Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project
Preliminary Desktop Environmental Study for Templeton Alternatives
San Luis Obispo County, California

Attachment 4-3.2b to Proponent's Environmental Assessment Deficiency Letter No. 4 Response

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A preliminary desktop environmental study (desktop study) for the Templeton Substation Expansion alternatives has been prepared by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC (NEET West) (collectively, Applicants) for the Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project (Project) in response to the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Deficiency Letter No. 4 dated February 27, 2018. This desktop study represents the first phase of the environmental analysis of these alternatives being performed at the request of the CPUC, based on a review of publicly available information. Additional field studies, engineering design, and environmental analysis will follow in subsequent phases of the alternatives evaluation process as discussed with the CPUC during the meeting held on March 20, 2018 and according to the schedule agreed upon on April 5, 2018.

A preliminary desktop study area was developed, which includes an approximately 80-acre substation site study area surrounding the existing PG&E Templeton Substation as well as three approximately 400-foot-wide study areas encompassing three alternative 70 kV power line routes: 1) the Templeton-Paso Existing 70-kilovolt (kV) Route Alternative, 2) the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative, and 3) the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative. The information is necessarily high-level and preliminary, subject to change based on further studies and investigation, CPUC and agency requirements, engineering information, and other factors.

This preliminary desktop study focuses on aesthetics, agricultural resources (for the substation study area only), biological and hydrological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, and land use. These resource areas were studied because literature and data either is publicly available or was previously collected as part of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment analysis, and can be evaluated at a desktop-level without having a specific route developed within each alternative study area. Preliminary environmental constraints identified represent issue areas that the Applicants would need to consider as design progresses with these alternatives. Preliminary environmental constraints within the Templeton Substation Alternative study area identified without field verification include:

- A manmade drainage feature is located along the southern side of Templeton Substation, which drains into an unnamed ephemeral drainage feature and eventually into the Salinas River. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and/or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as they show a connectivity to the Salinas River.
- The substation study area is moderately sensitive for both prehistoric and historic resources due to its proximity to the Salinas River, several seasonal drainages, oak forest habitat, naturally occurring toolstone quality chert, and the presence of potentially historic-era structures in the immediate vicinity.

The following preliminary environmental constraints have been identified for the three alternative routes based on a desktop study without field verification:

- The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative would require poles that would be 20 to 25 feet taller than the existing poles and, in many locations, would require tubular steel poles as opposed to the existing wood poles.

- The study area approaching Paso Robles Substation applicable to all three route alternatives includes an abundance of heritage oak trees that would be difficult to avoid along South River Road that are protected under the City of El Paso de Robles Oak Tree Ordinance (Ordinance No. 835 N.S.). In addition, the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area traverses through approximately 1.7 miles of dense oak woodland habitat, which is a CDFW sensitive community.
- The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area parallels the eastern portion of Salinas River, briefly intersecting with the riparian corridor in two locations along the southern portion of the alignment.
- An active golden eagle was observed in 2016 along Santa Ysabel Creek. This species is likely to occur within all three alternative power line route study areas.
- Coastal and valley freshwater marsh, seasonal wetlands, and drainage features were observed within all three alternative power line route study areas. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW.
- Drainage swales and seasonal wetland features observed along the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative and Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study areas may provide suitable habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp.
- The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area contains a Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo agricultural conservation easement for oak trees and wetlands near the intersection of Creston Road and existing 230 kV and 500 kV transmission lines.
- The presence of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible cultural resources within the study area indicates the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative is highly sensitive for cultural resources. Similarly, the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search revealed that seven previously recorded cultural resources are within 500 feet of the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative, indicating a high degree of sensitivity. Field verification will confirm cultural resource sensitives.
- One previously recorded fossil locality exists within the footprint of the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area near the intersection of Creston Road and the existing transmission line corridor.

As stated above, the constraints identified above are preliminary and will be evaluated further as additional engineering is conducted, routes within the alternatives are identified and refined, and additional environmental field studies and analysis are performed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A preliminary desktop environmental study (desktop study) for the Templeton Substation Expansion alternatives has been prepared by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and NextEra Energy Transmission West, LLC (NEET West) (collectively, Applicants) for the Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project (Project) in response to the California Public Utilities Commission's (CPUC) Deficiency Letter No. 4 dated February 27, 2018. This desktop study represents the first phase of the environmental analysis of these alternatives being performed at the request of the CPUC, based on a review of publicly available information. Additional field studies, engineering design, and environmental analysis will follow in subsequent phases of the alternatives evaluation process as discussed with the CPUC during the meeting held on March 20, 2018 and according to the schedule agreed upon on April 5, 2018.

A preliminary desktop study area includes an approximately 80-acre substation site study area surrounding the existing PG&E Templeton Substation as well as three approximately 400-foot-wide study areas encompassing three alternative 70 kV power line routes: 1) the Templeton-Paso Existing 70-kilovolt (kV) Route Alternative, 2) the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative, and 3) the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative (see Figure 1, Desktop Study Overview Map). The information is necessarily high-level and preliminary, subject to change based on further studies and investigation, CPUC and agency requirements, engineering information, and other factors.

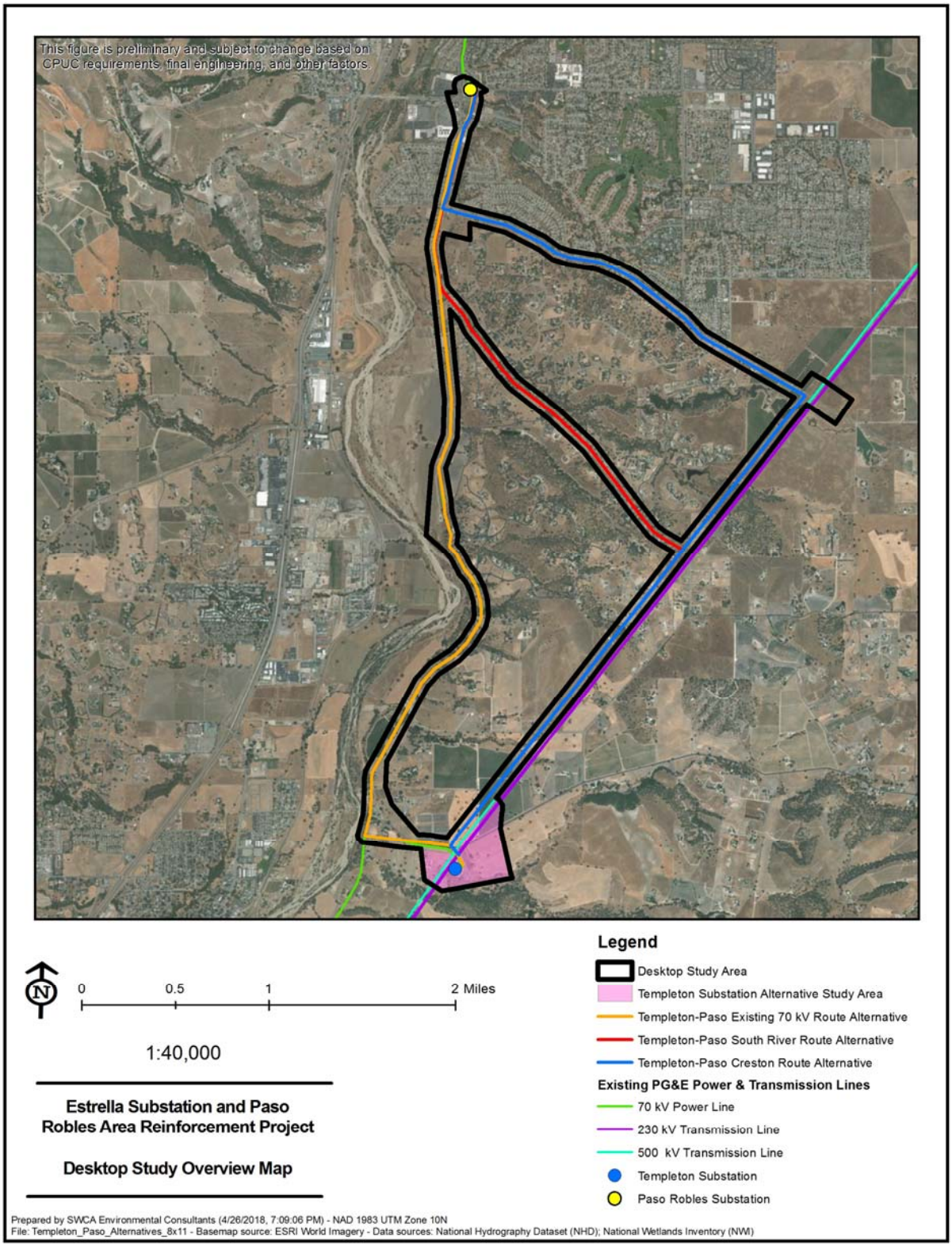
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This preliminary desktop study focuses on aesthetics, agricultural resources (for the substation study area only), biological and hydrological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, and land use. These resource areas were studied because literature and data either is publicly available or was previously collected as part of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment analysis, and can be evaluated at a desktop-level without having a specific route developed within each alternative study area.

2.1 TEMPLETON SUBSTATION ALTERNATIVE

The applicants developed a scope for this alternative that assumed a 230 kV/70 kV substation would be built near the existing Templeton Substation that contains essentially the same equipment as the proposed Estrella Substation (and contain room for future expansion), which would interconnect with the Morro Bay-Cal Flats #2 230 kV line and would interconnect with the existing Templeton Substation with a new 70 kV tie-line. The scope for this alternative assumed that PG&E would modify and expand Templeton Substation to operate in the same manner as the proposed Estrella 70 kV yard. The scope of the 230 kV substation portion of the Potential Templeton Expansion Alternative is essentially identical to the scope of the 230 kV substation portion of the project.

Figure 1. Desktop Study Overview Map.



2.1.1 Aesthetics

The approximately 80-acre Templeton Substation Alternative study area is located approximately 14 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and situated between the Temblor Range and the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, at the southern end of the Salinas River Valley. Topography within the vicinity of the alternative is slightly sloping (<5%) from northeast to southwest with elevation ranging between approximately 700 and 850 feet. The substation study area is located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, and the existing Templeton Substation is approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the community of Templeton.

The substation study area includes a 230 kV interconnection area to the north of El Pomar Drive and a substation site on the southern side of the road. The area includes PG&E's Templeton Substation, 500 kV and 230 kV transmission lines and towers, 70 kV power line and poles, and distribution line and poles. A small-scale 1.5-megawatt distributed solar array (Vintner Solar) is located north of El Pomar Drive (Energy Justice Network 2018). Hanging Heart Ranch and a few trailers are located west of Templeton Substation, and a seasonal worker structure is located east of Templeton Substation. More distant views of the substation study area would be limited due to variations in topography and intervening vegetation. U.S. Highway 101 (US 101) is an eligible state scenic highway located approximately 1.2 miles west of the substation study area (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2011). The substation study area is not located within an area subject to scenic protection standards by the County of San Luis Obispo (County of San Luis Obispo 2016).

Wineries within approximately 2 miles of the substation study area include St. Hilarire Winery, Victor Hugo Winery, Wild Horse Winery and Vineyards, Bella Luna Winery, Clesi Winery, Rangeland Wines, Clavo Cellars, Cloak and Dagger Wines, Giornata, Kaleidos, Field Recordings, Desparada Wines, Clos Solène, ONX Wines, Powell Mountain Cellars, Brian Benson Cellars, Jacob Toft, Seven Oxen Estate Wines, and Cordant | Nelle (Paso Robles Wine Country 2018).

2.1.2 Agriculture Resources

2.1.2.1 Agricultural Uses

The Templeton Substation study area is located on six parcels totaling approximately 80 acres. The substation study area comprises approximately 11 acres of vineyards, 38 acres of fallow agricultural fields, and approximately 10 acres of the Hanging Heart Ranch. The remaining 21 acres of the substation study area do not support agricultural operations.

The substation study area is within the county's Agriculture land use designation. The following describes the county Agriculture land use designation where the substation study area is located:

1. Agriculture (AG)
2. Areas of prime agricultural soils, and other productive and potentially productive lands located inside and outside of urban and village reserve lines where land use conflicts with other adjacent uses can be mitigated.
3. Areas for agricultural processing and its support services.

4. Areas where the residential uses allowed are for property owners or employees actively engaged in agricultural production on the same property.
5. All lands previously designated as agricultural preserve, whether or not under contract, according to the adopted agricultural preserve rules of procedure.
6. Lands that may be eligible for agricultural preserve if the rules of procedure are satisfied.
7. Areas where existing land uses are mainly truck crops, specialty crops, row and field crops, irrigated crops and pasture, irrigated vineyards and orchards, dry farm orchards and vineyards, dry farm and grain, grazing and rangeland.
8. Areas where parcel sizes and ownership patterns are sufficiently large to make agricultural operations economically viable, given other features such as soil types, water supply, topography, and commercial potential through optimum management.
9. Areas with an existing pattern of smaller parcels that cannot support self-sustaining agricultural operations, but where physical factors of soil, water supply and topography would support agricultural production (County of San Luis Obispo 2010).

2.1.2.2 Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Important Farmlands

Approximately 13.6% of the substation study area consists of lands mapped as Farmland of Statewide Importance by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), and approximately 38.1% of the study area consists of lands mapped as Farmland of Local Importance by the FMMP. The remainder of the study area consists of small areas of Farmland of Local Potential and Grazing Land, all of which are generally located along the southern and western portions of the study area. No Prime Farmland is located within the study area. FMMP areas within the study area are listed in Table 1, FMMP at Templeton Substation Alternative Study Area.

Table 1. FMMP at Templeton Substation Alternative Study Area

FMMP Category	Area (approximate acres)	Percentage of Study Area
Farmland of Statewide Importance	**10.99**	**13.6%**
Farmland of Local Importance	**30.69**	**38.1%**
Farmland of Local Potential	**28.26**	**35.1%**
Grazing Land	**10.43**	**12.9%**
Total	**80.37**	**99.7%**

Source: California Department of Conservation (DOC) 2018.

2.1.2.3 Williamson Act

Approximately 27.8 acres of the substation study area are subject to Williamson Act contracts (California Department of Conservation [DOC] 2012). The parcels immediately adjacent to the study area to the north (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 033-231-004 and 033-231-030),

south (APNs 034-011-004 and 034-011-005), east (APNs 033-201-015 and 033-231-038), and west (APN 034-061-010) are also under Williamson Act contracts (California DOC 2012). The Williamson Act contracts at the study area are active, and no non-renewal or cancellation processes have been initiated (County of San Luis Obispo 2016).

2.1.2.4 Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) assesses the potential agricultural productivity and limitations of different soils by using both the land capability classification (LCC) system (described in the National Soil Survey Handbook Part 622.02 [USDA NRCS 2016]) and the Important Farmland Inventory. The LCC system classifies soil units based on their capability to produce commonly cultivated crops and pasture plants without deteriorating over a long period of time (see Table 2, Land Capability Classifications). The system is subdivided into capability class and capability subclass. Capability classes range from 1 to 8, with soils having the slightest limitations to agricultural use receiving the highest ratings (Class 1). LCC subclasses are used to further characterize soils within a specific class by designating the main hazard by which a particular soil is limited by reference to a letter, including: erosion (e); water (w); shallow, droughty, or stony (s); and very cold or very dry (c). Class 1 soils have no subclasses because soils of this type have few limitations. Some soils are given different classifications for irrigated and non-irrigated conditions.

Table 2. Land Capability Classifications

Class	Definition
1	Slight limitations that restrict use.
2	Moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.
3	Severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.
4	Very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or require very careful management, or both.
5	Little or no hazard of erosion, but other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.
6	Severe limitations that make them generally unsuited to cultivation and that limit their use mainly to pasture, range, forestland, or wildlife food and cover.
7	Very severe limitations that make them unsuited to cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife.
8	Limitations that preclude their use for commercial plant production and limit their use to recreation, wildlife, or water supply for esthetic purposes.

Source: USDA NRCS 2016

LCCs of soil types within the study area are listed in Table 3, Land Capability Classifications at Templeton Substation Alternative Study Area. No Class 1 soils are present within the study area. Approximately 87% (69.77 acres) of the study area contains Class 2 soils.

Table 3. Land Capability Classifications at Templeton Substation Alternative Study Area

Soil Unit	Area (approximate acres)	Area (%)	LCC	
			Irrigated	Non-irrigated
154–Linne-Calodo complex, 50%–75% slopes	6.50	8%	7e	7e
159–Lockwood shaly loam, 2%–9% slopes	69.74	87%	2e	4e
160–Lockwood-Concepcion complex, 9%–15% slopes	4.09	5%	3e	4e
207–Still gravelly loam, 0%–2% slopes	0.03	<1%	2s	4s
Total	**80.36**	**100%**	**—**	**—**

Source: USDA NRCS 2018a.

2.1.3 Biological and Hydrological Resources

2.1.3.1 Land Cover and Vegetation

Topography within the Templeton Substation Alternatives study area is slightly sloping (<5%) from northeast to southwest, with elevation ranging between approximately 700 feet and 850 feet.

Habitat composition includes a mosaic of central (Lucian) coastal scrub habitat, nonnative grassland, agriculture, urban/developed, and oak woodlands. Habitat types were mapped in the study area using desktop analysis of high-altitude imagery; therefore, "oak woodland" is used as a general composition description rather than classifying specific communities (e.g., blue oak woodlands, valley oak communities). Oak woodland comprises approximately 11 acres within the substation study area. CDFW identifies certain oak woodland alliances and associations as sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2018e); however, more in-depth field studies will be required to determine if CDFW-sensitive oak woodland communities occur within the study area as CDFW identifies the communities but does not provide spatial data. Vegetation alliance nomenclature in this report follows Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986). Attachment 1: Templeton Substation Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook illustrates the vegetation communities and NWI/NHD data occurring within the substation study area.

2.1.3.2 Drainages and Water Features

No formal delineation of waters of the United States (U.S.) and/or State was undertaken as part of this study. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2018b), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (USGS 2018a), and aerial imagery were used to identify and map potential hydrological features in the substation study area. The NWI maps are prepared from the analysis of high-altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of aerial imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground investigation of any particular site may result in revisions of the wetland boundaries or classifications. Potential wetlands and unnamed creeks/drainages are shown in Attachment 1: Templeton Substation Alternatives Biological Resources Mapbook.

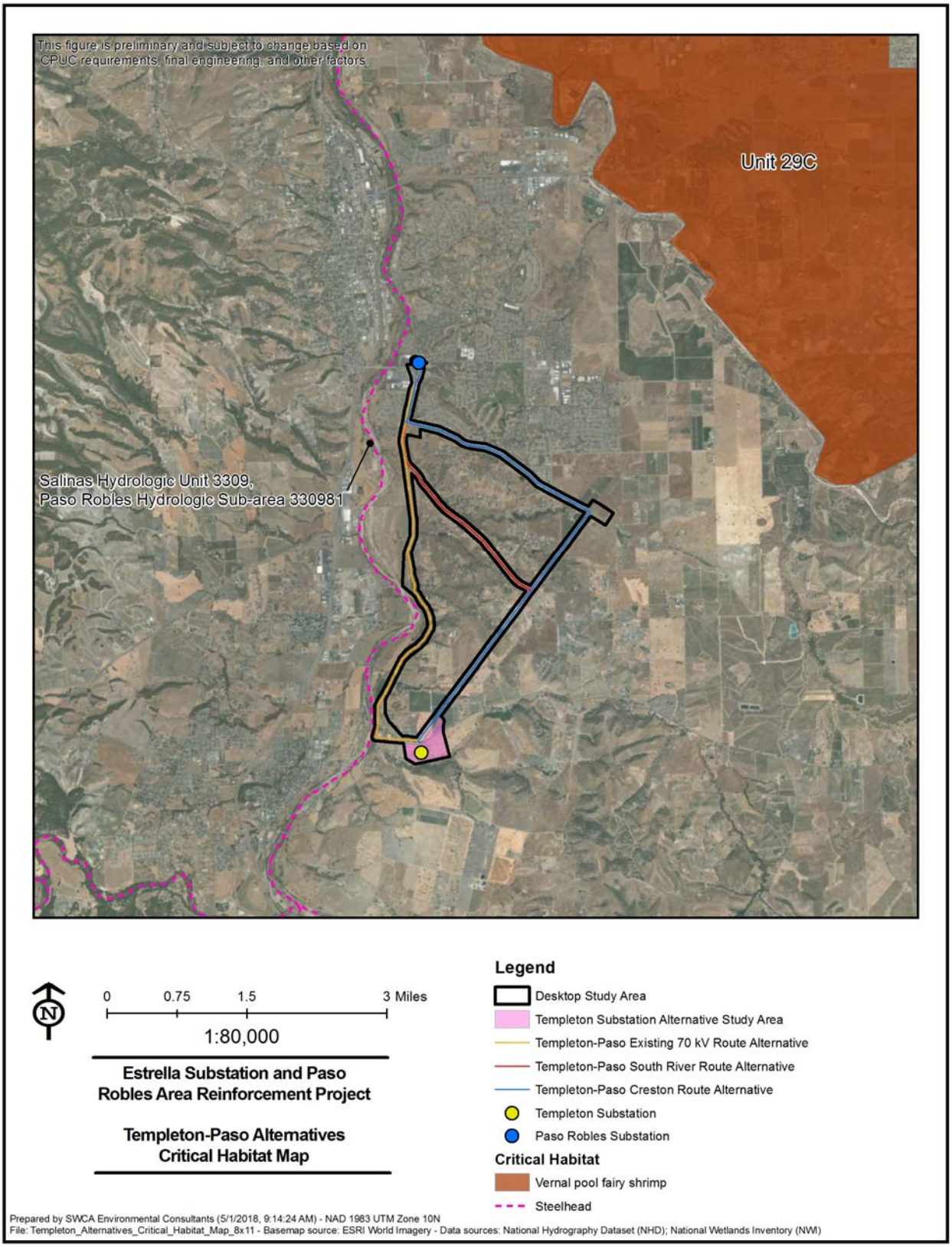
The Templeton Substation Alternatives study area is located within the Paso Robles Creek-Salinas River watershed. The central drainage feature in this watershed is the Salinas River. The Salinas River flows north-northwest through the Salinas Valley, bisecting the Coast Ranges, before draining into the Pacific Ocean nearly 100 miles northwest of the project. The study area is located approximately 0.5 mile east of the Salinas River riparian corridor.

A manmade drainage feature is located along the southern side of the existing PG&E Templeton Substation, which drains southwest to an ephemeral drainage feature. The ephemeral drainage feature is located approximately 300 feet south of the substation and flows west towards the Salinas River. The drainage feature is fed by several other ephemeral drainage channels to the east and south; refer to Attachment 1: Templeton Substation Alternative Biological Resources Map. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and/or CDFW as they show a connectivity to the Salinas River.

2.1.3.3 Critical Habitat

There are no federally designated critical habitat areas for special-status plants or animals within or immediately adjacent to the Templeton Substation Alternatives study area (USFWS 2018a). Vernal pool fairy shrimp critical habitat unit 29C is approximately 5 miles northeast of the substation study area. The nearest critical habitat to the study area is for the federally threatened steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*; Evolutionary Significant Unit [ESU] for South-Central California Coast steelhead in Salinas Hydrologic Unit 3309, Paso Robles Hydrologic Sub-area 330981), which occurs along the Salinas River approximately 0.5 mile west of Templeton Substation (Figure 22, Templeton-Paso Alternatives Critical Habitat Map). No steelhead critical habitat, or physical or biological features (USFWS 2016c) required to support this species occur within the study area; refer to Attachment 1: Templeton Substation Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook.

Figure 2. Templeton-Paso Alternatives Critical Habitat Map.



2.1.3.4 Sensitive Species

Species that were determined to (1) be present, (2) have potential to occur, or (3) be likely to occur within the study area are presented below and shown in Attachment 2: Templeton Alternatives Species Tables. Each alternative has plants and wildlife broken into separate tables for each alternative. Therefore, there are two tables for each of the alternatives in Attachment 2. The tables list each of the species' habitat requirements, their listing status, and their potential to occur in the study area. Species determined unlikely to occur in the study area are cited below but are not shown in the species tables. Species determined to be absent from the study area have been excluded from this report.

Special-Status Plants

A total of 64 special-status plant species (CDFW 2018b) and one sensitive community (valley oak woodland) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 3: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Plants and Communities Map). Valley oak woodland records were limited to the USGS 7.5-minute Adelaida quadrangle, and do not occur within the study area (CDFW 2018a). Three federal- and/or state-listed species, San Luis Obispo fountain thistle (*Cirsium fontinale* var. *obispoense*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), and California seablite (*Suaeda californica*), were identified in the records search; however, either the study area is located outside of their known range, suitable soil types were absent, or the species records were outdated with no known occurrences in the region. These species were therefore determined absent from the study area. No other federal- or state-listed species were returned in the records search.

The desktop review and literature research (CNPS 2018) concluded that eight California Native Plant Society (CNPS) listed species have the potential to occur or are likely to occur within 5 miles of the Templeton Substation Alternative study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

Species likely to occur:

- San Luis Obispo owl's clover (*Castilleja densiflora* var. *obispoensis*; California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR]1B.2)
- Shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*; CRPR 1B.2)

Species with potential to occur:

- Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla;* CRPR1B.1)
- Dwarf calycadenia (*Calycadenia villosa*; CRPR 1B.1)
- Lemmon's jewelflower (*Caulanthus lemmonii;* CRPR 1B.2)
- Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. puberula;* CRPR 1B.1)
- Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*; CRPR 1B.2)
- Woodland woollythreads (*Monolopia gracilens*; CRPR 1B.2)

Eight additional CNPS-listed species were determined to be unlikely to occur in the study area, including Hardham's evening-primrose (*Camissoniopsis hardhamiae*), La Panza mariposa lily

(*Calochortus simulans*), pale-yellow layia (*Layia heterotricha*), straight-awned spineflower (*Chorizanthe rectispina*), yellow-flowered eriastrum (*Eriastrum luteum*), Jones' layia (*Layia jonesii*), hooked popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys uncinatus*), and most beautiful jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus ssp. Peramoenus*). Determinations were based on the absence of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (i.e., habitat associations and soil type). The remaining 45 CNPS-listed plants were determined to be absent from the study area because either suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Special-Status Animals

A total of 34 special-status animal species (CDFW 2018c) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the Templeton Substation Alternative study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 4: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Animals Map). The desktop review and literature research (CDFW 2018d) concluded that 10 special-status wildlife species, including two federal- and/or state-listed species and two CDFW fully protected species, have potential to occur or are likely to occur in the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

Species likely to occur:

- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*; federally threatened, CDFW species of special concern)
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos;* Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CDFW fully protected)
- Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*; CDFW species of special concern)

Species with potential to occur:

- American badger (*Taxidea taxus;* CDFW species of special concern)
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvilli;* CDFW species of special concern)
- Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum;* CDFW species of special concern)
- Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma macrotis luciana;* CDFW species of special concern)
- Purple martin (*Progne subis;* CDFW species of special concern)
- San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica;* federally endangered, state threatened)
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus;* CDFW fully protected)

Three additional species were determined unlikely to occur in the study area: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and Salinas pocket mouse (*Perognathus inornatus psammophilus*). Determinations were based on the absence of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.

The remaining 21 special-status animal species were determined absent from the study area because either suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Nesting Migratory Passerine Birds and Raptors

Nesting habitat for migratory passerine birds and raptors protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code Section 3500 et seq. is present throughout the Templeton Substation Alternative study area, including trees, shrubs, and grasslands. There is high potential for avian species to nest in the area during the typical nesting season (February 1 to August 31).

2.1.4 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

The following discussion (and subsequent discussions of the routes) is based on information obtained from a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), located at the University of Santa Barbara, California; geologic maps; available aerial imagery; and data gathered from the cultural resources studies prepared for the Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Reinforcement Project. The CCIC records search was conducted on October 25, 2017, specifically for the project alternatives.

The Templeton Substation Alternative study area has not been comprehensively surveyed for cultural or paleontological resources for the current project. The records search revealed that no previously recorded cultural resources are within 0.5 mile of the Templeton Substation Alternative study area. The records search also revealed that Applied Earthworks surveyed the existing substation footprint in 1999 with negative results, but did not address the entire substation study area. Records search results are provided in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table. The substation study area is moderately sensitive for both prehistoric and historic resources due to its proximity to the Salinas River, several seasonal drainages, oak forest habitat, naturally occurring toolstone quality chert, and the presence of potentially historic-era structures in the immediate vicinity.

Geologic mapping indicates that the Templeton Substation Alternative study area is underlain by Quaternary older alluvial sediments (Qoa) (Pleistocene, 0.01–2.6 million years ago [Ma]; Dibblee and Minch 2004). Research results indicate that the Potential Fossil Yield Classifications (PFYC; Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2016) of the Quaternary older alluvial sediments underlying the Templeton Substation Alternative study area is High (4b). Although museum collections records maintained by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the University of California Museum of Paleontology indicate that no fossil localities are known from within the footprint of the substation study area, three fossil localities have been recorded from Older Alluvium within a 15-mile radius (Finger 2016; McLeod 2016). Paleontological resources maps are included in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

2.1.5 Land Use

The substation study area is within the El Pomar-Estrella subareas of the North County Planning Area (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). The entire study area is designated Agriculture. There is no county zoning ordinance, and the unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County are not zoned.

Public utility facilities regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) are not subject to local land use and zoning regulations. Although the county land use designations do not apply, public utility facilities are permitted uses in all county land use and zoning categories.

Combining designations are special overlay categories applied in areas of the county with hazardous conditions or special resources, where more detailed review of projects proposed within county jurisdiction may be needed to avoid adverse environmental impacts or effects of hazardous conditions on proposed projects. Combining designations in and near the Templeton Substation Alternative study area include: Flood Hazard (FH), Extractive Resource Area (EX1), and Renewable Energy (RE). Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local regulations associated with combining designations, although PG&E will obtain any necessary ministerial local, state and federal permits.

The FH combining designation is applied to areas where terrain characteristics would present new developments and their users with potential hazards to life and property from potential inundation by a 100-year frequency flood or within coastal high-hazard areas. The county's FH standards are also intended to minimize the effects of development on drainage ways and watercourses. The FH designation applies to the 100-year flood zones of Salinas River near the study area. The study area is not located within the FH combining designation.

The EX1 combining designation is used to identify areas of the county, including active mines, that the California Department of Conservation's (DOC) Division of Mines and Geology has classified as containing or being highly likely to contain significant mineral deposits. The purpose of this combining designation is to protect existing resource extraction operations from encroachment by incompatible land uses that could hinder resource extraction. The study area is not within the EX1 combining designation. However, there is an EX1 area delineated along Salinas River from the southern limits of Paso Robles to the southern portion of Atascadero, which extends to within approximately 0.3 mile west of the Templeton Substation Alternative study area. This area is included in the EX1 combining designation to reflect that it may contain significant deposits of Portland cement concrete aggregate materials.

The study area extends through several areas within the RE combining designation, but public utility facilities are not subject to the county's streamlining permit procedures established for RE areas.

2.2 TEMPLETON-PASO EXISTING 70 KV ROUTE ALTERNATIVE

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative involves rebuilding the existing 70 kV single circuit power line route that connects Templeton Substation to Paso Robles Substation and

converting it into a double circuit power line. The total length of the Existing 70 kV Route from Templeton Substation to Paso Robles Substation is approximately 5.7 miles.

2.2.1 Aesthetics

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area is located approximately 14 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and situated between the Temblor Range and the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, at the southern end of the Salinas River Valley. Topography within the study area ranges from generally flat (<5%) to steeper slopes (30% to 90%) along the Salinas River. Elevation in the study area ranges between approximately 700 feet and 950 feet. The alternative is located within the city of Paso Robles as it approaches Paso Robles Substation and unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the community of Templeton when measured to the center of the route.

US 101 is an eligible state scenic highway located approximately 0.5 mile west of the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area at its closest point (Caltrans 2011). The study area is not located within an area subject to scenic protection standards by the County of San Luis Obispo (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). Primary viewers of the study area are residents, local motorists and tourists visiting wineries and tasting rooms, and commercial businesses within the city of Paso Robles. A public trail that connects to Lawrence Moore Park crosses the study area near the intersection of Charolais Road and South River Road within the city of Paso Robles. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor passes through portions of the study area adjacent to the Salinas River, generally following US 101 between Niblick Road and State Road 46 (SR-46). A recreational segment of the Anza Trail (though not certified by the National Park Service), also referred to as the Salinas River Parkway Trail, has been developed between Estrella River and South River Road from Niblick Road to Union Road (The Anza Trail Foundation 2018).

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area is approximately 286 acres. The area is characterized by rolling topography and vineyards, 70 kV power line and poles, distribution lines and poles, single- and multifamily residences, and commercial businesses.

Close range views of the study area would include locations along El Pomar Drive, Vaquero Drive, Vaquero Road, Pina Selva Place, Burnt Rock Way, Lake Ysbael Road, Gilroy Avenue, Salinas Avenue, Sailing Avenue, Santa Ysbael Avenue, Fire Rock Loop, Via Paloma, South River Road, Pump Handle Lane, Oak Lane, Charolais Road, Stonebridge Lane, Serra Way, Bridgegate Lane, Sophia Way, Willowbank Lane, Canyon Crest Lane, Riverbank Lane, Serenade Drive, Oak Hill Road, Niblick Road, Cary Street, Arabian Lane, and Quarterhorse Lane.

2.2.2 Biological and Hydrological Resources

2.2.2.1 Land Cover and Vegetation

Topography within the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area ranges from generally flat (<5%) to steeper slopes (30% to 90%) along the Salinas River. Elevation in the study area ranges between approximately 700 feet and 950 feet.

Land uses within the study area primarily consist of rural residential developments and agricultural areas with more dense urban developments along the northern end of the alignment. This alternative route is located on a combination of PG&E easements and privately-owned parcels. The study area parallels the eastern side of the Salinas River, and is comprised of a mosaic of oak woodlands, nonnative grasslands, agricultural areas, central (Lucian) coastal scrub, freshwater emergent wetlands, coastal and valley freshwater marsh, sandy wash of the Salinas River, and ruderal, and urban/developed areas. The City of El Paso De Robles considers oak woodlands, wetlands, and riparian areas sensitive communities under its General Plan (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2003). CDFW identifies certain oak woodland alliances and associations as sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2018e); however, more in-depth field studies will be required to determine if CDFW sensitive oak woodland communities occur within the study area as CDFW identifies the communities, but does not provide spatial data.

Oak woodlands make up approximately 80 acres of the study area. In addition, wetlands and riparian corridors are recognized as sensitive habitat by CDFW. Wetlands and riparian areas comprise approximately 2 acres within the study area, occurring intermittently from the intersection of Santa Ysabel Avenue and South River Road toward the southern end of the study area.

Several heritage oak trees are located along South River Road along the northern portion of the alignment. There are also several riparian corridors that occur within the study area (refer to Section 1.2.2.2 below). These riparian areas may serve as migration corridors for dispersal of species between local areas and at larger scales between regions.

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook in Attachment 6 illustrates the vegetation communities and the NWI/NHD data occurring within the study area.

2.2.2.2 Drainages and Water Features

No formal delineation of waters of the U.S. and/or State was undertaken as part of this study. The NWI (USFWS 2018b), NHD (USGS 2018a), and aerial imagery were used to identify and map potential hydrological features in the study area. The NWI maps are prepared from the analysis of high-altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis. Potential wetlands and other waters are depicted in Attachment 6: Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook.

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area is located within the Paso Robles Creek–Salinas River watershed. The central drainage feature in this watershed is the Salinas River. The Salinas River flows north-northwest through the Salinas Valley, bisecting the Coast Ranges before draining into the Pacific Ocean nearly 100 miles northwest of the project. The study area parallels the eastern portion of Salinas River, briefly intersecting with the riparian corridor in two locations along the southern portion of the alignment. The study area is approximately 0.4 mile east of the river at its farthest distance.

NWI and NHD indicated Spanish Camp Creek, Santa Ysabel Creek, seven unnamed drainages, and freshwater emergent wetland and pond features within the study area. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW and would require field verification to determine jurisdictional boundaries.

2.2.2.3 Critical Habitat

Federally designated steelhead critical habitat (Evolutionary Significant Unit [ESU] for South-Central California Coast steelhead in Salinas Hydrologic Unit 3309, Paso Robles Hydrologic Sub-area 330981) occurs along the westernmost portion of the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area along the Salinas River (Figure 2, Templeton-Paso Alternatives Critical Habitat Map [USFWS 2018a]). Two small patches of the study area overlaps within the lower portion of Salinas River riparian corridor; refer to Attachment 6: Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook. These areas may provide suitable physical or biological features to support this species (USFWS 2016c); however, field verification is required to determine the extent of the overlaps and whether it encroaches within these physical or biological features.

There are no other federally designated critical habitat areas for special-status plants or animals within or immediately adjacent to the study area. Vernal pool fairy shrimp critical habitat unit 29C is approximately 4.3 miles to the east of the study area.

2.2.2.4 Sensitive Species

Species determined to (1) be present, (2) have potential to occur, or (3) be likely to occur within the study area are presented below and shown in Attachment 2. Each alternative has plants and wildlife broken into separate tables for each alternative. Therefore, there are two tables for each of the alternatives in Attachment 2. The tables list each of the species' habitat requirements, their listing status, and their potential to occur in the study area. Species determined to be unlikely to occur are cited below but are not shown in the species table. Species determined absent from the study area have been excluded from this report.

Special-Status Plants

A total of 64 special-status plant species (CDFW 2018b) and one natural community (valley oak woodland) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 3: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Plants and Communities Map). Valley oak woodland records were limited to the USGS 7.5-minute Adelaida quadrangle, and do not occur within the study area (CDFW 2018a). Three federal- and/or state-listed species—San Luis Obispo fountain thistle, spreading navarretia, and California seablite—were identified in the records search; however, either the study area is located outside of their known range, suitable soil types were absent, or the species records were outdated with no known occurrences in the region. These species were therefore determined absent from the study area. No other federal- or state-listed species were returned in the records search. The desktop review and literature research (CNPS 2018) concluded that 11 CNPS-listed species may occur in the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

Species likely to occur:

- San Luis Obispo owl's clover (CRPR 1B.2)
- Shining navarretia (CRPR 1B.2)

Species with potential to occur:

- Dwarf calycadenia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Hardham's evening-primrose (CRPR 1B.2)
- La Panza mariposa lily (CRPR 1B.3)
- Lemmon's jewelflower (CRPR 1B.2)
- Mesa horkelia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Pale-yellow layia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Round-leaved filaree (CRPR 1B.1)
- Santa Lucia dwarf rush (CRPR 1B.2)
- Woodland woollythreads (CRPR 1B.2)

Seven additional CNPS-listed species were determined unlikely to occur in the study area, including straight-awned spineflower, yellow-flowered eriastrum, Ojai fritillary (*Fritillaria ojaiensis*), San Benito fritillary (*Fritillaria viridea*), Jones' layia, hooked popcornflower, and most beautiful jewelflower. Determinations were based on the lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (i.e., habitat associations and soil type). The remaining 43 CNPS-listed plants were determined to be absent from the study area because either suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Special-Status Animals

A total of 35 special-status animals (CDFW 2018c) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 4: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Animals Map). Desktop reviews and literature research (CDFW 2018d) concluded that 16 special-status wildlife species, including four federal- and/or state-listed species and three CDFW fully protected species, have the potential to occur or are likely to occur in the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

Species likely to occur:

- American badger (CDFW species of special concern)
- California red-legged frog (federally threatened, CDFW species of special concern)
- Golden eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CDFW fully protected)
- Northern California legless lizard (CDFW species of special concern)
- Least Bell's vireo (federally endangered, state endangered)
- Purple martin (CDFW species of special concern)
- Vernal pool fairy shrimp (federally threatened)
- Western pond turtle (CDFW species of special concern)

- Western spadefoot (CDFW species of special concern)
- White-tailed kite (CDFW fully protected)

Species with potential to occur:

- Bald eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, state endangered, CDFW fully protected)
- Coast horned lizard (CDFW species of special concern)
- Grasshopper sparrow (CDFW species of special concern)
- Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (CDFW species of special concern)
- Salinas pocket mouse (CDFW species of special concern)
- San Joaquin kit fox (federally endangered, state threatened)

Two additional species were determined unlikely to occur in the study area: Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). Determinations were based on the lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.

The remaining 17 special-status animal species were determined absent from the study area either because suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Nesting Migratory Passerine Birds and Raptors

Nesting habitat for migratory passerine birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3500 et seq. is present throughout the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area, including trees, shrubs, grasslands, and riparian areas. There is high potential for avian species to nest in the area during the typical nesting season (February 1 to August 31). One active golden eagle nest was observed in 2016 approximately 0.25 mile east of the study area along Santa Ysabel Creek.

2.2.3 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

The existing Templeton-Paso Robles 70 kV power line has not been comprehensively surveyed for cultural or paleontological resources as part of the current project. The records search revealed Applied Earthworks surveyed the entire line (100-foot corridor) in 1999, which resulted in the identification and relocation of numerous resources. The CHRIS records search revealed 21 previously recorded cultural resources and 3 previously recorded isolates are within 0.5 mile of the power line segment. Of these, four previously identified archaeological sites and two isolates are within the study area. Records search results are provided in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area contains previously identified prehistoric and historic-era resources. Although two isolates are within the study area, isolated artifacts lack the context that is afforded to artifacts within an archaeological site, such as

contemporary and associated artifacts, ecofacts, and features. Without this context, isolates typically lack the potential to yield information important in prehistory, the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) Criterion 4 under which archaeological resources are most often found to be significant. They are also not a unique archaeological resource, as they do not contain information needed to answer important scientific research questions, they do not have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, and they are not directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. As a result, the two isolates in the study area are not considered historically significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and no further consideration is warranted.

Of the four previously identified archaeological sites within the existing 70 kV study area (CA-SLO-1920/H, CA-SLO-2084, CA-SLO-2087, and CA-SLO-2797), two have been recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR/National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): CA-SLO-1920/H and CA-SLO-2084. The presence of significant resources within the study area indicates the existing 70-kV powerline route is highly sensitive for cultural resources.

Geologic mapping indicates the area surrounding the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative is underlain by three geologic units: younger valley alluvial sands (Qa; Holocene, 0.01 Ma), Quaternary older alluvial sediments (Qoa; Pleistocene, 0.01–2.6 Ma), and Pleistocene to latest Pliocene Paso Robles formation (QTp; 2.6–3.6 Ma) (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Although museum collection records maintained by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the University of California Museum of Paleontology indicate that no fossil localities are known from within the footprint of the study area, eight fossil localities have been recorded within a 15-mile radius (Finger 2016). Research results indicate that the Potential Fossil Yield Classifications (PFYC; BLM 2016) of the geologic units underlying the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative range from Low (PFYC 2) to High (4b). QTp and Qoa both have high sensitivity for paleontological resources, whereas Qa has low paleontological sensitivity at the surface, but likely overlies the high-sensitivity QTp or Qoa. Paleontological resources maps are included in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

2.2.4 Land Use

The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area is located within the Salinas River and El Pomar-Estrella subareas of the North County Planning Area (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). The study area follows the existing Templeton-Paso Robles 70 kV power line. The study area within the unincorporated county south of Paso Robles to the existing Templeton Substation is primarily designated Agriculture, with portions designated Residential Rural and Residential Suburban (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). The study area also passes through the following land use designations within the city of Paso Robles: Residential Single Family, Residential Multiple Family, Regional Commercial, Community Commercial, and Public Facilities (City of El Paso de Robles 2011a).

There is no county zoning ordinance, and the unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County are not zoned. The study area extends through the following zoning designations within the city

of Paso Robles: Residential Single Family, Residential Multifamily, Regional Commercial, Commercial-General Retail, and Planned Industrial (City of El Paso de Robles 2011b).

Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local land use and zoning regulations. Although the city and county land use and zoning designations do not apply to public utility facilities, transmission lines and public utility facilities are permitted uses in all city and county land use and zoning categories, consistent with Table 2-2 of the County of San Luis Obispo Land Use Ordinance (LUO; County of San Luis Obispo 2017) and Table 21.16.200 of the City of El Paso de Robles Zoning Ordinance (City of El Paso de Robles 2017).

Combining designations are special overlay categories applied in areas of the county with hazardous conditions or special resources, where more detailed review of projects proposed within county jurisdiction may be needed to avoid adverse environmental impacts or effects of hazardous conditions on proposed projects. Combining designations in and near the study area include FH, EX1, and RE. Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local regulations associated with combining designations, although PG&E will obtain any necessary ministerial local, state, and federal permits.

The FH combining designation is applied to areas where terrain characteristics would present new developments and their users with potential hazards to life and property from potential inundation by a 100-year frequency flood or within coastal high-hazard areas. The county's FH standards are also intended to minimize the effects of development on drainage ways and watercourses. The FH designation applies to the 100-year flood zones of Salinas River within the study area.

The EX1 combining designation is used to identify areas of the county, including active mines, that the California DOC Division of Mines and Geology has classified as containing or being highly likely to contain significant mineral deposits. The purpose of this combining designation is to protect existing resource extraction operations from encroachment by incompatible land uses that could hinder resource extraction. Portions of the study area are within the EX1 combining designation. This area is included in the EX1 combining designation to reflect that it may contain significant deposits of Portland cement concrete aggregate materials.

The study area extends through several areas within the RE combining designation, but public utility facilities are not subject to the county's streamlining permit procedures established for RE areas.

2.3 TEMPLETON-PASO SOUTH RIVER ROUTE ALTERNATIVE

The Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative is a 70 kV power line route that could connect Templeton Substation to Paso Robles Substation. A new 70 kV power line would follow the existing 500 kV and 230 kV transmission line corridor northeasterly out of Templeton Substation for approximately 2 miles to where it intersects with South River Road. The route would then follow South River Road to Paso Robles Substation. The total length of the South River Route from Templeton Substation to Paso Robles Substation is approximately 5.2 miles.

2.3.1 Aesthetics

The Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area is located approximately 14 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and situated between the Temblor Range and the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, at the southern end of the Salinas River Valley. Topography within the study area ranges from flat (<5%) to gently sloping hills (0% to 30%). Elevation in the study area ranges between approximately 700 feet and 1,200 feet. The alternative is located within the city of Paso Robles as it approaches Paso Robles Substation and unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the community of Templeton when measured to the center of the route.

US 101, an eligible state scenic highway, is located approximately 0.5 mile west of the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area at its closest point (Caltrans 2011). The study area is not located within an area subject to scenic protection standards by the County of San Luis Obispo (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). Primary viewers of the study area are residents, local motorists and tourists visiting wineries and tasting rooms, and commercial businesses within the city of Paso Robles. A public trail that connects to Lawrence Moore Park crosses the study area near the intersection of Charolais Road and South River Road within the city of Paso Robles. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor passes through the study area along portions of South River Road, generally following US 101 between Niblick Road and SR-46. A recreational segment of the Anza Trail (though not certified by the National Park Service), also referred to as the Salinas River Parkway Trail, has been developed between Estrella River and South River Road from Niblick Road to Union Road (The Anza Trail Foundation 2018).

The Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area is approximately 265 acres. The area is characterized by rolling topography and vineyards, 500 kV and 230 kV transmission lines and towers, distribution lines and poles, single- and multifamily residences, and commercial businesses. Close range views of the study area would include locations along El Pomar Drive, Neal Spring Road, Vaquero Drive, Concho Way, Hanging Tree Road, Hanging Tree Lane, South River Road, Lothar Lane, Vista De La Vina, Calle Los Charros, Pin Oak Lane, Santa Ysabel Avenue, Spanish Camp Road, Beaver Creek Lane, Fire Rock Loop, Via Paloma, Santa Ysabel Avenue, Pump Handle Lane, Charolais Road, Stonebridge Lane, Serra Way, Bridgegate Lane, Sophia Way, Willowbank Lane, Canyon Crest Lane, Riverbank Lane, Serenade Drive, Oak Hill Road, Niblick Road, Cary Street, Arabian Lane, and Quarterhorse Lane.

2.3.2 Biological and Hydrological Resources

2.3.2.1 Land Cover and Vegetation

Topography within the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area ranges from flat (< 5%) to gently sloping hills (0% to 30%), and elevation ranges between approximately 700 feet and 1,200 feet.

Land uses within the study area generally consists of agricultural areas, rural residential areas, and areas of urban development. This alternative route is located on a combination of PG&E easements and privately-owned parcels, including the communities of Spanish Lakes and Santa

Ysabel Ranch and parallels the eastern side of the Salinas River. The landscape within and surrounding the study area is composed of a mosaic of oak woodlands, nonnative grasslands, agricultural, central (Lucian) coastal scrub, freshwater emergent wetlands, coastal and valley freshwater marsh, sandy wash of the Salinas River, ruderal, and urban/developed areas. The City of El Paso De Robles considers oak woodlands, wetlands, and riparian areas as sensitive communities under its General Plan (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2003). CDFW identifies certain oak woodland alliances and associations as sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2018e); however, more in-depth field studies will be required to determine if CDFW sensitive oak woodland communities occur within the study area as CDFW identifies the communities, but does not provide spatial data. Oak woodlands make up approximately 56 acres of the study area. In addition, wetlands and riparian corridors are recognized as sensitive habitat by CDFW.

Wetlands and riparian areas comprises approximately 4 acres within the study area, and generally occurring from the eastern portion of South River Road to the intersection of Santa Ysabel Avenue.

There is a high concentration of heritage oak trees along South River Road in the northern portion of the alignment. There are also a several riparian corridors that bisect the study area (refer to Section 1.3.2.2 below). These riparian areas may serve as migration corridors for dispersal of species between local areas and at larger scales between regions. The Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook in Attachment 7 illustrates the vegetation communities, wetlands, rivers, and streams as mapped by the NWFI and NHD within the study area.

2.3.2.2 Drainages and Water Features

No formal delineation of waters of the U.S. and/or State was undertaken as part of this study. The NWI (USFWS 2018b), NHD (USGS 2018a), and aerial imagery were used to identify and map potential hydrological features in the study area. The NWI maps are prepared from the analysis of high-altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis. Potential wetlands and other waters are depicted in Attachment 7: Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook.

The study area is located in the Paso Robles Creek-Salinas River watershed. The central drainage feature is the Salinas River. The Salinas River flows north-northwest through the Salinas Valley, bisecting the Coast Ranges, before draining into the Pacific Ocean nearly 100 miles northwest of the study area. The study area ranges between approximately 0.1 and 1.3 miles east of the Salinas River riparian corridor.

NWI and NHD indicate Spanish Camp Creek, seven unnamed drainage features, and several wetland features occur within the study area. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW and would require field verification to determine jurisdictional boundaries.

2.3.2.3 Critical Habitat

There are no federally designated critical habitat areas for special-status plants or animals within the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area (USFWS 2018a). Vernal pool fairy shrimp critical habitat unit 29C is located approximately 3.4 miles northeast of the study area. In addition, federally designated steelhead critical habitat (Evolutionary Significant Unit [ESU] for South-Central California Coast steelhead in Salinas Hydrologic Unit 3309, Paso Robles Hydrologic Sub-area 330981) occurs along the Salinas River approximately 0.1 mile west of the study area, at the nearest point (see Figure 2, Templeton-Paso Alternatives Critical Habitat Map). No steelhead critical habitat, or physical or biological features (USFWS 2016c) required to support this species occur within the study area; refer to Attachment 7: Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook.

2.3.2.4 Sensitive Species

Species that were determined to (1) be present, (2) have potential to occur, or (3) be likely to occur within the study area are presented below and shown in Attachment 2. Each alternative has plants and wildlife broken into separate tables for each alternative. Therefore, there are two tables for each of the alternatives in Attachment 2. The tables list each of the species' habitat requirements, their listing status, and their potential to occur. Species determined to be unlikely to occur in the study area are cited below but are not shown in the species table. Species determined to be absent from the study area have been excluded from this report.

Special-Status Plants

A total of 64 special-status plant species (CDFW 2018b) and one sensitive community (valley oak woodland) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 3: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Plants and Communities Map). Valley oak woodland records were limited to the USGS 7.5-minute Adelaida quadrangle, and do not occur within the study area (CDFW 2018a). Three federal- and/or state-listed species—San Luis Obispo fountain thistle, spreading navarretia, and California seablite—were identified in the records search; however, either the study area is located outside of their known range, suitable soil types were absent, or the species records were outdated with no known occurrences in the region. These species were therefore determined absent from the study area. No other federal- or state-listed species were returned in the records search. The desktop review and literature research (CNPS 2018) concluded that 11 special-status plant species have the potential to occur or are likely to occur within 5 miles of the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

<u>Species likely to occur:</u>

- San Luis Obispo owl's clover (CRPR 1B.2)
- Shining navarretia (CRPR 1B.2)

Species with potential to occur:

- Dwarf calycadenia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Hardham's evening-primrose (CRPR 1B.2)
- La Panza mariposa lily (CRPR 1B.3)
- Lemmon's jewelflower (CRPR 1B.2)
- Mesa horkelia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Pale-yellow layia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Round-leaved filaree (CRPR 1B.1)
- Santa Lucia dwarf rush (CRPR 1B.2)
- Woodland woollythreads (CRPR 1B.2)

Seven additional CNPS-listed species were determined unlikely to occur in the study area, including straight-awned spineflower, yellow-flowered eriastrum, Ojai fritillary, San Benito fritillary, Jones' layia, hooked popcornflower, and most beautiful jewelflower. Determinations were based on the lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (i.e., habitat associations and soil type).

The remaining 43 plants were determined absent from the study area because either suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Special-Status Animals

A total of 34 special-status animal species (CDFW 2018c) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) within and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 4: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Animals Map). The desktop review and literature research (CDFW 2018d) concluded that 15 special-status wildlife species, including four federal- and/or state-listed species and three CDFW fully protected species, have the potential to occur or are likely to occur within 5 miles of the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

Species likely to occur:

- American badger (CDFW species of special concern)
- California red-legged frog (federally threatened, CDFW species of special concern)
- Golden eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CDFW fully protected)
- Northern California legless lizard (CDFW species of special concern)
- Purple martin (CDFW species of special concern)
- Vernal pool fairy shrimp (federally threatened)
- Western pond turtle (CDFW species of special concern)
- Western spadefoot (CDFW species of special concern)
- White-tailed kite (CDFW fully protected)

Species with potential to occur:

- Bald eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, state endangered, CDFW fully protected)
- Coast horned lizard (CDFW species of special concern)
- Grasshopper sparrow (CDFW species of special concern)
- Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (CDFW species of special concern)
- San Joaquin kit fox (federally endangered, state threatened)
- Tricolored blackbird (state candidate[1])

Three special-status animal species were determined unlikely to occur in the study area, including least Bell's vireo, Salinas pocket mouse, and Townsend's big-eared bat. Determinations were based on the lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.

The remaining 16 animal species were determined absent from the study area either because suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Nesting Migratory Passerine Birds and Raptors

Nesting habitat for migratory passerine birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3500 et seq. is present throughout the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area, including trees, shrubs, and grasslands. There is high potential for avian species to nest in the area during the typical nesting season (February 1 to August 31). One active golden eagle nest was observed in 2016 approximately 0.25 mile west of the study area along Santa Ysabel Creek.

2.3.3 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

The Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative has not been comprehensively surveyed for cultural or paleontological resources for this project. The records search revealed the northern portion (approximately 40%) of the route was surveyed for the (at the time) proposed Santa Ysabel Ranch Project. As a result of those efforts, numerous resources were identified in the vicinity of the study area. The CHRIS records search also revealed that 35 previously recorded cultural resources and 3 previously recorded isolates are within 0.5 mile of the power line segment west of the existing 500 kV and 230 kV transmission lines. None of the previously identified resources are within the study area, but seven are within 500 feet. Records search results are provided in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

[1] Petition to list tricolored blackbird as Threatened was determined to be warranted by California Fish and Game Commission on April 19, 2018. Formal listing pending the Commission's adoption of the findings, scheduled for future meeting (Lexology 2018).

As with the Templeton-Paso Creston Route alternative, areas adjacent to perennial or annual waterways, especially confluence points, are known to be sensitive for prehistoric resources. In the vicinity of the study area there are known prehistoric sites adjacent to natural springs, some of which are several thousand years old. Thus, there is moderate sensitivity for prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the minor drainage complex between Sulphur Spring and Neals Spring (shown on the USGS Templeton, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map). In the study area, this is near the intersections of South River Road, Neal Springs Road, and Hanging Tree Lane. In addition, the study area is within the Rancho Santa Ysabel Mexican land grant and has been used for ranching and agriculture since the mid-nineteenth century. Thus, the study area is considered to have low-to-moderate sensitivity for historic resources.

The geologic units underlying the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative include rock units QTp and Qoa, both of which have a high sensitivity for paleontological resources, and Qa, which has low paleontological sensitivity at the surface, but likely overlies either QTp or Qoa.

Geologic mapping indicates that the area surrounding the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative is underlain by three geologic units: younger valley alluvial sands (Qa; Holocene, 0.01 Ma), Quaternary older alluvial sediments (Qoa; Pleistocene, 0.01–2.6 Ma), and Pleistocene to latest Pliocene Paso Robles formation (QTp; 2.6–3.6 Ma) (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Museum collections records maintained by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the University of California Museum of Paleontology indicate that no fossil localities are known from within the footprint of the study area; however, eight fossil localities have been recorded within a 15-mile radius (Finger 2016). Research results indicate that the Potential Fossil Yield Classifications (PFYC; BLM 2016) of the geologic units underlying the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative range from Low (PFYC 2) to High (4b). QTp and Qoa both have high sensitivity for paleontological resources, whereas Qa has low paleontological sensitivity at the surface, but likely overlies either QTp or Qoa. Paleontological resources maps are included in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

2.3.4 Land Use

The Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area is located within the Salinas River and El Pomar-Estrella subareas of the North County Planning Area (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). An approximately 2-mile-long segment of the study area follows PG&E's existing 230-kV and 500-kV transmission lines.

The study area extends through Paso Robles and unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County. The study area within the unincorporated county south of Paso Robles to the existing Templeton Substation is primarily designated Agriculture and Residential Rural, with portions designated Residential Suburban (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). The study area also passes through the following land use designations within the city of Paso Robles: Residential Single Family, Residential Multiple Family, Regional Commercial, Community Commercial, and Public Facilities (City of El Paso de Robles 2011a).

There is no county zoning ordinance, and the unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County are not zoned. The study area extends through the following zoning designations within the city

of Paso Robles: Residential Single Family, Residential Multifamily, Regional Commercial, Commercial-General Retail, and Planned Industrial (City of El Paso de Robles 2011b).

Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local land use and zoning regulations. Although the city and county land use and zoning designations do not apply to public utility facilities, transmission lines and public utility facilities are allowed in all city and county land use and zoning categories, consistent with Table 2-2 of the County of San Luis Obispo LUO (County of San Luis Obispo 2017) and Table 21.16.200 of the City of El Paso de Robles Zoning Ordinance (City of El Paso de Robles 2017).

Combining designations are special overlay categories applied in areas of the county with hazardous conditions or special resources, where more detailed review of projects proposed within county jurisdiction may be needed to avoid adverse environmental impacts or effects of hazardous conditions on proposed projects. Combining designations in and near the study area include FH, EX1, and RE. Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local regulations associated with combining designations.

The FH combining designation is applied to areas where terrain characteristics would present new developments and their users with potential hazards to life and property from potential inundation by a 100-year frequency flood or within coastal high-hazard areas. The county's FH standards are also intended to minimize the effects of development on drainage ways and watercourses. The FH designation applies to the 100-year flood zones of Salinas River, approximately 0.4 mile west of the study area.

The EX1 combining designation is used to identify areas of the county, including active mines, that the California DOC Division of Mines and Geology has classified as containing or being highly likely to contain significant mineral deposits. The purpose of this combining designation is to protect existing resource extraction operations from encroachment by incompatible land uses that could hinder resource extraction. The study area is approximately 0.4 mile east of the EX1 combining designation. This area is included in the EX1 combining designation to reflect that it may contain significant deposits of Portland cement concrete aggregate materials.

The study area extends through several areas within the RE combining designation, but public utility facilities are not subject to the county's streamlining permit procedures established for RE areas.

2.4 TEMPLETON-PASO CRESTON ROUTE ALTERNATIVE

The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative is a 70 kV power line route that could connect Templeton Substation to Paso Robles Substation. A new 70 kV power line would follow the existing 500 kV and 230 kV transmission line corridor northeasterly out of Templeton Substation for approximately 3 miles to where it intersects with Creston Road. The route would follow Creston Road, Charolais Road, and South River Road to Paso Robles Substation. The total length of the Creston route from Templeton Substation to Paso Robles Substation is approximately 6.2 miles.

2.4.1 Aesthetics

The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area is located approximately 14 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and situated between the Temblor Range and the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, at the southern end of the Salinas River Valley. Topography within the vicinity of the project ranges from generally flat (<5%) to gently sloping rolling hills (0% to 30%) with elevations between approximately 700 feet and 1,200 feet. The alternative is located within the city of Paso Robles as it approaches Paso Robles Substation and unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the community of Templeton when measured to the center of the route.

US 101, an eligible state scenic highway, is located approximately 0.5 mile west of the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area at its closest point (Caltrans 2011). The study area is not located within an area subject to scenic protection standards by the County of San Luis Obispo (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). Primary viewers of the study area are residents, local motorists and tourists visiting wineries and tasting rooms, Franklin Hot Springs, and commercial businesses within the city of Paso Robles. A public trail that connects to Lawrence Moore Park crosses the study area near the intersection of Charolais Road and South River Road within the city of Paso Robles. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor passes through the study area along portions of South River Road, generally following US 101 between Niblick Road and SR-46. A recreational segment of the Anza Trail (though not certified by the National Park Service), also referred to as the Salinas River Parkway Trail, has been developed between Estrella River and South River Road from Niblick Road to Union Road (The Anza Trail Foundation 2018).

The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area is approximately 343 acres. The area is characterized by rolling topography and vineyards, 500 kV and 230 kV transmission lines and towers, distribution lines and poles, single- and multifamily residences, and commercial businesses. Close-range views of the study area include locations along El Pomar Drive, Vaquero Drive, Neal Spring Road, Concho Way, Hanging Tree Road, Hanging Tree Lane, South River Road, Lothar Lane, Vista De La Vina, Calle Pattito, Creston Road, Laguna Del Campo, Barley Grain Road, Beechwood Drive, Silverwood Way, Silver Oak Drive, Caymus Court, Charolais Road, Sleepy Hollow Road, Ladera Lane, Arbolado Lane, Arbolado Road, Rambouillet Road, Saint Andrews Circle, Oxen Street, Brahma Street, Mojave Lane, Otero Lane, Jersey Court, Shorthorn Court, Longhorn Court, Holstein Drive, Hereford Lane, Guernsey Court, Angus Street, Oak Lane, Stonebridge Lane, Serra Way, Bridgegate Lane, Sophia Way, Willowbank Lane, Canyon Crest Lane, Riverbank Lane, Serenade Drive, Oak Hill Road, Niblick Road, Cary Street, Arabian Lane, and Quarterhorse Lane.

2.4.2 Biological and Hydrological Resources

2.4.2.1 Land Cover and Vegetation

Topography within the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area ranges from generally flat (<5%) to gently sloping rolling hills (0% to 30%), and elevation ranges between approximately 700 feet and 1,200 feet.

Land uses within the study area generally consist of agricultural and rural residential areas, with areas of urban development. The alternative route is located on a combination of privately owned and city-owned parcels, PG&E easements, and a parcel owned by the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo (LCSLO). The LCSLO parcel contains an agricultural conservation easement for oak trees and wetlands among vineyards. The landscape within and surrounding the study area is comprised of a mosaic of oak woodlands, nonnative grasslands, agricultural, coastal and valley freshwater marsh, ruderal, and urban/developed areas. The City of El Paso De Robles considers oak woodlands, wetlands, and riparian areas sensitive communities under its General Plan (Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2003). CDFW identifies certain oak woodland alliances and associations as sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2018e); however, more in-depth field studies will be required to determine if CDFW sensitive oak woodland communities occur within the study area as CDFW identifies the communities, but does not provide spatial data. Oak woodlands make up approximately 26 acres of the study area. In addition, wetlands and riparian corridors are recognized as sensitive habitat by CDFW.

Wetlands and riparian areas comprise approximately 3 acres within the study area, and occur along the eastern portion of the study area adjacent to the LCSLO parcel.

There is a heavy concentration of heritage oak trees along both Charolais Road and South River Road, with fewer heritage oak trees located near the intersection of Creston Road and Charolais Road. There are also several riparian corridors that bisect the study area (refer to Section 1.4.2.2 below). These riparian areas may serve as migration corridors for dispersal of species between local areas and at larger scales between regions.

The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook in Attachment 8 illustrates the vegetation communities, wetlands, rivers, and streams as mapped by the NWI and NHD occurring within the study area.

2.4.2.2 Drainages and Water Features

No formal delineation of waters of the U.S. and/or State was undertaken as part of this study. The NWI (USFWS 2018b), NHD (USGS 2018a), and aerial imagery were used to identify and map potential hydrological features in the study area. The NWI maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis. Potential wetlands and other waters are depicted in Attachment 8: Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook.

The study area is located within the Paso Robles Creek-Salinas River watershed. The central drainage feature is the Salinas River. The Salinas River flows north-northwest through the Salinas Valley, bisecting the Coast Ranges, before draining into the Pacific Ocean nearly 100 miles northwest of the study area. The Salinas River ranges from 0.25 to 2.25 miles west of the study area.

NWI and NHD indicates Spanish Camp Creek, 10 unnamed drainage features, and several wetland features within the study area. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the

USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW and would require field verification to determine jurisdictional boundaries.

2.4.2.3 Critical Habitat

There are no federally designated critical habitat areas for special-status plants or animals within the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study area (USFWS 2018a). Vernal pool fairy shrimp critical habitat unit 29C is located approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the study area. In addition, federally designated steelhead critical habitat (Evolutionary Significant Unit [ESU] for South-Central California Coast steelhead in Salinas Hydrologic Unit 3309, Paso Robles Hydrologic Sub-area 330981) occurs along the Salinas River approximately 0.1 mile west of the study area, at the nearest point (Figure 22, Templeton-Paso Alternatives Critical Habitat Map). No steelhead critical habitat, or physical or biological features (USFWS 2016c) required to support this species occur within the study area, refer to Attachment 8: Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook.

2.4.2.4 Sensitive Species

Species that were determined to (1) be present, (2) have potential to occur, or (3) be likely to occur within the study area are presented below and shown in Attachment 2. Each alternative has plants and wildlife broken into separate tables for each alternative. Therefore, there are two tables for each of the alternatives in Attachment 2. The tables list each of the species' habitat requirements, their listing status, and their potential to occur. Species determined to be unlikely to occur in the study area are cited below but are not shown in the species table. Species determined to be absent from the study area have been excluded from this report.

Special-Status Plants

A total of 64 special-status plant species (CDFW 2018b) and one sensitive natural community (valley oak woodland) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 3: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Plants and Communities Map). Valley oak woodland records were limited to the USGS 7.5-minute Adelaida quadrangle, and do not occur within the study area (CDFW 2018a). Three federal- and/or state-listed species—San Luis Obispo fountain thistle, spreading navarretia, and California seablite—were identified in the records search; however, either the study is located outside of their known range, suitable soil types were absent, or the species records were outdated with no known occurrences in the region. These species were therefore determined to be absent from the study area. No other federal- or state-listed species were returned in the records search. The desktop review and literature research (CNPS 2018) concluded that 11 CNPD-listed plant species have the potential to occur or are likely to occur within 5 miles of the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

<u>Species likely to occur</u>:

- San Luis Obispo owl's clover (CRPR 1B.2)
- Shining navarretia (CRPR 1B.2)

Species with potential to occur:

- Dwarf calycadenia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Hardham's evening-primrose (CRPR 1B.2)
- La Panza mariposa lily (CRPR 1B.3)
- Lemmon's jewelflower (CRPR 1B.2)
- Mesa horkelia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Pale-yellow layia (CRPR 1B.1)
- Round-leaved filaree (CRPR 1B.1)
- Santa Lucia dwarf rush (CRPR 1B.2)
- Woodland woollythreads (CRPR 1B.2)

Seven CNPS-listed species determined unlikely to occur in the study area include straight-awned spineflower, yellow-flowered eriastrum, Ojai fritillary, San Benito fritillary, Jones' layia, hooked popcornflower, and most beautiful jewelflower. Determinations were based on the lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (i.e., habitat associations and soil type).

The remaining 43 plants were determined absent from the study area because either suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Special-Status Animals

A total of 34 special-status animal species (CDFW 2018c) have occurrence records within the nine USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (USFWS 2018b) at and surrounding the study area (CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 4: Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Animals Map). The desktop review and literature research (CDFW 2018d) concluded that 14 special-status wildlife species, including four federal- and/or state-listed species and three CDFW fully protected species, have potential to occur or are likely to occur within 5 miles of the study area in the study area. The likelihood of species occurrence is as follows:

Species likely to occur:

- American badger (CDFW species of special concern)
- California red-legged frog (federally threatened, CDFW species of special concern)
- Golden eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CDFW fully protected)
- Northern California legless lizard (CDFW species of special concern)
- Purple martin (CDFW species of special concern)
- Tricolored blackbird (state candidate[2])
- Western spadefoot (CDFW species of special concern)
- White-tailed kite (CDFW fully protected)
- Vernal pool fairy shrimp (federally threatened)

[2] Petition to list tricolored blackbird as Threatened was determined to be warranted by California Fish and Game Commission on April 19, 2018. Formal listing pending the Commission's adoption of the findings, scheduled for future meeting (Lexology 2018).

Species with potential to occur:

- Bald eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, state endangered, CDFW fully protected)
- Coast horned lizard (CDFW species of special concern)
- Grasshopper sparrow (CDFW species of special concern)
- Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (CDFW species of special concern)
- San Joaquin kit fox (federally endangered, state threatened)

Four special-status animal species were determined unlikely to occur in the study area, including least Bell's vireo, Salinas pocket mouse, Townsend's big-eared bat, and western pond turtle. Determinations were based on the lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.

The remaining 16 animal species were determined absent from the study area because either suitable habitat does not exist, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area.

Nesting Migratory Passerine Birds and Raptors

Nesting habitat for migratory passerine birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3500 et seq. is present throughout the study area, including trees, shrubs, and grasslands. There is high potential for avian species to nest in the area during the typical nesting season (February 1 to August 31). One active golden eagle nest was observed in 2016 approximately 1 mile south of the study area along Santa Ysabel Creek.

2.4.3 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

Results of the CHRIS records search revealed that 13 previously recorded cultural resources and 1 previously recorded isolate are within 0.5 mile of the power line segment west of the existing 500 kV and 230 kV transmission lines. None of the previously identified resources are within the study area. One isolate (P-40-38030) and one archaeological site (P-40-001275/CA-SLO-1275) are within 200 feet of the study area. Records search results are provided in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

The segment that follows the existing transmission line has not been comprehensively surveyed for this project, and archeological constraints are unknown. In addition, the records search revealed that no previously conducted surveys overlap with the segment that follows the existing line. In general, areas adjacent to perennial or annual waterways, especially confluence points, are known to be sensitive for prehistoric resources. In the vicinity of the study area there are known prehistoric sites adjacent to natural springs, some of which are several thousand years old. Thus, there is moderate sensitivity for prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the minor drainage complex between Sulphur Spring and Neals Spring (shown on the USGS Templeton, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map). In the study area, this is near the intersections of South River Road, Neal Springs Road, and Hanging Tree Lane. In addition, the study area is within the

Rancho Santa Ysabel Mexican land grant and has been used for ranching and agriculture since the mid-nineteenth century. Thus, the study area is considered to have low-to-moderate sensitivity for historic resources.

Geologic mapping indicates that the area surrounding the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative is underlain by three geologic units: younger valley alluvial sands (Holocene, 0.01 Ma), Quaternary older alluvial sediments (Pleistocene, 0.01–2.6 Ma), and Pleistocene to latest Pliocene Paso Robles formation (2.6–3.6 Ma) (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Museum collections records maintained by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the University of California Museum of Paleontology indicate that one previously recorded fossil locality exists within the footprint of the study area near the intersection of Creston Road and the existing transmission line corridor, and seven fossil localities have been recorded within a 15-mile radius (Finger 2016). Research results indicate that the Potential Fossil Yield Classifications (PFYC; BLM 2016) of the geologic units underlying the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative range from Low (PFYC 2) to High (4b). The segment that follows the existing transmission line corridor includes rock units Qa, QTp, and Qoa, whereas the segment that follows the roadways includes rock units Qa and QTp. QTp and Qoa have high paleontological sensitivity. Qa has low sensitivity at the surface for paleontological resources, but likely overlies either QTp or Qoa at an unknown depth. Paleontological resources maps are included in CONFIDENTIAL Attachment 5: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table.

2.4.4 Land Use

The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area is located within the Salinas River and El Pomar-Estrella subareas of the North County Planning Area (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). An approximately 3-mile-long segment of the study area follows PG&E's existing 230 kV and 500 kV transmission lines. The study area extends through Paso Robles and unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County. The study area within the unincorporated county south of Paso Robles to the existing Templeton Substation is primarily designated Agriculture and Residential Rural, with portions designated Residential Suburban (County of San Luis Obispo 2016). The study area also passes through the following land use designations within Paso Robles: Residential Single Family, Residential Multiple Family, Regional Commercial, Community Commercial, and Public Facilities (City of El Paso de Robles 2011a).

There is no county zoning ordinance, and the unincorporated areas of San Luis Obispo County are not zoned. The study area extends through the following zoning designations within Paso Robles: Residential Single Family, Residential Multifamily, Regional Commercial, Commercial-General Retail, and Planned Industrial (City of El Paso de Robles 2011b).

Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local land use and zoning regulations. Although the city and county land use and zoning designations do not apply to public utility facilities, transmission lines and public utility facilities are allowed in all city and county land use and zoning categories, consistent with Table 2-2 of the County of San Luis Obispo LUO (County of San Luis Obispo 2017) and Table 21.16.200 of the City of El Paso de Robles Zoning Ordinance (City of El Paso de Robles 2017).

Combining designations are special overlay categories applied in areas of the county with hazardous conditions or special resources, where more detailed review of projects proposed within county jurisdiction may be needed to avoid adverse environmental impacts or effects of hazardous conditions on proposed projects. Combining designations in and near the study area include FH, EX1, and RE. Public utility facilities regulated by the CPUC are not subject to local regulations associated with combining designations.

The FH combining designation is applied to areas where terrain characteristics would present new developments and their users with potential hazards to life and property from potential inundation by a 100-year frequency flood or within coastal high hazard areas. The county's FH standards are also intended to minimize the effects of development on drainage ways and watercourses. The FH designation applies to the 100-year flood zones of Salinas River, approximately 0.4 mile west of the study area.

The EX1 combining designation is used to identify areas of the county, including active mines, that the California DOC Division of Mines and Geology has classified as containing or being highly likely to contain significant mineral deposits. The purpose of this combining designation is to protect existing resource extraction operations from encroachment by incompatible land uses that could hinder resource extraction. The study area is approximately 0.4 mile east of the EX1 combining designation. This area is included in the EX1 combining designation to reflect that it may contain significant deposits of Portland cement concrete aggregate materials.

The study area extends through several areas within the RE combining designation, but public utility facilities are not subject to the county's streamlining permit procedures established for RE areas.

3.0 PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Preliminary environmental constraints identified represent issue areas that the Applicants would need to consider as design progresses with these alternatives. Preliminary environmental constraints within the Templeton Substation Alternative study area identified without field verification include:

- A manmade drainage feature is located along the southern side of Templeton Substation, which drains into an unnamed ephemeral drainage feature and eventually into the Salinas River. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW as they show a connectivity to the Salinas River.
- The substation study area is moderately sensitive for both prehistoric and historic resources due to its proximity to the Salinas River, several seasonal drainages, oak forest habitat, naturally occurring toolstone quality chert, and the presence of potentially historic-era structures in the immediate vicinity.

The following preliminary environmental constraints have been identified for the three alternative routes based on a desktop study without field verification:

- The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative would require poles that would be 20 to 25 feet taller than the existing poles and, in many locations, would require tubular steel poles as opposed to the existing wood poles.
- The study area approaching Paso Robles Substation applicable to all three route alternatives includes an abundance of heritage oak trees that would be difficult to avoid along South River Road that are protected under the City of El Paso de Robles Oak Tree Ordinance (Ordinance No. 835 N.S.). In addition, the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area traverses through approximately 1.7 miles of dense oak woodland habitat, which is a CDFW sensitive community.
- The Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative study area parallels the eastern portion of Salinas River, briefly intersecting with the riparian corridor in two locations along the southern portion of the alignment.
- An active golden eagle was observed in 2016 along Santa Ysabel Creek. This species is likely to occur within all three alternative power line route study areas.
- Coastal and valley freshwater marsh, seasonal wetlands, and drainage features were observed within all three alternative power line route study areas. These features may be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW.
- Drainage swales and seasonal wetland features observed along the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative and Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative study areas may provide suitable habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp.
- The Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area contains a Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo agricultural conservation easement for oak trees and wetlands near the intersection of Creston Road and existing 230 kV and 500 kV transmission lines.
- The presence of NRHP-eligible cultural resources within the study area indicates the Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative is highly sensitive for cultural resources. Similarly, the CHRIS records search revealed that seven previously recorded cultural resources are within 500 feet of the Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative, indicating a high degree of sensitivity. Field verification will confirm cultural resource sensitives.
- One previously recorded fossil locality exists within the footprint of the Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative study area near the intersection of Creston Road and the existing transmission line corridor.

As stated above, the constraints identified above are preliminary and will be evaluated further as additional engineering is conducted, routes within the alternatives are identified and refined, and additional environmental field studies and analysis are performed.

4.0 REFERENCES

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Attachment 1:
Templeton Substation Alternative
Biological Resources Mapbook

This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

0 200 400 800 Feet

1:5,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton Substation Alternative

Biological Resources Map

Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Central (Lucian) Coastal Scrub

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (5/2/2018, 4:34:18 PM) - Templeton_Substation_NR_NWI_NHD_Map_11x17 - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - Aerial imagery source: ESRI World Imagery (2017)

Attachment 2:
Templeton Alternatives
Species Tables

Attachment 2.a. Templeton Substation Alternative Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Round-leaved filaree* *California macrophylla*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in open sites, scrub, vertic clay, and occasionally serpentine soils in valley and foothill grasslands. Blooming period: March–July. Elevation: <1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland may provide habitat for this species. One CNDDB occurrence (1952) was recorded 3.5 miles from the study area.
Dwarf calycadenia *Calycadenia villosa*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodlands. Associated with dry, rocky hills, and ridges. Blooming period: May–October. Elevation: 240–1,350 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
San Luis Obispo owl's-clover *Castilleja densiflora* var. *Obispoensis*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in meadows, seeps, and valley and grassland. Sometimes serpentinite. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 10–430 m.	**Likely to occur.** Nonnative grasslands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (2005) was recorded within 5 miles from the study area.
Lemmon's jewelflower* *Caulanthus lemmonii*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in grassland, chaparral, and scrub habitat. Blooming period: February–May. Elevation: 80–1,580 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences have been recorded (1957 and 1960) within 5 miles of the study area.
Mesa horkelia* *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub; in sandy or gravelly sites. Blooming period is February-September. Elevation 70-810 m.	**Potential to occur.** Woodlands may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences were recorded (1913) and (1956) 2 miles southwest of the study area.
Santa Lucia dwarf rush* *Juncus luciensis*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual grass-like herb that grows in wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. Blooming period: April–August. Elevation: 300–2040 m.	**Potential to occur.** Seasonal drainage within study area may provide habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1958) was recorded 1 mile northeast of the study area.
Woodland woollythreads *Monolopia gracilens*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs often in serpentine grassland, open chaparral, and oak woodland. Blooming period: February–July. Elevation: 100–1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland and blue oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1957) was recorded 3.87 miles northwest of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Shining navarretia* *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with vernal pools and clay depressions. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 76–1,000 m.	**Likely to occur.** Seasonal drainage within study area may provide habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the study area between 1937 and 2014.

[1] List of plant species based on CNPS and CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CNDDB and CNPS data, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations and blooming periods based on the Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics (Queried in April 2018).
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the project.

Status Codes
-- = No status
FE = Federally listed endangered, FT = Federally listed threatened,
FC = Federal candidate for listing
SE = California state-listed endangered
ST = California state-listed threatened
SCE = California candidate endangered

California Rare Plant Ranking:
1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Ranks:
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat)

[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters
The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

- ***Present*** – Reconnaissance-level, focused, or protocol-level surveys documented the occurrence or observation of a species in the study area.
- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 2.b. Templeton Substation Alternative Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
AMPHIBIANS			
California red-legged frog* *Rana draytonii*	FT/--/SSC	Semi-permanent or permanent water at least 0.5 m deep, bordered by emergent or riparian vegetation and upland grassland, forest, or scrub habitats for refugia and dispersal.	**Likely to occur.** Upland habitat and drainages within the study area are present and may provide suitable migration corridors and non-breeding habitat. Two recent CNDDB occurrences were recorded within 2 miles of the study area (2003 in Paso Robles Creek, and 2016 in Graves Creek).
REPTILES			
Northern California legless lizard* *Anniella pulchra*	--/--/SSC	Dune scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland. Requires loose soil for burrowing, moisture, warmth, and plant cover. Burrows in washes, dune sand, loose soil near bases of slopes, and near permanent or temporary streams.	**Likely to occur.** Oak woodlands with leafy debris are present within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2007) was recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--/--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes; open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat may be present in the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
BIRDS			
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Summer resident and breeder in foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest. Occurs in dry, dense grasslands and prairies with patches of bare ground.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Golden eagle* *Aquila chrysaetos*	--/--/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging while nesting primarily occurs in rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs.	**Likely to occur.** Foraging habitat is be present in the grassland within and adjacent of the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) of an active nest 4 miles northwest of the study area, on the west side of Huerhuero Creek, between Golden Hill Road and Airport Road. Additional nests may be present in the general vicinity of Huerhuero Creek (internal communications April 2018).
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--/--/FP; MBTA	Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open staged moist habitats mostly in cismontane areas	**Potential to occur.** Foraging habitat is be present in the grassland within and adjacent of the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area; however, multiple sightings have been recorded between 1988 and 2006 within 2 miles of the study area (eBird 2016).
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Uncommon to rare, local summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats. Forages over riparian areas, forest, and woodland; found in a variety of open habitats in migration.	**Potential to occur.** Foraging habitat is present in the woodlands within and adjacent of the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) was recorded just outside the 5 miles of the study area.
MAMMALS			
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma macrotis luciana*	--/--/SSC	Dense chaparral, coastal sage-scrub, pinyon-juniper, oak and riparian woodlands, and mixed coniferous forest habitat with well-developed understory to nest.	**Potential to occur.** Oak woodland habitat in the southwest corner of the study area may provide suitable. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
American badger* *Taxidea taxus*	--/--/SSC	Open grassland, chaparral, and oak woodland with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat with a prey base may be present within the grassland in the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2003) was recorded 2.5 miles southwest of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
San Joaquin kit fox* *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	FE/ST/--	Open, level areas with loose-textured soils supporting scattered, shrubby vegetation with little human disturbance represent suitable habitat; some agricultural areas.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland habitat on the east side of the study area may provide suitable foraging or den habitat for this species. Vineyards in the north side of the study area may contain suitable burrows and prey base; however, with the presence of human and vehicular traffic associated with the vineyard, it is unlikely that San Joaquin kit fox would use the study area for extended periods of time. Two CNDDB occurrences (1990 and 1991) were recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

[1] List of animal species based on CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CDFW CNDDB State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California List, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations based on CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Systems (CWHRS), 2018.
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Status Codes
-- = No Status
FE = Federally Listed Endangered
FT = Federally Listed Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate for Listing
SE = California State-Listed Endangered
ST = California State-Listed Threatened
SCE = California Candidate Endangered
DL = Delisted
FP = CDFW Fully Protected
SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters
The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

- ***Present*** – Reconnaissance-level, focused, or protocol-level surveys documented the occurrence or observation of a species in the study area.
- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 2.c. Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Round-leaved filaree* *California macrophylla*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in open sites, scrub, vertic clay, and occasionally serpentine soils in valley and foothill grasslands. Blooming period: March–July. Elevation: <1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1952) was recorded 3.5 miles from the study area.
La Panza mariposa lily *Calochortus simulans*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.3	Perennial bulbiferous herb that occurs in meadow habitats found in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodland communities. Associated with sandy (often granitic) soils. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 380–1,150 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Dwarf calycadenia *Calycadenia villosa*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodlands. Associated with dry, rocky hills, and ridges. Blooming period: May–October. Elevation: 240–1,350 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Hardham's evening-primrose *Camissoniopsis hardhamiae*	-- /--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that is typically found in sandy soil, limestone, and disturbed oak woodland. Blooming period: March–May. Elevation: 140–945 m.	**Potential to occur.** Oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
San Luis Obispo owl's-clover* *Castilleja densiflora* var. *Obispoensis*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in meadows, seeps, and valley and grassland. Sometimes serpentinite. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 10–430 m.	**Likely to occur.** Santa Ysabel Creek, wetland features and roadside drainages, and grasslands within the study area may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (2005) was recorded within 5 miles from the study area.
Lemmon's jewelflower* *Caulanthus lemmonii*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in grassland, chaparral, and scrub habitat. Blooming period: February–May. Elevation: 80–1,580 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences have been recorded (1957 and 1960) within 5 miles of the study area.
Mesa horkelia* *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub; in sandy or gravelly sites. Blooming period is February-September. Elevation 70-810 m.	**Potential to occur.** Woodlands may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences were recorded (1913) and (1956) 2 miles southwest of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Santa Lucia dwarf rush* *Juncus luciensis*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual grass-like herb that grows in wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. Blooming period: April–August. Elevation: 300–2040 m.	**Potential to occur.** Santa Ysabel Creek, wetland features and roadside drainages within the study area may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1958) was recorded 1 mile northeast of the study area.
Pale-yellow layia *Layia heterotricha*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with open clay or sandy, sometimes +/- alkaline soils. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 200–1,800 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grasslands within the study area may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Woodland woollythreads* *Monolopia gracilens*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs often in serpentine grassland, open chaparral, and oak woodland. Blooming period: February–July. Elevation: 100–1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland and blue oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1957) was recorded 3.87 miles northwest of the study area.
Shining navarretia* *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with vernal pools and clay depressions. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 76–1,000 m.	**Likely to occur.** Santa Ysabel Creek, wetland features and roadside drainages within the study area may provide suitable habitat. Four CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the study area between 1937 and 2014.

[1] List of plant species based on CNPS and CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CNDDB and CNPS data, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations and blooming periods based on the Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics (Queried in April 2018).
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the project.

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California Rare Plant Ranking:
1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
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CRPR Threat Ranks:
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[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters

The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

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- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 2.d. Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood of Occur in the Study Area[4]
INVERTEBRATES			
Vernal pool fairy shrimp* *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT/--/--	Vernal pool habitats including depressions in sandstone, to small swale, earth slump or basalt-flow depressions with a grassy or, occasionally, muddy bottom in grassland.	**Likely to occur.** NWI/NHD identified wetland features within the study area that may provide suitable habitat. Three recent CNDDB occurrences between 2001 and 2005 were recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
AMPHIBIANS			
California red-legged frog* *Rana draytonii*	FT/--/SSC	Semi-permanent or permanent water at least 0.5 m deep, bordered by emergent or riparian vegetation and upland grassland, forest, or scrub habitats for refugia and dispersal.	**Likely to occur.** Spanish Camp Creek, Santa Ysabel Creek, and coastal and valley freshwater marsh that drains into Salinas River provides suitable aquatic breeding and non-breeding habitat; including areas where the study area extends to the Salinas River riparian zone. Two recent CNDDB occurrences were recorded within 2 miles of the study area (2003 in Paso Robles Creek, and 2016 in Graves Creek).
Western spadefoot * *Spea hammondii*	--/--/SSC	Grasslands and valley foothill woodlands, with vernal pools that are used for breeding. Outside of breeding season, they burrow in upland areas.	**Likely to occur.** NWI/NHD identified wetland features within the study area that may provide suitable habitat. Three recent CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area between 2002 and 2016, with the nearest occurrence (2016) recorded 0.65 mile west of the study area.
REPTILES			
Northern California legless lizard* *Anniella pulchra*	--/--/SSC	Dune scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland. Requires loose soil for burrowing, moisture, warmth, and plant cover. Burrows in washes, dune sand, loose soil near bases of slopes, and near permanent or temporary streams.	**Likely to occur.** Oak woodlands and areas where the study area extends to the Salinas River riparian corridor may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (2007) was recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood of Occur in the Study Area[4]
Western pond turtle* *Emys marmorata*	--/--/SSC	Flowing waters with basking sites, generally with aquatic vegetation.	**Likely to occur.** Spanish Camp Creek, Santa Ysabel Creek, and coastal and valley freshwater marsh that drains into Salinas River provides suitable habitat, including areas where the study area extends to the Salinas River riparian zone. Two CNDDB occurrence were recorded within 5 miles of the study area. The closest record occurred along Salinas River in 2006 approximately 0.3 mile west of Paso Robles Substation.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--/--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes; open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Potential to occur.** Areas where the study area extends to the Salinas River riparian woodland corridor may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
BIRDS			
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Summer resident and breeder in foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest. Occurs in dry, dense grasslands and prairies with patches of bare ground.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Golden eagle* *Aquila chrysaetos*	--/--/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging while nesting primarily occurs in rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present within and adjacent to the study area along Salinas River. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) of an active nest 4 miles northwest of the study area, on the west side of Huerhuero Creek, between Golden Hill Road and Airport Road. Additional nests may be present in the general vicinity of Huerhuero Creek (internal communications April 2018).

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood of Occur in the Study Area[4]
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--/--/FP; MBTA	Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open staged moist habitats mostly in cismontane areas.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present in the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area; however, multiple sightings have been recorded between 1988 and 2006 within 2 miles of the study area (eBird 2016).
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DL/SE/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Roosts communally in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands. Nests in large, old growth, or dominant live trees close to lakes and large rivers.	**Potential to occur.** Biologists observed one juvenile bald eagle soaring 3.5 miles east of the study area near Golden Hill Road on June 15, 2016. Marginal foraging habitat for this species may be present in the study area.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Uncommon to rare, local summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats. Forages over riparian areas, forest, and woodland; found in a variety of open habitats in migration.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) was recorded just outside the 5 miles of the study area.
Least Bell's vireo* *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE/SE/MBTA	Summer resident of cottonwood-willow forest, oak woodland, shrubby thickets, and dry washes with willow thickets at the edges. Requires dense groundcover (2–3 feet) for nesting and stratified canopy for foraging.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat exist outside the study area along Salinas River adjacent to the western portion of the study area. The closest and most recent (2005) CNDDB occurrence was recorded approximately 3.67 miles north-northwest from the study area along Salinas River.
MAMMALS			
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma macrotis luciana*	--/--/SSC	Dense chaparral, coastal sage-scrub, pinyon-juniper, oak and riparian woodlands, and mixed coniferous forest habitat with well-developed understory to nest.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Salinas pocket mouse* *Perognathus inornatus psammophilus*	--/--/SSC	Habitat relations are not well known but literature reported habitat for *P. inornatus* on the Carrizo Plain (previously considered to include *psammophilus*) as sandy loam flats dominated by herbs and grasses.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat may be present within and adjacent to Salinas River. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood of Occur in the Study Area[4]
American badger* *Taxidea taxus*	--/--/SSC	Open grassland, chaparral, and oak woodland with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2003) was recorded 2.5 miles southwest of the study area.
San Joaquin kit fox* *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	FE/ST/--	Open, level areas with loose-textured soils supporting scattered, shrubby vegetation with little human disturbance represent suitable habitat; some agricultural areas.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. Two CNDDB occurrences (1990 and 1991) were recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

[1] List of animal species based on CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CDFW CNDDB State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California List, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations based on CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Systems (CWHRS), 2018.
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Status Codes
-- = No Status
FE = Federally Listed Endangered
FT = Federally Listed Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate for Listing
SE = California State-Listed Endangered
ST = California State-Listed Threatened
SCE = California Candidate Endangered
DL = Delisted
FP = CDFW Fully Protected
SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters
The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

- ***Present*** – Reconnaissance-level, focused, or protocol-level surveys documented the occurrence or observation of a species in the study area.
- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 2.e. Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Round-leaved filaree* *California macrophylla*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in open sites, scrub, vertic clay, and occasionally serpentine soils in valley and foothill grasslands. Blooming period: March–July. Elevation: <1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland may provide habitat for this species. One CNDDB occurrence (1952) was recorded 3.5 miles from the study area.
La Panza mariposa lily *Calochortus simulans*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.3	Perennial bulbiferous herb that occurs in meadow habitats found in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodland communities. Associated with sandy (often granitic) soils. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 380–1,150 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Dwarf calycadenia *Calycadenia villosa*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodlands. Associated with dry, rocky hills, and ridges. Blooming period: May–October. Elevation: 240–1,350 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Hardham's evening-primrose *Camissoniopsis hardhamiae*	-- /--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that is typically found in sandy soil, limestone, and disturbed oak woodland. Blooming period: March–May. Elevation: 140–945 m.	**Potential to occur.** Oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
San Luis Obispo owl's-clover* *Castilleja densiflora* var. *Obispoensis*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in meadows, seeps, and valley and grassland. Sometimes serpentinite. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 10–430 m.	**Likely to occur.** Nonnative grasslands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (2005) was recorded within 5 miles from the study area.
Lemmon's jewelflower* *Caulanthus lemmonii*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in grassland, chaparral, and scrub habitat. Blooming period: February–May. Elevation: 80–1,580 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences have been recorded (1957 and 1960) within 5 miles of the study area.
Mesa horkelia* *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub; in sandy or gravelly sites. Blooming period is February-September. Elevation 70-810 m.	**Potential to occur.** Woodlands may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences were recorded (1913) and (1956) 2 miles southwest of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Santa Lucia dwarf rush* *Juncus luciensis*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual grass-like herb that grows in wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. Blooming period: April–August. Elevation: 300–2040 m.	**Potential to occur.** Santa Ysabel Creek, wetland features and roadside drainages within the study area may provide habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1958) was recorded 1 mile northeast of the study area.
Pale-yellow layia *Layia heterotricha*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with open clay or sandy, sometimes +/- alkaline soils. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 200–1,800 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grasslands within the study area may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Woodland woollythreads* *Monolopia gracilens*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs often in serpentine grassland, open chaparral, and oak woodland. Blooming period: February–July. Elevation: 100–1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland and blue oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1957) was recorded 3.87 miles northwest of the study area.
Shining navarretia* *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with vernal pools and clay depressions. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 76–1,000 m.	**Likely to occur.** Wetland features and seasonal drainages within study area may provide habitat. Four CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 3 miles of the study area between 1937 and 2014.

[1] List of plant species based on CNPS and CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CNDDB and CNPS data, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations and blooming periods based on the Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics (Queried in April 2018).
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Status Codes
-- = No status
FE = Federally listed endangered, FT = Federally listed threatened,
FC = Federal candidate for listing
SE = California state-listed endangered
ST = California state-listed threatened
SCE = California candidate endangered

California Rare Plant Ranking:
1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Ranks:
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat)

[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters
The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

- ***Present*** – Reconnaissance-level, focused, or protocol-level surveys documented the occurrence or observation of a species in the study area.
- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 2.f. Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
INVERTEBRATES			
Vernal pool fairy shrimp* *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT/--/--	Vernal pool habitats including depressions in sandstone, to small swale, earth slump or basalt-flow depressions with a grassy or, occasionally, muddy bottom in grassland.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable vernal pool species habitat present in the study area. Three recent CNDDB occurrences between 2001 and 2005 were recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
AMPHIBIANS			
California red-legged frog* *Rana draytonii*	FT/--/SSC	Semi-permanent or permanent water at least 0.5 m deep, bordered by emergent or riparian vegetation and upland grassland, forest, or scrub habitats for refugia and dispersal.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable aquatic breeding, non-breeding, and upland habitat present in the study area. Two recent CNDDB occurrences were recorded within 2 miles of the study area (2003 in Paso Robles Creek, and 2016 in and Graves Creek).
Western spadefoot * *Spea hammondii*	--/--/SSC	Grasslands and valley foothill woodlands, with vernal pools that are used for breeding. Outside of breeding season, they burrow in upland areas.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable breeding and upland habitat present in the study area. Three recent CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area between 2002 and 2016, with the nearest occurrence (2016) recorded 0.65 mile west of the study area.
REPTILES			
Northern California legless lizard* *Anniella pulchra*	--/--/SSC	Dune scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland. Requires loose soil for burrowing, moisture, warmth, and plant cover. Burrows in washes, dune sand, loose soil near bases of slopes, and near permanent or temporary streams.	**Likely to occur.** Oak woodlands with leafy debris are present within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2007) was recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Western pond turtle* *Emys marmorata*	--/--/SSC	Flowing waters with basking sites, generally with aquatic vegetation.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable habitat present along Spanish Camp Creek, and within the coastal and valley freshwater marsh that drains into Salinas River. Two CNDDB occurrences were recorded within 5 miles of the study area. The closest record occurred along Salinas River in 2006 approximately 0.3 mile west of Paso Robles Substation.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--/--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes; open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat may be present in the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
BIRDS			
Tricolored blackbird* *Agelaius tricolor*	--/SCT[3]/--; MBTA	(Nesting colony) Breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall dense cattails or tules. Feeds in croplands and grasslands.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable winter and foraging habitat within the study area. Two CNDDB occurrences (2011 and 2014) have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Summer resident and breeder in foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest. Occurs in dry, dense grasslands and prairies with patches of bare ground.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Golden eagle* *Aquila chrysaetos*	--/--/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging while nesting primarily occurs in rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) of active nest 4 miles northwest of the study area, on the west side of Huerhuero Creek, between Golden Hill Road and Airport Road. Additional nests may be present in the general vicinity of Huerhuero Creek (internal communications April 2018).

[3] Petition to list tricolored blackbird as Threatened was determined to be warranted by California Fish and Game Commission on April 19, 2018. Formal listing pending the Commission's adoption of the findings, scheduled for future meeting (Lexology 2018).

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--/--/FP; MBTA	Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open staged moist habitats mostly in cismontane areas.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present in the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area; however, multiple sightings have been recorded between 1988 and 2006 within 2 miles of the study area (eBird 2016).
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DL/SE/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Roosts communally in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands. Nests in large, old growth, or dominant live trees close to lakes and large rivers.	**Potential to occur.** Biologists observed one juvenile bald eagle soaring 3.5 miles east of the study area near Golden Hill Road on June 15, 2016. Marginal foraging habitat for this species may be present in the study area.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Uncommon to rare, local summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats. Forages over riparian areas, forest, and woodland; found in a variety of open habitats in migration.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) was recorded just outside the 5 miles of the study area.
MAMMALS			
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma macrotis luciana*	--/--/SSC	Dense chaparral, coastal sage-scrub, pinyon-juniper, oak and riparian woodlands, and mixed coniferous forest habitat with well-developed understory to nest.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
American badger* *Taxidea taxus*	--/--/SSC	Open grassland, chaparral, and oak woodland with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2003) was recorded 2.5 miles southwest of the study area.
San Joaquin kit fox* *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	FE/ST/--	Open, level areas with loose-textured soils supporting scattered, shrubby vegetation with little human disturbance represent suitable habitat; some agricultural areas.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. Two CNDDB occurrences (1990 and 1991) were recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

[1] List of animal species based on CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CDFW CNDDB State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California List, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations based on CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Systems (CWHRS), 2018.
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

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ST = California State-Listed Threatened
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FP = CDFW Fully Protected
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[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters
The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

- ***Present*** – Reconnaissance-level, focused, or protocol-level surveys documented the occurrence or observation of a species in the study area.
- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species

Attachment 2.g. Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Round-leaved filaree* *California macrophylla*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in open sites, scrub, vertic clay, and occasionally serpentine soils in valley and foothill grasslands. Blooming period: March–July. Elevation: <1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland may provide habitat for this species. Two CNDDB occurrences were recorded 3.5 miles (1952) and 8 miles (1937) from the study area.
La Panza mariposa lily *Calochortus simulans*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.3	Perennial bulbiferous herb that occurs in meadow habitats found in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodland communities. Associated with sandy (often granitic) soils. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 380–1,150 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Dwarf calycadenia *Calycadenia villosa*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in chaparral, valley grassland, and foothill woodlands. Associated with dry, rocky hills, and ridges. Blooming period: May–October. Elevation: 240–1,350 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grassland and oak woodlands may provide habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Hardham's evening-primrose *Camissoniopsis hardhamiae*	-- /--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that is typically found in sandy soil, limestone, and disturbed oak woodland. Blooming period: March–May. Elevation: 140–945 m.	**Potential to occur.** Oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
San Luis Obispo owl's-clover* *Castilleja densiflora* var. *Obispoensis*	--/--/ CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in meadows, seeps, and valley and grassland. Sometimes serpentinite. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 10–430 m.	**Likely to occur.** Nonnative grasslands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (2005) was recorded 3.65 miles northeast from the study area.
Lemmon's jewelflower* *Caulanthus lemmonii*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in grassland, chaparral, and scrub habitat. Blooming period: February–May. Elevation: 80–1,580 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences have been recorded (1957 and 1960) within 5 miles of the study area.
Mesa horkelia* *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub; in sandy or gravelly sites. Blooming period is February-September. Elevation 70-810 m.	**Potential to occur.** Woodlands may provide suitable habitat. Two CNDDB occurrences were recorded (1913) and (1956) 2 miles southwest of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/ CRPR[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Santa Lucia dwarf rush* *Juncus luciensis*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual grass-like herb that grows in wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. Blooming period: April–August. Elevation: 300–2040 m.	**Potential to occur.** Wetland features and roadside drainages within the study area may provide habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1958) was recorded 0.72 mile southeast of the study area.
Pale-yellow layia *Layia heterotricha*	--/--/CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with open clay or sandy, sometimes +/- alkaline soils. Blooming period: March–June. Elevation: 200–1,800 m.	**Potential to occur.** Grasslands within the study area may provide suitable habitat. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Woodland woollythreads* *Monolopia gracilens*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs often in serpentine grassland, open chaparral, and oak woodland. Blooming period: February–July. Elevation: 100–1,200 m.	**Potential to occur.** Nonnative grassland and blue oak woodlands may provide suitable habitat. One CNDDB occurrence (1957) was recorded 3.83 miles northwest of the study area.
Shining navarretia* *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*	--/--/CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb that occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Associated with vernal pools and clay depressions. Blooming period: April–July. Elevation: 76–1,000 m.	**Likely to occur.** Wetland features and drainages may provide habitat. Four CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area between 1937 and 2014, with the most recent occurrence recorded 0.86 mile northwest of the study area.

[1] List of plant species based on CNPS and CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CNDDB and CNPS data, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations and blooming periods based on the Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics (Queried in April 2018).
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Status Codes
-- = No status
FE = Federally listed endangered, FT = Federally listed threatened,
FC = Federal candidate for listing
SE = California state-listed endangered
ST = California state-listed threatened
SCE = California candidate endangered

California Rare Plant Ranking:
1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Ranks:
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat)

[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters

The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

- ***Present*** – Reconnaissance-level, focused, or protocol-level surveys documented the occurrence or observation of a species in the study area.
- ***Seasonally present*** – Individuals were observed in the study area only during certain times of the year.
- ***Likely to occur*** – The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date during project surveys. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; records of sighting are documented within or near (5 miles) the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that records of occurrence have been documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 2.h. Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence within the Study Area

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
INVERTEBRATES			
Vernal pool fairy shrimp* *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT/--/--	Vernal pool habitats including depressions in sandstone, to small swale, earth slump or basalt-flow depressions with a grassy or, occasionally, muddy bottom in grassland.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable vernal pool species habitat present in the study area. Three recent CNDDB occurrences between 2001 and 2005 were recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
AMPHIBIANS			
California red-legged frog* *Rana draytonii*	FT/--/SSC	Semi-permanent or permanent water at least 0.5 m deep, bordered by emergent or riparian vegetation and upland grassland, forest, or scrub habitats for refugia and dispersal.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable aquatic breeding, non-breeding, and upland habitat present in the study area. Two recent CNDDB occurrences were recorded within 2 miles of the study area (2003 in Paso Robles Creek, and 2016 in and Graves Creek).
Western spadefoot * *Spea hammondii*	--/--/SSC	Grasslands and valley foothill woodlands, with vernal pools that are used for breeding. Outside of breeding season, they burrow in upland areas.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable breeding and upland habitat present in the study area. Three recent CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area between 2002 and 2016, with the nearest occurrence (2016) recorded 0.65 mile west of the study area.
REPTILES			
Northern California legless lizard* *Anniella pulchra*	--/--/SSC	Dune scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, oak woodland, and riparian woodland. Requires loose soil for burrowing, moisture, warmth, and plant cover. Burrows in washes, dune sand, loose soil near bases of slopes, and near permanent or temporary streams.	**Likely to occur.** Oak woodlands with leafy debris are present within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2007) was recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--/--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes; open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat may be present in the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
BIRDS			
Tricolored blackbird* *Agelaius tricolor*	--/SCT[4]/--; MBTA	(Nesting colony) Breeds near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall dense cattails or tules. Feeds in croplands and grasslands.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable winter and foraging habitat present at the freshwater pond within LCSLO adjacent to the study area. Two CNDDB occurrences (2011 and 2014) have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Summer resident and breeder in foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest. Occurs in dry, dense grasslands and prairies with patches of bare ground.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
Golden eagle* *Aquila chrysaetos*	--/--/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Broad expanses of open country are required for foraging while nesting primarily occurs in rugged mountainous areas with large trees or on cliffs.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) of an active nest 4 miles northwest of the study area, on the west side of Huerhuero Creek, between Golden Hill Road and Airport Road. Additional nests may be present in the general vicinity of Huerhuero Creek (internal communications April 2018).
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--/--/FP; MBTA	Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open staged moist habitats mostly in cismontane areas	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present in the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area; however, multiple sightings have been recorded between 1988 and 2006 within 2 miles of the study area (eBird 2016).
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DL/SE/FP; MBTA; BGEPA	Roosts communally in winter in dense, sheltered, remote conifer stands. Nests in large, old growth, or dominant live trees close to lakes and large rivers.	**Potential to occur.** Biologists observed one juvenile bald eagle soaring 3.5 miles east of the study area near Golden Hill Road on June 15, 2016. Marginal foraging habitat for this species may be present in the study area.

[4] Petition to list tricolored blackbird as Threatened was determined to be warranted by California Fish and Game Commission on April 19, 2018. Formal listing pending the Commission's adoption of the findings, scheduled for future meeting (Lexology 2018).

Common Name *Scientific Name*[1]	Status Federal/ State/Other[2]	Habitat Associations[3]	Likelihood to Occur in the Study Area[4]
Purple martin *Progne subis*	--/--/SSC; MBTA	Uncommon to rare, local summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats. Forages over riparian areas, forest, and woodland; found in a variety of open habitats in migration.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2006) was recorded just outside the 5 miles of the study area.
MAMMALS			
Monterey dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma macrotis luciana*	--/--/SSC	Dense chaparral, coastal sage-scrub, pinyon-juniper, oak and riparian woodlands, and mixed coniferous forest habitat with well-developed understory to nest.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area.
American badger* *Taxidea taxus*	--/--/SSC	Open grassland, chaparral, and oak woodland with friable soils. Needs sufficient food and open, uncultivated ground.	**Likely to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. One CNDDB occurrence (2003) was recorded 2.5 miles southwest of the study area.
San Joaquin kit fox* *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	FE/ST/--	Open, level areas with loose-textured soils supporting scattered, shrubby vegetation with little human disturbance represent suitable habitat; some agricultural areas.	**Potential to occur.** Suitable habitat present within the study area. Two CNDDB occurrences (1990 and 1991) were recorded within 5 miles of the B study area SA.

[1] List of animal species based on CNDDB searches of USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles—Adelaida, Paso Robles, Estrella, York Mountain, Templeton, Creston, Morro Bay North, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita.
[2] Listing status based on CDFW CNDDB State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California List, 2018.
[3] Habitat associations based on CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship Systems (CWHRS), 2018.
*CNDDB occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the study area.

Status Codes
-- = No Status
FE = Federally Listed Endangered
FT = Federally Listed Threatened
FC = Federal Candidate for Listing
SE = California State-Listed Endangered
ST = California State-Listed Threatened
SCE = California Candidate Endangered
SCT= California Candidate Threatened
DL = Delisted
FP = CDFW Fully Protected
SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

[4]Potential for Occurrence Parameters
The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters, including, but not limited to, the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements. For the purpose of this study, potential for occurrence determinations were made using the following general categories:

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documented within or near (5 miles) the study area, the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.

- ***Potential to occur*** – There is a possibility that the species can be found in the study area prior to or during construction but has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present within the study area; migration routes or corridors are within the study area; and there is an absence of invasive predators (e.g., bullfrogs). The main assumption is that the study area falls within the range of the species, suitable habitat is present, but no records of sighting are located within or near (5 miles) the study area, or the records are old and unreliable, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- ***Unlikely to occur*** – The species is not likely to occur in the study area based on the following considerations: lack of suitable habitat and features required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (e.g., absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (e.g., the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fishes); or lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or aestivation areas on site.
- ***Absent*** – Suitable habitat does not exist in the study area, the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the study area, or focused or protocol-level surveys did not detect the species.

Attachment 3:
CONFIDENTIAL
Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Plants and Communities Map

This attachment has been redacted from the public version of this report because it contains confidential information.

The basis for confidential treatment is the

License Agreement for the California Natural Diversity Database

Attachment 4:
CONFIDENTIAL
Templeton-Paso Alternatives CNDDB Sensitive Animals Map

This attachment has been redacted from the public version of this report because it contains confidential information.

The basis for confidential treatment is the

License Agreement for the California Natural Diversity Database

Attachment 5:
CONFIDENTIAL
Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mapbook and Table

This attachment has been redacted from the public version of this report because it contains confidential information.

Archaeological, paleontological, and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This attachment contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites that should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 16 United States Code (USC) 470w-3 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 USC Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act).

Attachment 6:
Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook

This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors..

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area
- Paso Robles Substation
- Templeton Substation

Prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants (5/2/2018, 4:31:30 PM) - Templeton_Paso_Existing70KV_Route_Alternative_NR_NWI_NHD_Mapbook_11x17_Index - NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N - Aerial imagery source: ESRI World Imagery (2017)

This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Salinas River

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1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 1 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

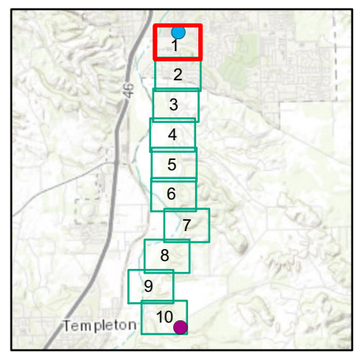
- Stream/River
- Wash

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Ruderal



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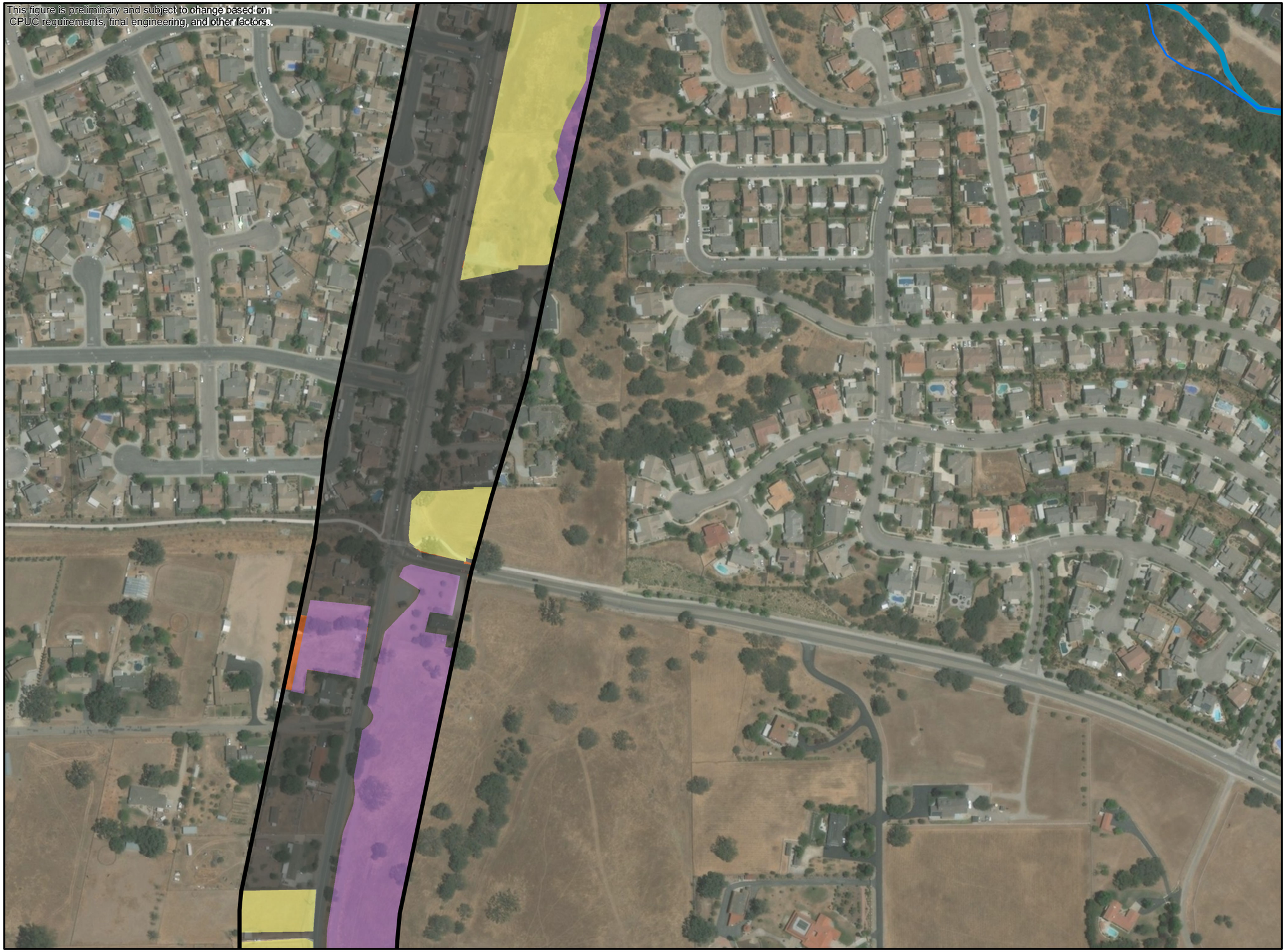

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 2 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

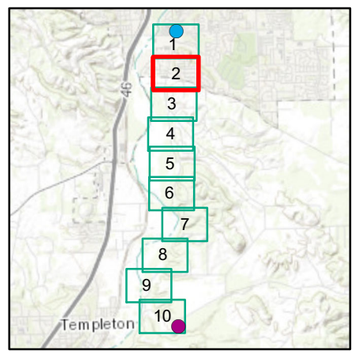
- Stream/River

National Wetlands Inventory

- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Ruderal



This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Salinas River

Spanish Camp Creek

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 3 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

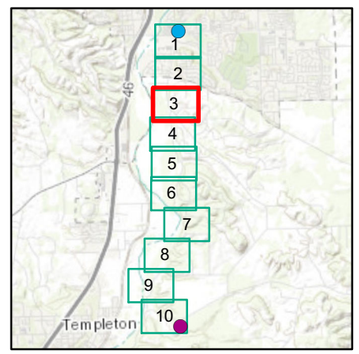
- Stream/River
- Wash

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Central (Lucian) Coastal Scrub



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Salinas River

N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:3,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 4 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

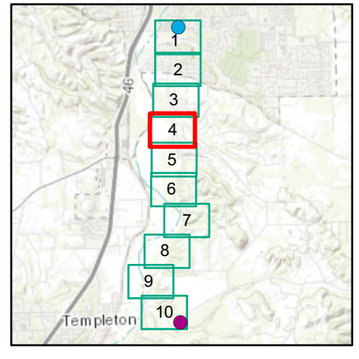
- Stream/River
- Wash

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland



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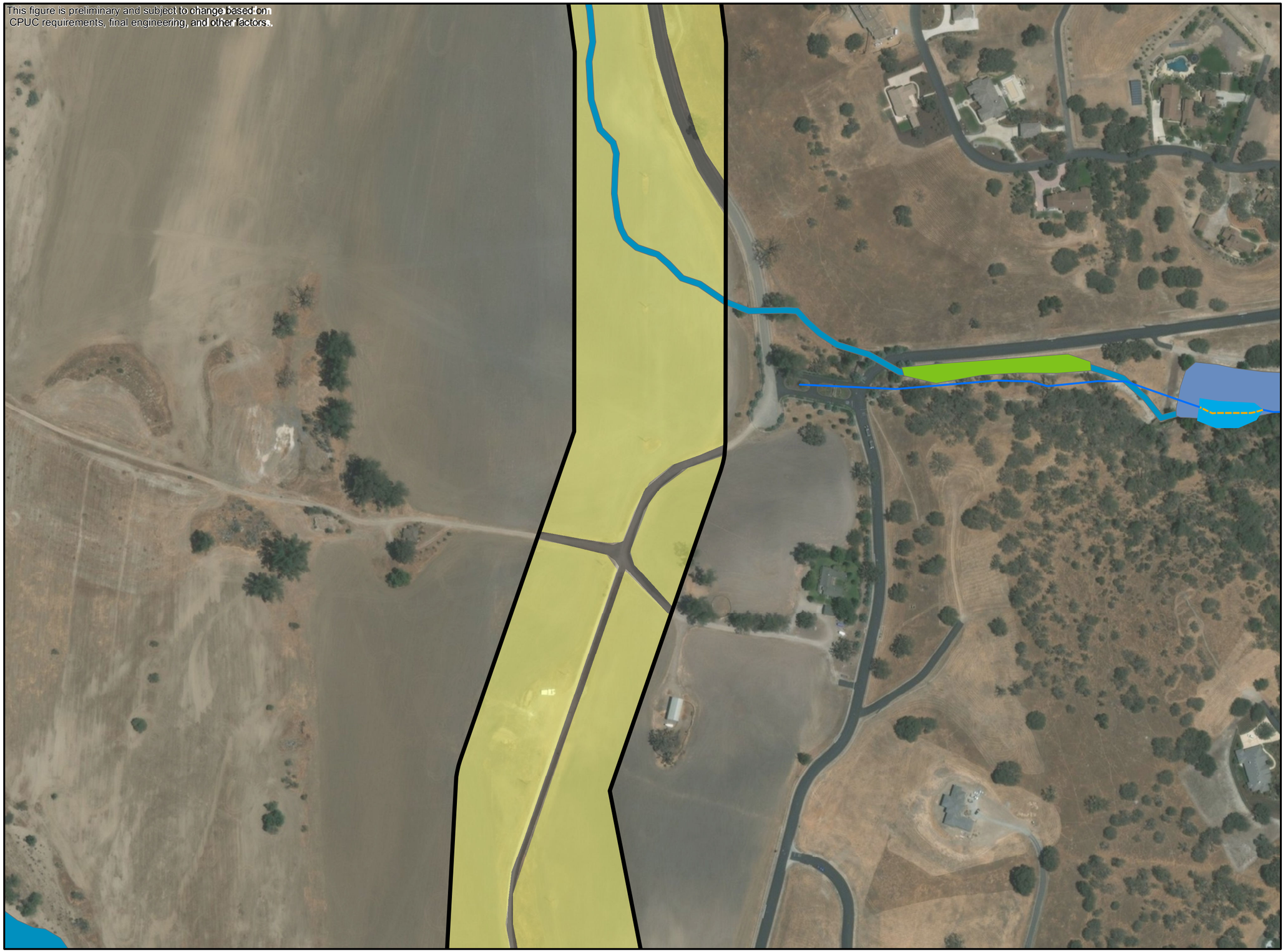
This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.



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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 5 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

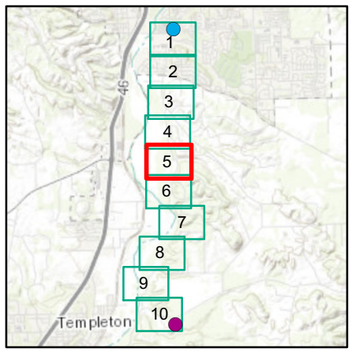
- Artificial Path
- Stream/River
- Lake/Pond

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 6 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

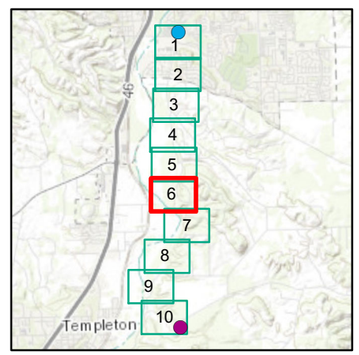
- Stream/River
- Wash

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 7 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

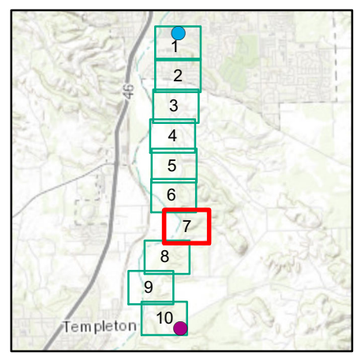
- Stream/River
- Wash

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Oak Woodland
- Sandy Wash



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 8 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

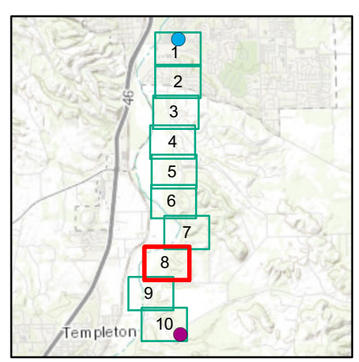
- Stream/River
- Wash

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural



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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 9 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

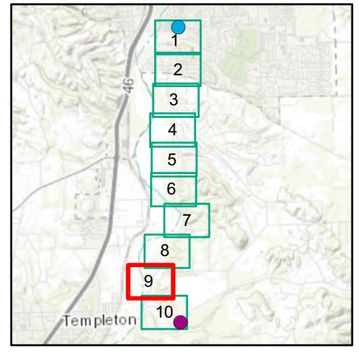
- Stream/River
- Wash
- Lake/Pond

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Sandy Wash



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Existing 70 kV Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 10 of 10

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

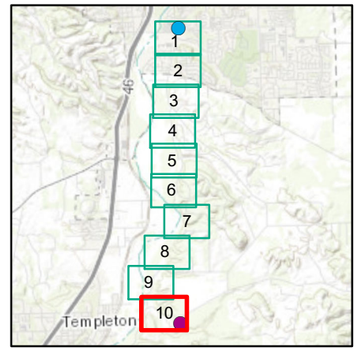
- Stream/River
- Wash
- Lake/Pond

National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Sandy Wash



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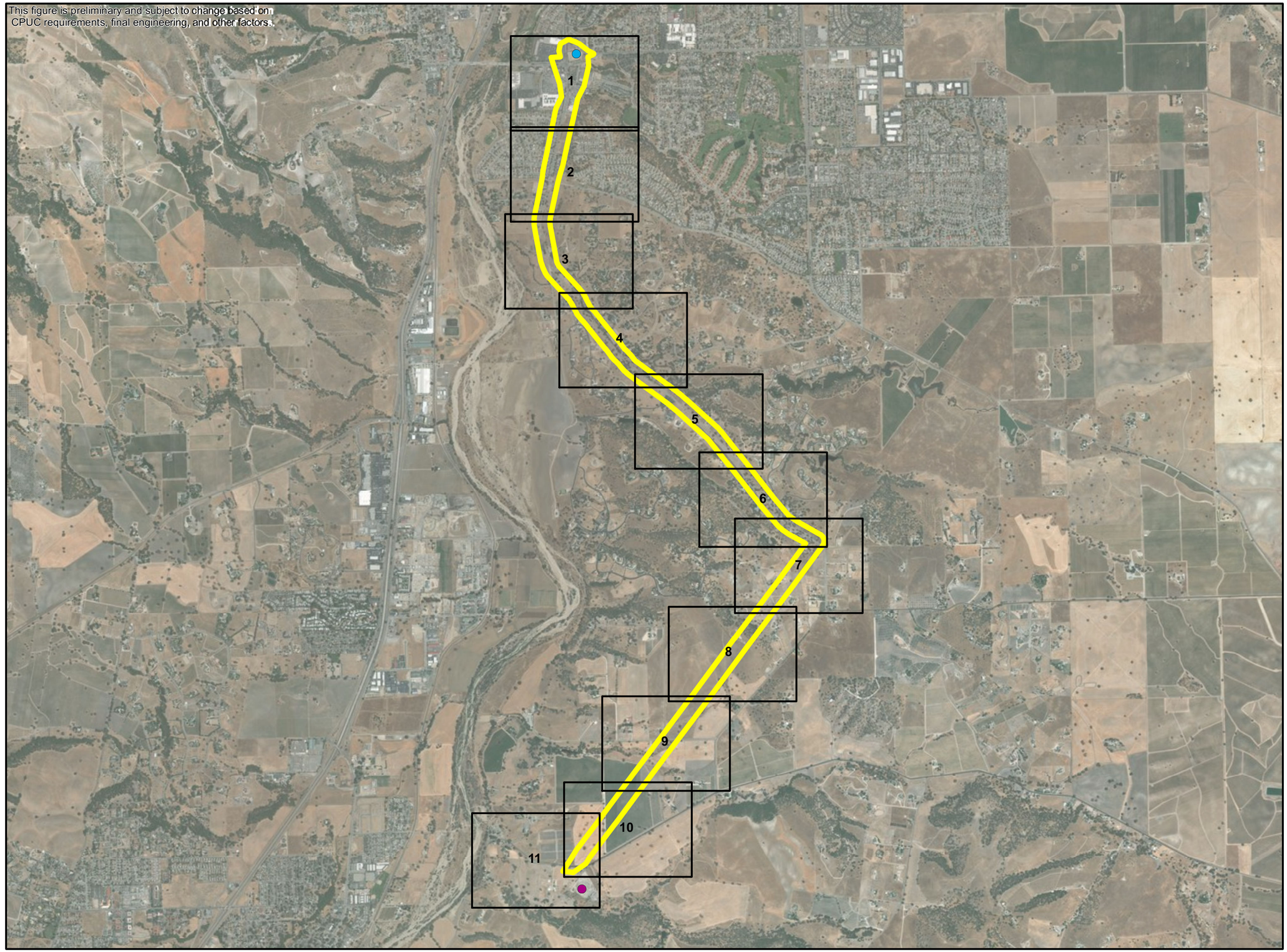
Attachment 7:
Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook

This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.



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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area
- Paso Robles Substation
- Templeton Substation

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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Salinas River

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0 100 200 400 Feet

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 1 of 11

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

- Stream/River
- Wash

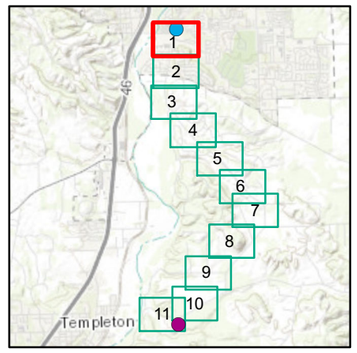
National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Ruderal



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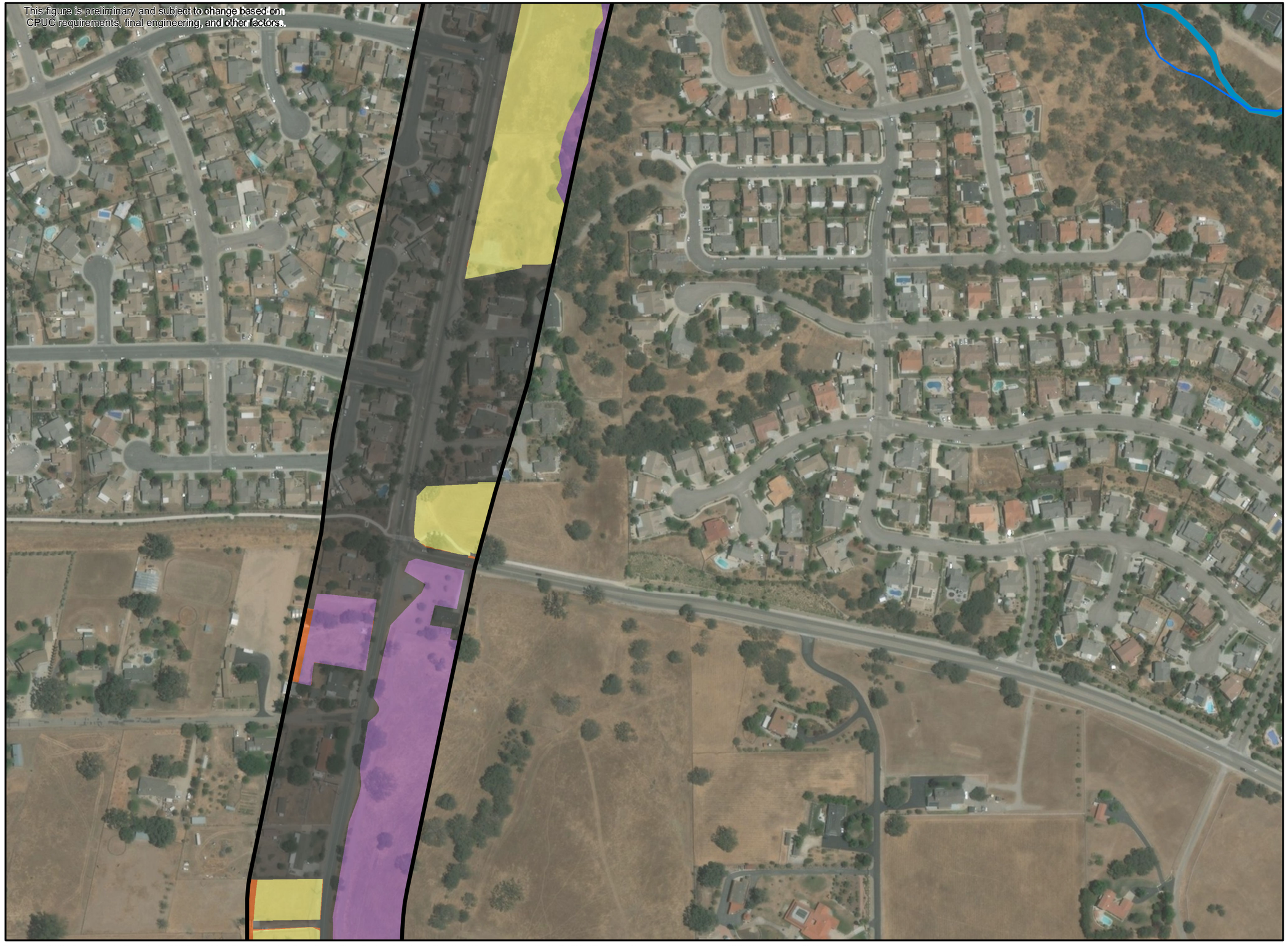

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0 100 200 400 Feet

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

- Stream/River

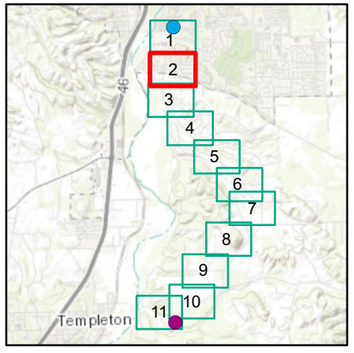
National Wetlands Inventory

- Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Salinas River

Spanish Camp Creek

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

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Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

- Stream/River
- Wash

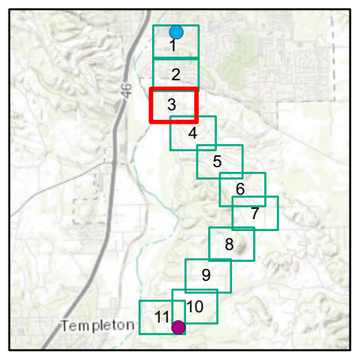
National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
- Central (Lucian) Coastal Scrub
- Open Water
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Spanish Camp Creek

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 4 of 11

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

- Stream/River

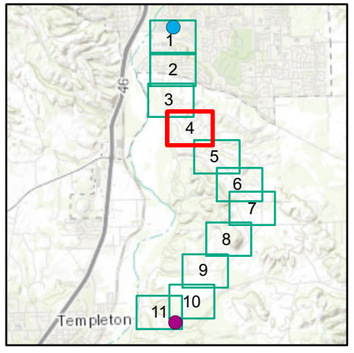
National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

Spanish Camp Creek

N

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 5 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

Stream/River

National Wetlands Inventory

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Riverine

Vegetation

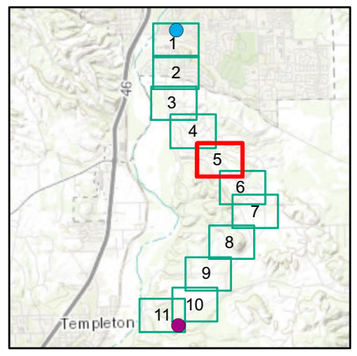
Vegetation

Urban/Developed

Nonnative Grassland

Oak Woodland

Agricultural



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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 6 of 11

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

- Artificial Path
- Stream/River
- Lake/Pond

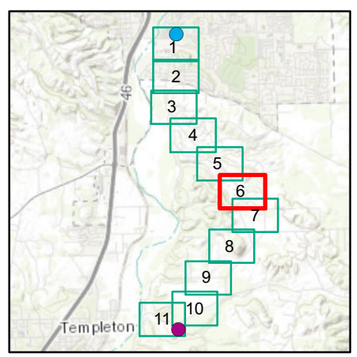
National Wetlands Inventory

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 7 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

Artificial Path

Stream/River

Lake/Pond

National Wetlands Inventory

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

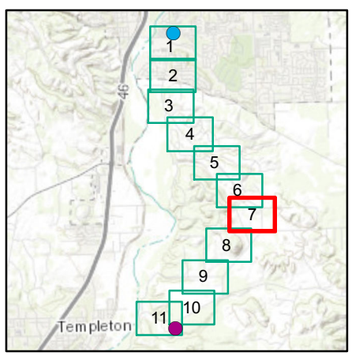
Urban/Developed

Nonnative Grassland

Oak Woodland

Agricultural

Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 8 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

Stream/River

National Wetlands Inventory

Riverine

Vegetation

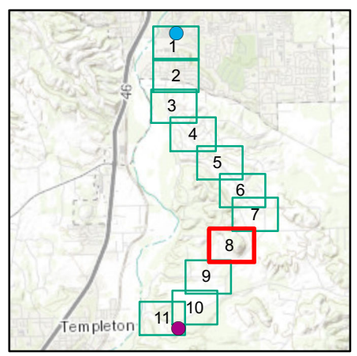
Vegetation

Urban/Developed

Nonnative Grassland

Oak Woodland

Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 9 of 11

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

- Stream/River

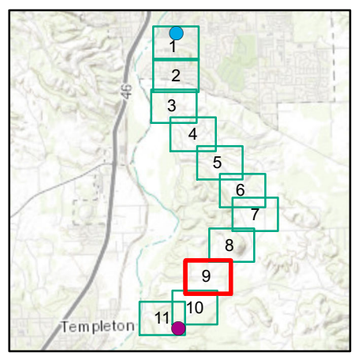
National Wetlands Inventory

- Riverine

Vegetation

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Agricultural



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 10 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

Stream/River

National Wetlands Inventory

Riverine

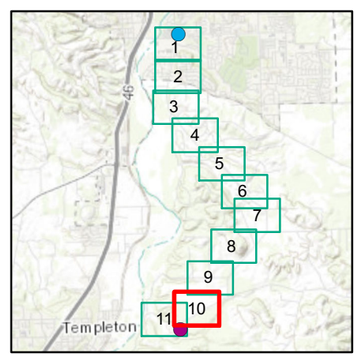
Vegetation

Vegetation

Urban/Developed

Nonnative Grassland

Agricultural



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso South River Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Page 11 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

National Hydrography Dataset

Stream/River

Wash

Lake/Pond

National Wetlands Inventory

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Riverine

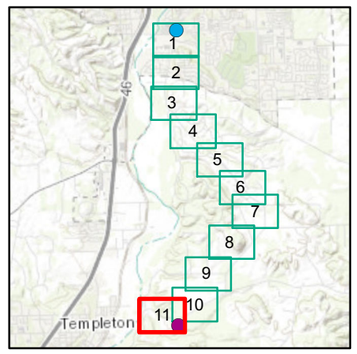
Vegetation

Vegetation

Urban/Developed

Nonnative Grassland

Agricultural



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Attachment 8:
Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative Biological Resources Mapbook

This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area
- Paso Robles Substation
- Templeton Substation

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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

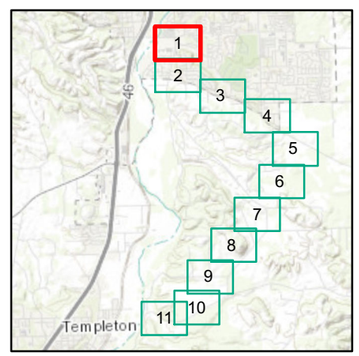
Page 1 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Ruderal



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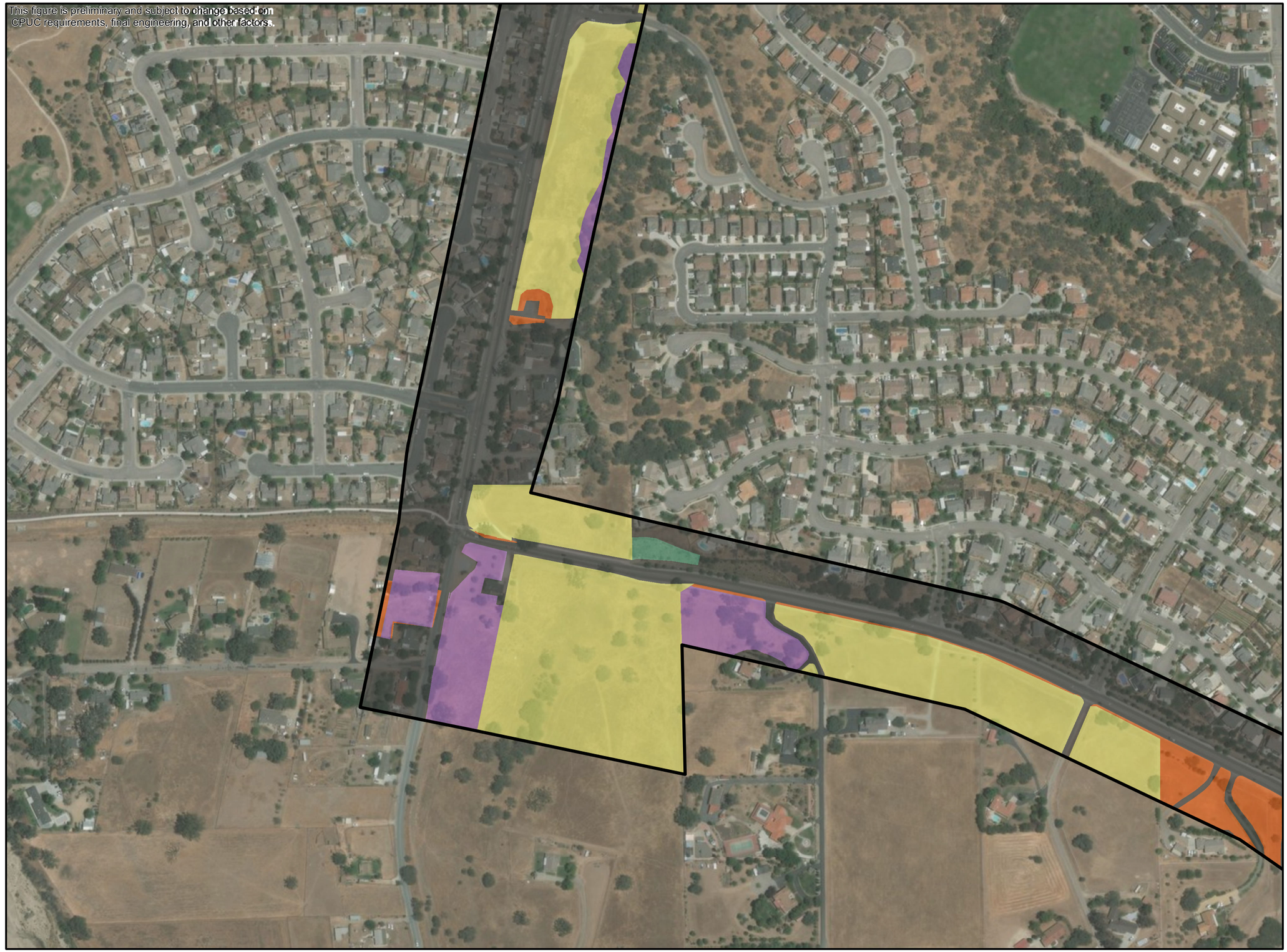
This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.



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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

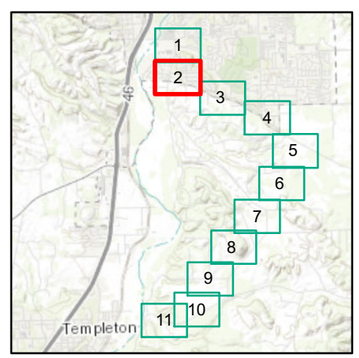
Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Central (Lucian) Coastal Scrub
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:4,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

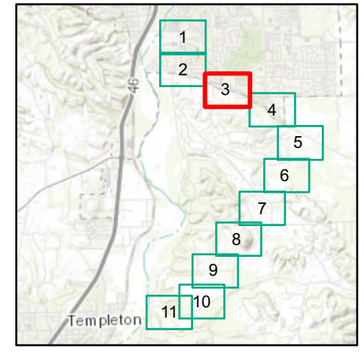
Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Ruderal



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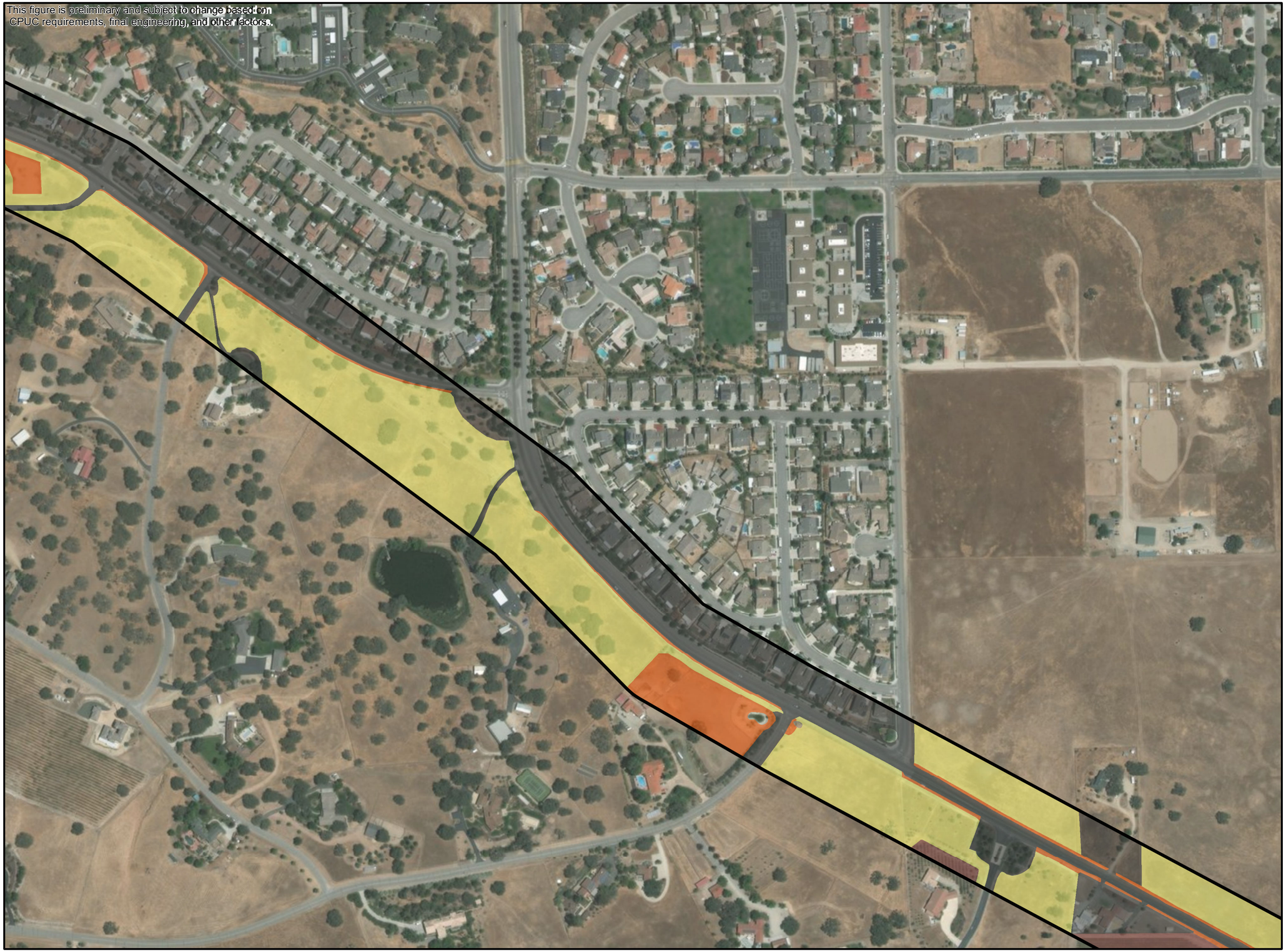
This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.



N

0 100 200 400 Feet

1:4,000

Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

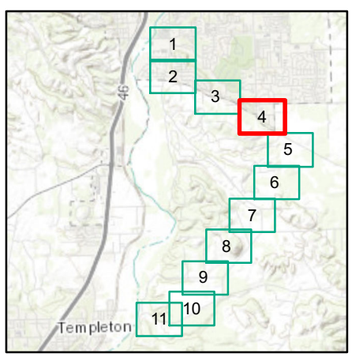
Page 4 of 11

Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Agricultural
- Ruderal



This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

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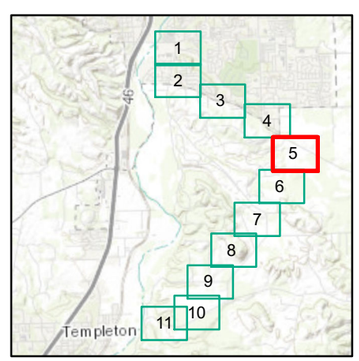
Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Agricultural
- Marsh and Swamp
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

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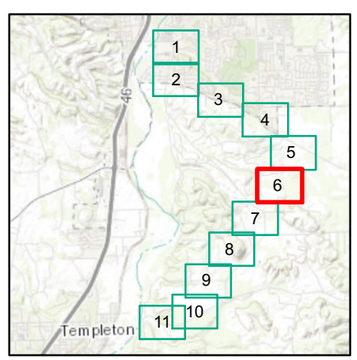
Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

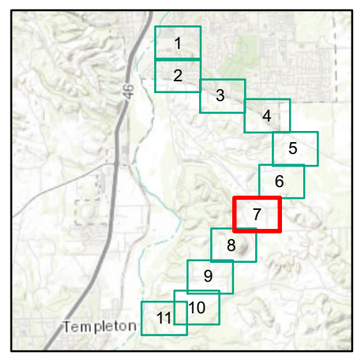
Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Agricultural
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

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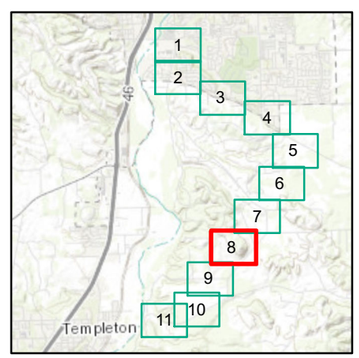
Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Oak Woodland
- Ruderal



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

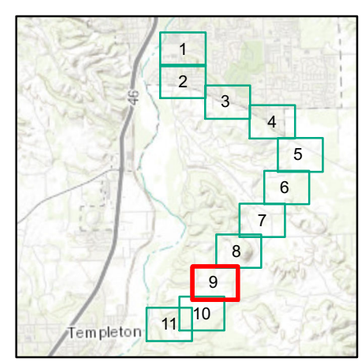
Legend

Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

Urban/Developed

Nonnative Grassland



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This figure is preliminary and subject to change based on CPUC requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

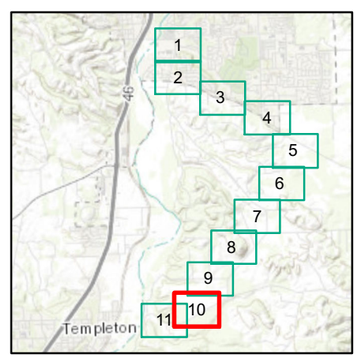
Biological Resources Mapbook

Legend

- Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Agricultural
- Ruderal



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Estrella Substation and Paso Robles Area Reinforcement Project

Templeton-Paso Creston Route Alternative

Biological Resources Mapbook

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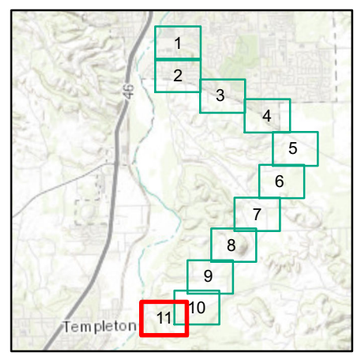
Legend

- Desktop Study Area

Vegetation

- Urban/Developed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Agricultural
- Ruderal



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