (i.e., tricolored blackbird).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be completed prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. Agency review and approval can take 4-36 months. 	4	18-36
CDFW	Lake/streambed impacts	Section 1600 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement	Needed for impacts to CDFW jurisdictional drainages or drainage vegetation. Requires seasonal surveys. Likely a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, CDFW could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. 	3	6-9
CEQA Lead Agency	Cultural and/or tribal resources	AB 52 Tribal Consultation	As part of the CEQA review, the lead agency would conduct government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 (Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 et seq.) The lead agency would consult with potentially impacted Native American tribes with knowledge of, or concerns with, cultural or tribal resources in the segment area. If cultural or tribal resources are identified, additional work such as testing, evaluation, data recovery, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AB 52 consultation may occur concurrently with the CEQA review. Consultation duration dependent on the number of tribal territories included in the consultation and potential negotiations regarding mitigation measures. Duration would likely be consistent with estimated review duration for overall CEQA review. 	N/A	23-49
RWQCB	WOTUS/waters of the state	Individual 401 Certification and Waste Discharge Requirement	Two different permit types for impacts to waters of the state (WDR) and when coterminous with federal jurisdiction (401 Certification). Pipeline segments within the Central Zone are within the Los Angeles RWQCB. The Los Angeles RWQCB could be a CEQA Responsible Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to permit issuance, and as a responsible agency, the RWQCB could likely rely on the EIR. Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-9 months to complete. 	12	12-24
Regional: Local/Special Districts						
Special Districts	Special district encroachment	ROW Grant/Easement Acquisition	Pipelines within the Central Zone may cross land under the ownership or jurisdiction of various special districts, including flood districts and joint power authorities. ROW grants and/or easement acquisition from these districts may require Board approval and may trigger CEQA. Depending on the nature of the scope of construction activities within each district's jurisdiction, the special	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEQA must be complete prior to ROW grant/easement issuance. Each special district may impose individual conditions of approval. 	Variable	Variable

Agency or Entity	Permit Trigger	Authorization	Comments	Permit Dependencies and Notes	Regulatory / Agency / Published Timeframes (months) ³⁰	Estimated Review Duration (months) ³¹
Unlikely Permit Pathways³³						
USFWS	Federally protected species	ESA Section 10 HCP	A federal ESA take permit may be required from USFWS for any federally protected species when a federal nexus is absent in accordance with the Section 10 process. If no programmatic or SoCalGas specific HCP is adopted, a separate ESA take permit may be required from USFWS (i.e., El Segundo blue butterfly, monarch butterfly, western pond turtle, western spadefoot).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NEPA must be completed prior to the issuance of the HCP. ▪ Completion of the necessary fieldwork, technical studies, and preparation of the report can take 6-18 months to complete. 	48-50	48-60

³³ The permits identified under this heading were evaluated for applicability to the Project and were determined to be unlikely permitting pathways. SoCalGas assumes a federal nexus will allow for take authorization under Section 7 and authorization through Section 10 will not be required.