PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
505 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3298

May 27, 2011

Ms. Robyn Salvadori
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Land Planner
245 Market Street, Rm. 1054B
San Francisco, CA 94105

Subject: Atascadero – San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project – Notice to Proceed #2

Dear Ms. Salvadori:

On May 3, 2011, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) requested authorization from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to commence the Atascadero – San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project (Project) as defined in the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) and as revised in the Mitigation Compliance Determination Memorandum. The Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project was evaluated and adopted by the CPUC in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The mitigation measures (MMs) and Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) described in the project IS/MND were adopted as conditions of project approval. The CPUC also adopted a Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting Program to ensure compliance with all mitigation measures imposed on the project during implementation.

The Mitigation Compliance Determination Memorandum (Attachment 1) was issued by the CPUC and evaluated project description refinements based on PG&E's review of final engineering plans and designs. The project description refinements included changes to the following project components:

- Laydown Areas/Landing Zones
- Access Roads
- Tree Removal
- Pole Pull and Tension Sites
- Helicopter Refueling
- Fire Prevention and Response Plan
- Lift Plan

The Mitigation Compliance Determination Memorandum states the CPUC's conclusion that the project description refinements do not involve any new significant environmental effects or any substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects, nor do they

otherwise trigger the need to prepare a supplemental or subsequent negative declaration or environmental impact report.

Notice to Proceed

PG&E is required to obtain a Notice to Proceed (NTP) in order to commence any project related activities. PG&E will submit multiple requests for NTPs during the construction process to cover specific areas and construction activities. NTP #1, issued on May 16, 2011, authorized PG&E to commence site preparation activities at the 5-acre lot located east of the PG&E Templeton Service Center.

Areas and Actions Included in NTP #2

NTP #2 authorizes PG&E to commence all construction activities throughout the entire project area with the exception of the locations described under *Areas and Actions Not Included in NTP #2*.

Areas and Actions Not Included in NTP #2

NTP #2 does not authorize any construction activity within California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) jurisdictional areas, because PG&E has not received the CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement. The access road crossings of the stream features listed below will not be used until the CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement has been obtained and a NTP has been approved by the CPUC (see Attachment 2 for stream feature locations):

- S1 –Temporary culvert
- S2a –Temporary stream crossing (bridge)
- S2b –Temporary stream crossing (bridge)
- S2c –Temporary stream crossing (bridge)
- S3 –Temporary stream crossing (bridge)
- S4 –Temporary stream crossing (bridge)
- S5 –Temporary stream crossing (bridge)
- S8 –Culvert (Installation of corrugated metal pipe)
- S9 –Culvert (Existing culvert is blocked. The culvert inlet will be cleaned out and the road re-established over the culvert.)
- S11 – Temporary stream crossing (bridge)

NTP #2 Conditional Approval

NTP #2 to commence all construction activities throughout the entire project area with the exception of the locations described under *Areas and Actions Not Included in NTP #2* is granted by the CPUC with conditions. The conditions of NTP #2 are based on the status of the preconstruction requirements.

The conditions listed below shall be met by PG&E prior to the commencement of NTP #2:

1. PG&E shall obtain any necessary ministerial permits or written permission for the removal of native and non-native trees. Permits and approvals shall be submitted to the CPUC prior to tree removal.
2. PG&E shall submit results of bird surveys, performed in accordance to MM BO-1, to the CPUC prior to the start of construction. Appropriately sized non-disturbance buffers shall be established prior to the start of construction, if required.
3. PG&E shall submit results of California red-legged frog surveys, performed in accordance MM BO-4, to the CPUC prior to the start of construction.
4. PG&E shall submit photo documentation of mark sensitive resources in the field, as described in APM BO-8, APM BO-14 and APM BO-15, to the CPUC prior to the start of construction.
5. PG&E shall submit photo documentation of flagged and recorded special-status plant species, as described in MM BO-29, to the CPUC prior to the start of construction.
6. PG&E shall submit documentation to the CPUC that confirms that all plant material and gravel used on the project site is weed free prior to the application of the material.
7. PG&E shall submit documentation to the CPUC that confirms notification was made, in accordance to APM AG-2, APM NS-8, APM TT-4, to local residents, visitors, and property owners prior to the start of construction.
8. PG&E shall submit copies of remaining local ministerial permits and approvals to the CPUC prior to the entering of specific areas or starting specific activities, as appropriate.

The CPUC understands that the above conditions may not all be met prior to the start of general construction activities and that multiple and ongoing submittals may be required to complete each condition. The CPUC requests constant communication between PG&E and the CPUC regarding the construction schedule and location prior to, and during construction, in order for the CPUC to verify that all applicable preconstruction requirements are completed.

All applicable project MMs, APMs, compliance plans, and permit conditions shall be implemented.

Please contact me or Bonny O'Connor at RMT if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Billie Blanchard
CPUC Project Manager

Cc: Bonny O'Connor, RMT Inc.
Tania Treis, RMT Inc.
Jo Lynn Lambert, PG&E Attorney

Attachment 1: Mitigation Compliance Determination Memorandum
Attachment 2: Figures of Stream Feature Locations

ATTACHMENT 1:

MITIGATION COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION MEMORANDUM

Atascadero – San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Project Memorandum

Date: May 27, 2011

To: Interested Parties

From: California Public Utilities Commission

Subject: Mitigation Compliance Determination Memorandum for the PG&E 2011 Work Plan

On May 3, 2011, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) submitted the 2011 Work Plan for the Atascadero – San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project (project), as approved (Decision Number 11-04-014). The Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project was evaluated and adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The mitigation measures (MMs) and Applicant Proposed Measures (APMs) described in the project's IS/MND were adopted as conditions of project approval.

The 2011 Work Plan included a list of project refinements based on PG&E's review of final engineering plans and designs. The project refinements included changes to the following project components:

- Laydown Areas/Landing Zones
- Access Roads
- Tree Removal
- Pole Pull and Tension Sites
- Helicopter Refueling
- Fire Prevention and Response Plan
- Lift Plan

The CPUC has reviewed the 2011 Work Plan and this memorandum presents the agency's findings and determinations to interested parties for the project refinements.

CEQA Requirements Related to Project Refinements

CEQA Section 15162 identifies the requirements for a lead agency if there are changes to a project after the negative declaration has been adopted. The refinements to the PG&E project description do not require preparation of a subsequent negative declaration because the changes to the project and the related impacts are not substantial, do not require substantial revisions to the negative declaration, do not present new information of substantial importance. The project refinements do not create any new significant impacts, the applicant has not refused to implement feasible mitigation measure; none of the conditions of CEQA Section 15162 (a) (b) or (c) are requiring a subsequent negative declaration are met.

> "*When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for the project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record that:*

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous … negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous … negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous … negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous … negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative."

(Pub. Res. Code §21166; CEQA Guidelines §15162(a).)

The project refinements proposed by PG&E would only trigger the requirement to prepare a subsequent or supplemental EIR if the refinements involve one of the three circumstances described above. The proposed modifications do not involve any new significant environmental effects or any substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant effects, nor do they otherwise trigger the need to prepare a supplemental or subsequent negative declaration or EIR. The discussion below explains the basis for this conclusion.

Mitigation Compliance Determination on PG&E's Project Refinements

A description and an environmental evaluation of the project refinements is provided below. These project refinements have been reviewed to determine whether they would result in a new significant environmental effect or would substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant environmental effect, and whether the analysis in the Final IS/MND is still valid and consistent.

Laydown Areas/Helicopter Landing Zones

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to remove two laydown areas/helicopter landing zones (used for both activities) from the project description and add three new laydown areas/helicopter landing zones. The laydown areas in Santa Margarita on Pacific Gas and Electric Road near Highway 101 and Reservoir Canyon between Towers 73/3 and 73/4, which were 0.1 acre and 3.1 acres respectively, are no longer available and will not be used for the project.

Santa Margarita Ranch Landing Strip. In the May 16th PG&E correspondence (Attachment B), PG&E retracted their request in the 2011 Work Plan to add a new laydown area/helicopter landing zone in Santa Margarita adjacent to the existing landing strip on the Santa Margarita Ranch. PG&E determined after submitting the 2011 Work Plan that the Santa Margarita landing strip and the adjacent hanger site laydown area/helicopter landing zone were no longer needed for the project.

Wood Winery. During a May 26th discussion with PG&E, PG&E retracted their request to add a new laydown area/helicopter landing zone at the Wood Winery. PG&E determined after submitting the 2011 Work Plan that the Wood Winery laydown area/helicopter landing zone was no longer needed for the project in 2011.

Reservoir Canyon. PG&E is requesting new laydown areas/helicopter landing zones in Reservoir Canyon (Attachment A—see Attachment 6 in the 2011 Work Plan). The new laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would be used as a concrete transfer area in 2011 and as a concrete transfer area and tower assembly area in 2012 and 2013. The flight path to and from the new Reservoir Canyon laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would be primarily over rural and agricultural lands, as detailed in the Final IS/MND project description. The 9.1 acre site is bisected by the Coastal Branch Pipeline of the California Aqueduct and a temporary entry encroachment permit from the Department of Water Resources is expected to be obtained by PG&E prior to the start of construction. PG&E will obtain an encroachment permit from Caltrans for ingress/egress to this site.

Pismo Beach Yard. A helicopter landing zone has been identified at the existing PG&E Maintenance Yard in the City of Pismo Beach (Attachment A—see Attachment 7 in the 2011 Work Plan). The helicopter landing zone will be at the northeast end of the yard. The flight path to and from the PG&E Maintenance Yard in Pismo Beach would be primarily over rural and agricultural lands, as detailed in the Final IS/MND project description. The existing Pismo Beach Maintenance Yard is currently being used for staging of materials.

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

Laydown areas/helicopter landing zones for construction activities are described in the Final IS/MND (see Final IS/MND Section 2.5.2 Temporary Work Areas). The Final IS/MND states that laydown areas would be used for construction storage and staging, including worker and project vehicle parking. The helicopter landing zones would be safe areas for helicopters to take-off and land.

The impacts associated with the approved laydown areas/helicopter landing zones were analyzed in the Final IS/MND within each of the resource areas. The following discussion presents the impacts associated with the refinements of laydown areas/helicopter landing zones:

Aesthetics. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would be more visible to the general public as the areas would be larger and more closely located to Highway 101. Implementation of APM AE-1 would ensure that impacts to aesthetics are not significant during the construction period. Visual impacts of the refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would remain less than significant due to the relatively short duration.

Agriculture Resources. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would increase the temporary impacts to the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) designated grazing and local important farmlands, and Williamson act land. The Pismo Beach yard is not within FMMP designated land. Table 1 identifies the impacts to the designated farmlands from the refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones.

Table 1: Construction Disturbance to FMMP and Williamson Act Lands

Description	FMMP Land	Williamson Act Land
Total Acreage Identified in Final IS/MND[1]	1.76 acres Grazing Land 0.03 acre Prime Farmland 0.0 acres Farmland of Local Importance	1.15 acres Non-Prime
Reservoir Canyon	7.0 acres Grazing Lands 2.1 acres Farmland of Local Potential	3.4 acres Prime
Revised Total	8.76 acres Grazing Land 0.03 acre Prime Farmland 2.1 acres Farmland of Local Importance	3.4 acres Prime 1.15 acres Non-Prime

1. Net total with Santa Margarita near Pacific Gas and Electric Road Highway 101 and Reservoir Canyon between towers 73/3 and 73/4 laydown areas removed.

Laydown areas/ helicopter landing zones would be restored to their original conditions and would be returned to farming use after completion of construction. Impacts to agriculture resources would be temporary and would remain below the CDC's significance thresholds. The change in impacts to grazing land is not substantial and does not substantially increase effects to agricultural resources. Impacts to agriculture resources would remain less than significant.

Air Quality. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would be located closer to sensitive receptors; however, there would be no increase in overall air emissions. The addition of 5.9 acres of laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would create an increase in fugitive particulate matter emissions. The Final IS/MND assesses that unmitigated fugitive particulate matter emission would be significant. APMs and mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-3 would reduce impacts to air quality and sensitive receptors by requiring the implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan and the reduction of diesel and natural occurring asbestos emissions. San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District has

approved the proximity of the laydown areas/helicopter landing zones to sensitive receptors and concurs that PG&E has made every effort to comply with mitigation measure AQ-3 (Attachment C). Impacts to air quality would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Biological Resources. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would increase the temporary ground disturbance of the project, which would result in a small increase in the potential to impact biological resources. No new biological resources would be affected from the refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones. Implementation of numerous APMs and mitigation measures are required prior to and during construction, including preconstruction surveys and worker environmental training, to reduce impacts from laydown areas/landing zones. Impacts to biological resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cultural Resources. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would increase the temporary ground disturbance of the project, which would result in a slight increase in the potential to impact undiscovered cultural resources. No known cultural resources would be affected from the refined laydown areas/ helicopter landing zones. APMs and mitigation measures CR-1 through CR6-1 are required to avoid and protect potentially significant cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Noise. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would be closer to sensitive receptors than the existing laydown areas/ helicopter landing zones. The zones would not be closer to sensitive receptors than other project work areas. APMs NS-1 through NS-7 would reduce noise levels and impacts from each of the laydown areas/landing zones. Impacts from noise would be temporary and would remain less than significant.

Traffic and Transportation. The refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones would reroute vehicle and air traffic; however, no additional traffic would result from the refined laydown areas/helicopter landing zones. APM TT-1 would be implemented during construction to minimize impacts to traffic volumes, traffic flow, and level of service ratings. APM TT-2 would also be implemented during construction to reduce impacts to air traffic patterns. Impacts to traffic and transportation would remain less than significant.

Conclusion

The addition of three laydown areas/helicopter landing zones have increased the temporary project area by 5.9 acres over the area identified in the approved project. The proposed refinements were found to be within the context of the approved project and would not result in a substantial increase in project impacts. The refined laydown areas/landing zones would have environmental impacts similar in context to those of the approved project; therefore, this refinement is consistent with the Final IS/MND project description. The CPUC has concluded after reviewing the refined locations, based on substantial evidence that the new locations would not result in a new significant environmental effect or in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant effect. The APMs and mitigation measures defined in the Final IS/MND apply to the revised laydown areas/landing zones, and will ensure that impacts are not significant at each location.

Access Roads

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to use an existing access road to Pole 62/8 and will no longer require helicopter access to the pole location (Attachment A – see Attachment 1 of 2011 Work Plan). No grading or tree removal would be required for the additional access road.

In the May 16th PG&E correspondence (Attachment B), PG&E retracted their request for the additional grading for the access road to Pole 61/16, which will require removal of one tree and minor grading. PG&E has decided to prepare and evaluate all of the access roads for the 2011 Work Plan and submit an "Additional Grading Variance Request." PG&E has determined that the access road to Pole 61/16 will require one tree removal, which is included in the Tree Removal discussion, below.

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

Access roads and helicopter use during construction is described in the Final IS/MND (see Final IS/MND Section 2.5.1 Project Access). The Final IS/MND states that existing access roads would be used to access the structure sites, where available, and that helicopters would be used to access structures in areas without existing access roads.

The impacts associated with the access roads and helicopter use were analyzed in the Final IS/MND within each of the resource areas. The following discussion presents the impacts associated with the refinements of access roads and helicopter use.

Air Quality. The use of an additional existing access road to Pole 62/8 would create a minor increase in fugitive particulate matter emissions. The Final IS/MND assesses that unmitigated fugitive particulate matter emission would be significant. The removed use of a helicopter to Pole 62/8 would slightly reduce the amount of equipment exhaust. Implementation of mitigation measures and APM AQ-1 through AQ-3 would reduce the increase impacts to air quality to be less than significant. Impacts to air quality would remain less than significant with implementation of the mitigation.

Biological Resources. The refined access road and helicopter use would increase the temporary ground disturbance of the project, which would result in a great potential to impact biological resources. No new biological resources would be affected from refined access road and helicopter use. Implementation of numerous APMs and mitigation measures are required prior to and during construction, including preconstruction surveys and worker environmental training, to reduce impacts from access roads and helicopter use. Impacts to biological resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cultural Resources. The refined access road and helicopter use would increase the temporary ground disturbance of the project, which would result in a great potential to impact undiscovered cultural resources. No known cultural resources would be affected from the refined access road and helicopter use. APMs and mitigation measures CR-1 through CR6-1 are required to avoid and protect potentially significant cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Noise. The refined access road and helicopter use would reduce noise emissions in the area surrounding Pole 62/8. APMs NS-1 through NS-7 would reduce noise levels and impacts from the access road. Impacts from noise would be temporary and would remain less than significant.

Traffic and Transportation. The refined access road and helicopter use would increase vehicle traffic and reduce air traffic. APM TT-1 would be implemented during construction to minimize impacts to traffic volumes, traffic flow, and level of service ratings. Impacts to traffic and transportation would remain less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed refinement was found to be within the context of the approved project and therefore the refined access road use would have environmental impacts similar in context and severity to those of the approved project. The CPUC has concluded, based on substantial evidence that the new access method to Pole 62/8 would not result in a new significant environmental effect or in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified significant effect. The APMs and mitigation measures defined in the Final IS/MND apply to the access road, and will ensure that impacts are not significant.

Tree Removal

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to revise the list of trees anticipated for removal (Table 2.5-2 of the Final IS/MND). The updated list of anticipated trees to be removed (Attachment A – see Attachment 8 of 2011 Work Plan) includes removal of fewer trees than identified in the Final IS/MND.

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

Tree removal is detailed in the Final IS/MND (see Final IS/MND Section 2.5.1 Project Access and Table 2.5-2: Anticipated Tree Removal). The Final IS/MND states that 30 trees would need to be removed to meet clearance requirements under General Order 95 and to allow access to specific pole and tower structure sites. The impacts associated with tree removal were analyzed in the Final IS/MND within each of the resource areas. The following list presents the impacts associated with refined list of trees anticipated for removal:

Biological Resources: The refined list of trees anticipated for removal would decrease the potential to impact biological resources. Implementation of numerous APMs and mitigation measures are required prior to and during construction, including preconstruction surveys and worker environmental training, to reduce impacts from tree removal. Implementation of APM AE-2 would require PG&E to consult with local property owners and to comply with local ordinances, would reduce impacts from tree removal to be less than significant. Impacts to biological resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Conclusion

The revised list of trees to be removed includes 27 trees compared to the 30 trees identified in the Final IS/MND. This refinement would be preferred to the approved project because it would reduce the number of trees to be removed. The CPUC has concluded, based on substantial evidence that the revised list of anticipated trees to be removed would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified environmental impact or creation of a new significant environmental effect. The APMs and mitigation measures defined in the Final IS/MND apply to tree removal, and will ensure that impacts are not significant

Pole Pull and Tension Sites

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to add 31 pull and tension sites to the wood pole section of the transmission line (Attachment A – see Attachment 1 of 2011 Work Plan). The sites would generally be 150 feet long and 40 feet wide in order to allow for some flexibility in setting up and positioning the equipment. Pull and tension activities (Attachment A – see Attachment 9 of 2011 Work Plan) for the wood pole sections are described accurately in the Final IS/MND Section 2.5.4. Reconductoring and no new or additional vehicles or equipment are required. Minor brush clearing and trimming may be required; however, there would be no grading or additional ground disturbance.

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

Wood pole pull and tension sites are described in the Final IS/MND (see Final IS/MND Section 2.5.2 Temporary Work Areas). The Final IS/MND states that pull and tension sites for the poles would be located directly adjacent to the poles and would be established along the project alignment, approximately one mile apart. The IS/MND also states that line pulling for the wood pole segments would be conducted with standard line trucks parked along the access road or under the line, with no new grading required.

The impacts associated with the pole pull and tension sites were analyzed in the Final IS/MND within each of the resource areas. The following discussion presents the impacts associated with the refinements of pole pull and tension sites:

Air Quality. The refined pole pull and tension sites would include 4.2 acres of temporary disturbed area, which would create an increase in fugitive particulate matter emissions. The Final IS/MND assesses that unmitigated fugitive particulate matter emission would be significant. APMs and mitigation measures AQ-1 through AQ-3 would reduce impacts to air quality and sensitive receptors by requiring the implementation of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan and the reduction of diesel and natural occurring asbestos emissions. Impacts to air quality would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Biological Resources. The refined pole pull and tension sites would increase the temporary disturbed area for the project, which would result in a greater potential to impact biological resources. No new

biological resources would be affected from the refined pole pull and tension sites. The refined pole pull and tension sites are within previously surveyed areas. Implementation of numerous APMs and mitigation measures are required prior to and during construction, including preconstruction surveys and worker environmental training, to reduce impacts from refined pole pull and tension sites. Impacts to biological resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Cultural Resources. The refined pole pull and tension sites would increase the temporary disturbed area of the project, which would result in a great potential to impact undiscovered cultural resources. No known cultural resources would be affected from the refined pole pull and tension sites. APMs and mitigation measures CR-1 through CR-6 are required to avoid and protect potentially significant cultural resources. Impacts to cultural resources would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Traffic and Transportation. The pole pull and tension sites would reroute vehicle air traffic, however no additional traffic would result from the pole pull and tension sites. APM TT-1 would be implemented during construction to minimize impacts to traffic volumes, traffic flow, and level of service ratings. Impacts to traffic and transportation would remain less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed refinement was found to be within the context of the approved project and therefore the refined access road would have environmental impacts similar in context to those of the approved project. The CPUC has concluded, based on substantial evidence that the identified pole pull and tension sites would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified environmental impact or creation of a new significant environmental effect. The APMs and mitigation measures defined in the Final IS/MND apply to the pole pull and tension sites, and will ensure that impacts are not significant.

Helicopter Refueling

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to revise a statement in the project description that states refueling of helicopters would only occur at the San Luis Obispo County Airport during non-use hours. PG&E now proposes to use either a helicopter refueling location that would be located off the project site and has not yet been identified or an on-site refueling unit. On-site refueling units are shown in Attachment 10 of the 2011 Work Plan (Attachment A).

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

On-site refueling is identified in the Final IS/MND (see Final IS/MND pages 3.5-15 and 3.8-3). The Final IS/MND includes APMs that identify restricted areas for on-site refueling to protect water and biological resources and for health and safety.

The impacts associated with on-site refueling were analyzed in the Final IS/MND for each of the resource areas. The following discussion presents the impacts associated with on-site refueling:

Biological Resources. The refined helicopter fueling method would increase the potential to impact biological resources. No new biological resources would be affected from the refined helicopter fueling method. Implementation of APMs BO-2 and BO-21 would require on-site refueling activities to occur at least 100 feet from any down gradient aquatic habitat or 60 feet from any riparian habitat or water body potential. The APMs would also require regular maintenance checks of all equipment and implementation of proper spill prevention and clean up. Impacts to biological resources would remain less than significant.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. The refined helicopter fueling method would increase the potential for impacts from the routine transport and accidental spill of hazardous materials to the project site, including fuel and other equipment and vehicle related fluids. Implementation of APMs and mitigation measures HM-1, HM-2, HM-3 through HM-6 would reduce impacts by requiring preconstruction worker training and implementation of safety procedures during construction. Impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would remain less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Hydrology and Water Quality. The refined helicopter fueling method would increase the potential to impact water quality from contaminated stormwater runoff. Implementation of APMs WQ-1 through WQ-6, and WQ-8, would reduce any potential impacts to stormwater runoff from the presence of fuel on-site. Impacts to hydrology and water quality would remain less than significant.

Conclusion

A specific off-site helicopter refueling location would need to be identified and incorporated into the project through a CPUC approval process before a determination of new or significant impacts can be made. Use of an off-site helicopter refueling location, other than San Luis Obispo County Airport, has not been determined to be consistent with the project description.

The proposed use of an on-site helicopter refueling unit was found to be within the context of the approved project and therefore would have environmental impacts similar in context to those of the approved project. The CPUC has concluded, based on substantial evidence that use of an on-site helicopter refueling unit would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified environmental impact or creation of a new significant environmental effect. The APMs and mitigation measures defined in the Final IS/MND apply to the on-site helicopter refueling, and will ensure that impacts are not significant.

Fire Prevention and Response Plan

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to shorten the notification period of the Fire Prevention and Response Plan to all local fire agencies from 30 days to 21 days; 30 days is specified in APM HM-3 in the Final IS/MND. All local fire agencies that were provided the Fire Prevention and Response Plan were informed of the truncated notification period. The fire agencies accepted the shortened notification period (Attachments B and D).

PG&E is also requesting to omit operations and maintenance measures requirements listed in APM BO-33 from the Fire Prevention and Response Plan. Language included in APM BO-33 was a word processing error and does not apply to this project.

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

The Fire Prevention and Response Plan is identified in the Final IS/MND (see Final IS/MND pages 3.5-10 and 3.8-6). The Final IS/MND includes APMs that require a Fire Prevention and Response Plan be developed that addresses the notification of, response to, and prevention of potential fire hazards. APM HM-3 in the Final IS/MND specifies a 30-day notification period for the Fire Prevention and Response Plan to allow local fire agencies to provide feedback. PG&E obtained approval from all of the local fire agencies that received the Fire Prevention and Response Plan of the truncated review period. The Final IS/MND states that existing operation and maintenance activities for the power line would be similar in scope to the existing operation and maintenance activities. No new potential for significant fire hazards would result from the project; therefore, implementation of an APM to reduce potential fire hazards during the operational and maintenance is not required.

Conclusion

The proposed refinement was found to be within the context of the approved project and therefore the implementation of the Fire Prevention and Response Plan without measures for the operational and maintenance phase and a truncated notification period would have environmental impacts similar in context to those of the approved project. The CPUC has concluded, based on substantial evidence that the removal of the operational and maintenance requirements from the Fire Prevention and Response Plan would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified environmental impact or creation of a new significant environmental effect.

Lift Plan

PG&E Refinements

PG&E is requesting to revise the language of APM TT-2 based on coordination efforts with the helicopter contractor and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). During the PG&E discussion with Helicopter Contractor, P.J. Helicopters, the Certified Operator does not expect a formal Lift Plan to be required for the project because the helicopter external-load flight path will not cross over "congested areas," as described in Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR), Part 133 (Attachment B). PG&E is requesting to revise the wording of APM TT-2 to the following text:

> **APM TT-2. ~~Lift Plan Development and Implementation.~~** ~~A Lift Plan will be prepared and approved by the FAA prior to all construction helicopter operations and will not result in a change in air traffic patterns either temporarily or permanently. PG&E does not anticipate that residents will be required to temporarily vacate their homes. In the unlikely event that final construction plans and the Lift Plan require otherwise, PG&E will coordinate with potentially affected residents (providing a minimum of 30 days notice) to minimize the duration of the necessary work and any resultant inconvenience.~~ PG&E's Contract Helicopter Operator will be

responsible for verbally notifying the Federal Aviation Administration 24-hours in advance of helicopter operations. If a helicopter route is identified to cross over residential units (sensitive receptors), a formal written Lift Plan will be submitted at least 72-hours in advance of helicopter operations. No additional notification or approval is required.

Environmental Impacts and Assessment

The Final IS/MND identifies APMs that require a Lift Plan to be developed that addresses potential impacts to air traffic patterns and to ensure compliance with all applicable FAA requirements (see Final IS/MND page 3.16-6).

The impacts associated with air traffic patterns were analyzed in the Final IS/MND for each of the resource areas. The following discussion presents the impacts associated with potential air traffic impacts:

Traffic and Transportation. The revised wording of APM TT-2 would more appropriately comply with FAA regulations. Impacts to traffic and transportation would remain less than significant.

Conclusion

This refinement would be preferred to the approved project because it would more accurately comply with applicable FAA regulation (FAR Part 133), which would be consistent with the project description. The CPUC has concluded, based on substantial evidence that the revised wording of APM TT-2 would not result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously identified environmental impact or creation of a new significant environmental effect.

Resources Not Impacted by the Project Refinements

The discussion above presents an evaluation of project refinements included in the 2011 Work Plan. Some resources are not addressed in detail under most refinement headings because they would result in no change in impact and the impact remains within the same context and same or reduced intensity as addressed for the approved project. These resources include greenhouse gases, geology and soils, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, and utilities and service systems.

Greenhouse Gases

The approved project would result in temporary and less than significant construction impacts to greenhouse gases and no permanent impacts to greenhouse gases. APM GHG-1 would minimize greenhouse gases emissions during construction. No new substantial impacts to greenhouse gases would result from the minor project refinements; therefore, greenhouse gases are not discussed above.

Geology and Soils

The minor refinements would occur in the same geologic conditions as the approved alignment and would not affect or change impacts related to geology or geologic hazards. The project refinements do

not include additional grading or ground disturbance. No new geological or soil conditions would be impacted; therefore, geology and soils are not discussed above.

Land Use and Planning

The approved project would result in temporary construction impacts to land owners and no permanent impacts to land uses as the project occurs within an existing utility corridor and would incorporate APMs AG-1 through AG-3 to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. Project refinements would occur within the existing utility corridor identified for the approved project. The land use resources would remain the same for the project refinements; therefore, land use and planning are not discussed above.

Mineral Resources

The approved project would not result in temporary or permanent impacts to mineral resources. Project refinements would not create any new impact to mineral resources; therefore, mineral resources are not discussed above.

Population and Housing

The approved project would not result in temporary or permanent impacts to population and housing. Project refinements would not create any new impact to population and housing; therefore, population and housing are not discussed above.

Public Services

The approved project would result in temporary and less than significant construction impacts to public services and no permanent impacts to public services. APM TT-4 would reduce impacts to public services during construction to less than significant. No new impacts to public services would result from the project refinements; therefore, public services are not discussed above.

Recreation

The approved project would result in temporary and less than significant construction impacts to recreation and no permanent impacts to recreation. APM TT-4 would reduce impacts to recreationist during construction to less than significant. No new recreational resources would be impacted; therefore, recreation is not discussed above.

Utilities and Service Systems

The approved project would not result in significant temporary or permanent impacts to utilities and service systems. Project refinements would not create any new impact to utilities and service systems; therefore, utilities and service systems are not discussed above.

Attachments

Attachment A: PG&E 2011 Work Plan

Attachment B: PG&E Responses to Variance Questions dated May 16, 2011

Attachment C: Email regarding Air Quality Sensitive Resources from Robyn Salvadori dated May 26, 2011

Attachment D: Email regarding Fire Plan from Robyn Salvadori dated May 20, 2011

Attachment A

2011 Work Plan and Notice to Proceed Request #1

Submitted to

California Public Utilities Commission

Pole, tower and insulator replacement, reconductoring, and access road reestablishment

May 3, 2011

Prepared by

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) has developed this work plan at the request of the CPUC (as described during the March 15, 2011 kickoff meeting) to describe construction activities that have been planned and designed for calendar year 2011. Approval of this work plan is requested from the CPUC to document variances from the project as described in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. In addition, approval of this work plan will serve as a formal Notice to Proceed (NTP) from the CPUC for the activities that are described.

Notice to Proceed Request

From the Mitigation Monitoring, Compliance, and Reporting Program for the project, an NTP request must include the following information:

- A description of the work
- Detailed description of the segment location, including maps, photos, and/or other supporting documents
- Verification that all relevant preconstruction mitigation measures and APMs are implemented, or that they do not apply to the work covered by the NTP request.
- Verification that all applicable permit conditions or requirements have been met for the work covered by the NTP request
- In the case where some outstanding preconstruction compliance items cannot be met prior to issuance of the NTP, a request shall be submitted that identifies the outstanding submittals, as well as how they will be met and approved in a timely manner prior to construction
- Up-to-date biological resource surveys or a commitment to survey and submission of results prior to construction
- All applicable jurisdictional permits or agency approvals (if necessary)
- Date of expected construction and duration of work

Work Activities

PG&E expects to perform the following specific activities from May through December 2011:

- Material staging
- Re-establishing existing access road and constructing associated temporary work areas
- Tree trimming and removal
- Replacement of existing wood poles and hardware with new light-duty steel poles and hardware
- Removal of wood pole top sections
- Installation of new light-duty steel poles
- Reconductor along the wood pole segment
- Installation of concrete foundations in preparation for the replacement of existing lattice steel towers

Attachment 1 includes an updated set of Detail Structure Maps that shows the current location of access roads, staging/landing areas, and pull and tension sites. All activities described herein are requested to be included in a Notice to Proceed except as specifically outlined in the exclusions section.

Regulatory Approvals

PG&E has received or expects to receive permits before construction from the regulatory agencies listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Permits

Permit	Date Issued
USFWS Section 7 Consultation: Biological Opinion	December 29, 2010
USACE Clean Water Act Section 404 Nationwide Permit	March 23, 2011
RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification	The NOD has been provided to the RWQCB and the 401 Certification will be obtained prior to construction
Federal Aviation Administration Permits (Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation)	July 9, 2010
SWRCB Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan; enrollment under General Construction National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit	WDID #3 40C360891 issued 4/25/2011
San Luis Obispo Demolition Permit (load-bearing structures)	Will be applied for at least 30 days prior to structure demolition
Caltrans Encroachment Permit for Hwy 101 and Hwy 58 crossings	January 10, 2011
Caltrans Encroachment Permit for ingress/egress off of Hwy 101	Expected prior to construction
Atascadero City Encroachment Permit	To be obtained before traffic control on city roads
San Luis Obispo City Encroachment Permit	To be obtained before traffic control on city roads
DWR Temporary Entry Permit	Expected prior to construction.

Preconstruction Mitigation Measures and APMs

Refer to Attachment 2 for a status table of the Preconstruction Mitigation Measures from the MMCRP. The information below provides additional information.

Biological Resource Surveys

The following surveys implement the Final IS/MND APM's and MM's within this NTP requested project area. These surveys are also consistent with the Avoidance and Minimization Measures of the Biological Opinion and USACE 404 Permit. Results of initial preconstruction surveys are provided in Attachment 3.

California Red-legged Frog

MM BO-4, APM BO-17. Reconnaissance surveys identified suitable CRLF habitat where preconstruction surveys will be conducted within two weeks prior to ground disturbing activities within 300 feet. Biologist names have been submitted to the USFWS.
APM BO-8, MM BO-14: Suitable habitat areas will be flagged and/or fenced prior to construction.
APM BO-15: Staging areas within critical habitat boundaries will be fenced to preclude entry by CRLFs prior to use.

Nesting Bird Survey

MM BO-1: The Avian Protection Plan was submitted to the USFWS and CDFG on April 20, 2011. The plan was approved by the USFWS on May 2, 2011. Reconnaissance nesting bird surveys have been conducted to identify potential and actual nesting sites along the project area. Breeding bird surveys will continue prior to construction in accordance with the Avian Protection Plan. Active nests will be monitored or avoided in accordance with the Avian Protection Plan.
MM BO-24: Burrowing owl surveys did not identify any burrowing owls.

Bat Survey

MM BO-25/26: No potential bat roosts were found during surveys.

Rare Plants

MM BO-29: Initial rare plant surveys have been completed and sensitive plant locations have been mapped. Sensitive plant locations will be flagged for avoidance and/or salvage prior to construction in those areas.

Other Pre-Construction Activities

Paleontological Resource Survey

MM CR-5: A survey of high sensitivity areas has been completed.

Worker Environmental Awareness Training

MM BO-5, APM CR-2, MM CR-4, MM HM-2, APM WQ-2: The initial Worker Environmental Awareness Training is planned for May 10, 2011. Field personnel whom had not attended the training are required to watch the prepared video prior to working in the described project area. Additional field personnel who begin work during construction will typically be provided training on-site before beginning work. Consistent with the MMCRP, training logs will be provided to the CPUC for record-keeping.

Variances

Changes from information previously provided to the CPUC are provided in the following sections.

Staging Areas/Laydown Areas/Landing Zones

Two staging area/landing zones have been deleted and three new areas have been added. The staging area identified in Santa Margarita near Pacific Gas and Electric Road

has been deleted and will not be used. Caltrans has secured this site for use during their Highway 101 improvement work, and thus, it will not be available for PG&E activities. The staging area identified in Reservoir Canyon between towers 73/3 and 73/4 has been deleted and will not be used.

Santa Margarita Ranch Landing Strip

A new staging area/landing zone has been identified in Santa Margarita adjacent to the existing landing strip on the Santa Margarita Ranch. The property owner has a permit from the County to grade and pave this site. Once the site has been paved by the property owner, it may be available for project use as a staging area and landing zone. PG&E will not use the site until all private grading, paving and curing activities have been complete and the property owner has signed an agreement for PG&E to proceed. See Attachment 4 (map). This is a variance request but is not part of this NTP request as emphasized under the exclusion section.

Wood Winery

A new staging area/landing zone has been identified on the Wood Winery at a disturbed location off of Highway 101 previously used as a nursery. This site would likely replace one of the other Wood Winery staging areas that had been planned for use as a concrete transfer site, per the request of the private property owner to reduce the wear and tear from truck traffic on his private bridge. PG&E is obtaining an encroachment permit from Caltrans for ingress/egress to this site. The site has been reviewed for biological and cultural resources. See Attachment 5 (biological reconnaissance memo; cultural resource survey results).

Reservoir Canyon

A new staging area/landing zone has been identified in Reservoir Canyon to replace the previously identified staging area. The property owner constructed a new house at the site of the original staging area making it unavailable for project use. The newly identified staging area will be used as a concrete transfer area in 2011 and as a concrete transfer area and tower assembly area in 2012 and 2013. The site is bisected by the Coastal Branch Pipeline of the California Aqueduct and encroachment temporary entry permit from the Department of Water Resources is expected prior to May 16th. Biological and cultural surveys have been conducted. Additional testing for cultural resources at this site determined that project activities would not have a significant effect on cultural resources. See Attachment 6 (biological reconnaissance memo; cultural survey results). PG&E is obtaining an encroachment permit from Caltrans for ingress/egress to this site.

Pismo Beach Yard

A helicopter landing zone has been identified at the existing PG&E Maintenance Yard in Pismo Beach. The landing zone will be at the northeast end of the yard. The existing Pismo Beach Maintenance Yard is currently being used for staging of materials. See Attachment 7 (Map).

Access Roads

Necessary access roads have been identified for each of the pole sites, including to pole 62/8 which will no longer require helicopter access. These are mostly all existing access roads that will not require grading. The access road to 61/16 will require removal of one tree and minor grading. Other roads are within the existing ROW and will require overland travel. Assumptions of access described in the Mitigated Negative Declaration remain consistent. Roads are shown in the Detailed Structure Maps in Attachment 1.

Tree Removal

See Attachment 8 for the current list of trees that will be removed for the project. These trees were evaluated for their potential to provide bat roosts (MM BO-25/26). No suitable habitat was found.

Pull and Tension Sites

Pull and tension sites have now been added to the wood pole section on the Detailed Structure Maps in Attachment 1. The sites are generally shown as 150 feet long and 40 feet wide in order to allow for some flexibility in setting up and positioning the equipment. Pull and tension will typically be carried out using the equipment depicted in Attachment 9. While some minor brush clearing and trimming may be required, the equipment can be positioned to minimize impacts and avoid tree removal. No grading or additional ground disturbance will be needed as part of these pull/tension sites.

Helicopter Refueling

APM WQ-4 notes that, "PG&E will use offsite fueling stations to the extent possible, including refueling of helicopters". Section 2.5.1 of the IS/MND notes that, "Helicopters would be refueled and stored during non-use hours at the San Luis Obispo County Airport". PG&E has learned that refueling of helicopters at the airport will not be practical during the work day. The fueling station is not regularly staffed and delays to obtain fuel could jeopardize aspects of the concrete foundation work due to very specific cement curing times.

To the extent possible, PG&E will identify an alternative off-site helicopter refueling location that is proximate to the project area. If a site is not identified, PG&E is proposing to use a mobile refueling unit for the helicopters on the project. The fueling trucks have double-walled protection against spills and 110 percent containment of any potential leaks. The proposed fuel trucks (see Attachment 10) come with overfill protection, spill kits, and emergency shutoff valves. Any on-site refueling would take place at least 100 feet from sensitive resource areas in accordance with APM BO-2, MM BO-21, and APM WQ-4.

Fire Plan

APM HM-3 requires that, "PG&E … submit a Fire Prevention and Response Plan to the CPUC and to local fire protection authorities for notification at least 30 days prior to construction". Whereas the fire plan was submitted to the CPUC on March 15, 2011, PG&E neglected to submit the plan to local fire agencies until April 25, 2011, at which

time the plan was provided to the Atascadero Fire Department, the San Luis Obispo Fire Department, and San Luis Obispo County Fire (Cal-Fire). PG&E requests a variance from the 30-day requirement to allow construction to begin as planned on May 16, 2011.

APM BO-33 states that, "procedures will cover electrical hazards, flammable materials, … during construction and maintenance procedures during subsequent operation. … The procedures will also describe methods to reduce the potential fire hazard from operation of the power line". This APM was a duplicate of a measure from a different PG&E project but the criteria to include operation of the power line in the fire plan procedures is not applicable to this project. Measure BO-33 was added in response to the CEQA question that asked if the project could have a substantial adverse affect through habitat modification on any sensitive species. The APM was referenced in the IS/MND, as appropriate, after the *Construction* subheading. Under the *Operations and Maintenance* subheading, the IS/MND notes that, "Operations and maintenance activities for the proposed project would not change from those currently conducted; therefore, impacts to special status species would be less than significant". Consequently, PG&E believes that it is correct that APM BO-33 should only be applied to the construction phase of the project and the fire plan should not address operations and maintenance. PG&E requests a variance to APM BO-33 to omit operations and maintenance from the plan.

Lift Plan

The current APM for development of a Lift Plan is as follows:

APM TT-2. Lift Plan Development and Implementation. A Lift Plan will be prepared and approved by the FAA prior to all construction helicopter operations and will not result in a change in air traffic patterns either temporarily or permanently. PG&E does not anticipate that residents will be required to temporarily vacate their homes. In the unlikely event that final construction plans and the Lift Plan require otherwise, PG&E will coordinate with potentially affected residents (providing a minimum of 30 days notice) to minimize the duration of the necessary work and any resultant inconvenience.

Based on coordination efforts with the helicopter contractor and the FAA, a lift plan will only be required for submittal to the FAA prior to helicopter use over residences. We propose the following wording be substituted for APM TT-2:

PG&E's Contract Helicopter Operator will be responsible for verbally notifying the Federal Aviation Administration 24-hours in advancement of helicopter operations. If helicopter route is identified to cross over residential units (sensitive receptors), a formal written Lift Plan will be submitted at least 72-hours in advancement of helicopter operations. No addition notification or approval is required.

Phasing of Activities for 2011

Construction activities for both the wood pole segment and the tower segment will commence in May 2011. Work on access roads will commence in May or June, although work that involves culverts or temporary bridges will not commence until after the

Streambed Alteration Agreements are received from the California Department of Fish and Game.

Wood pole replacement and reconductoring will begin in the north at Atascadero Substation and work generally south. The goal is to complete all of the wood pole segment before the Winter, but if necessary, some of the work may need to be completed in 2012. Work within California red-legged frog (CRLF) critical habitat boundaries will not be performed, aside from staging the equipment within the identified staging areas, after November 1 without approval of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Tower segment activities will focus on the foundations in 2011 and will also work in a generally north to south direction, getting as much done as possible prior to the November 1 CRLF avoidance window.

Exclusions from the Notice to Proceed Request

California Department of Fish and Game Jurisdiction

PG&E has not received the Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game so work will not occur in areas of their jurisdiction. The access road crossings shown in Table 2 will not be used until the California Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement has been obtained and a second NTP has been received from the CPUC.

Table 2 – Access Road Crossings Excluded from NTP Request

Feature	Project category	Detail map number
S1	Culvert (temporary)	Map 5 of 22
S2a	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 5 of 22
S2b	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 5 of 22
S2c	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 6 of 22
S3	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 7 of 22
S4	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 7 of 22
S5	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 7 of 22
S8	Culvert (Installation of corrugated metal pipe)	Map 13 of 22
S9	Culvert (Existing culvert is blocked. The culvert inlet will be cleaned out and the road re-established over the culvert.)	Map 14 of 22
S11	Temporary stream crossing (bridge)	Map 18 of 22

Staging Areas

The proposed staging area at the Santa Margarita Ranch Landing Strip (see above) is not included with this NTP request. The property owner has a permit from the County to grade and pave this site. Once the site has been paved by the property owner, it may be available for project use as a staging area and landing zone. At that time, PG&E will consider submitting an NTP request.

ATTACHMENT 1: DETAILED STRUCTURE MAPS

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

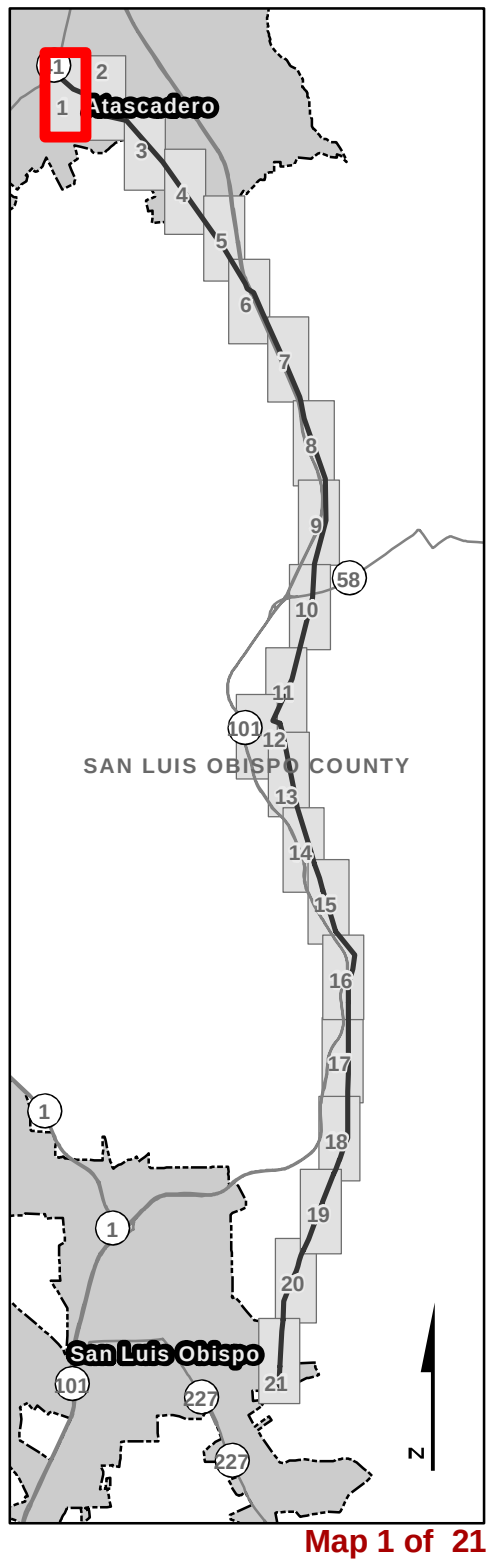
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 1 of 21

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Portola Rd
Atascadero Ave
Pinedorado Rd
Alegre Ave
Mountain View Dr
Caleta Ln
Santa Rosa Rd
Lake View Dr
Rio Bravo Ct
San Gabriel Rd
San Guillermo Ln
60/15
60/16
60/17
60/18
60/19
61/0
61/1
61/2
61/3
61/4
61/5

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

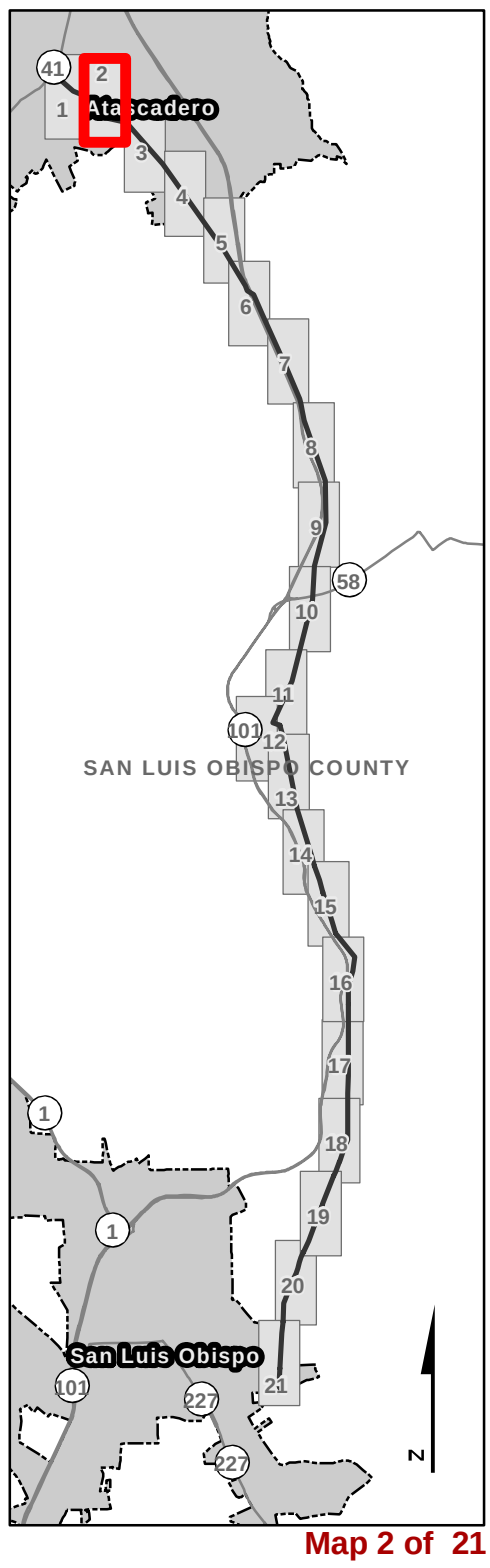
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

San Gabriel Rd
Atascadero Ave
Colorado Rd
Colorado Ave
San Rafael Rd
61/6
61/7
61/8
61/9
61/10
61/11
61/12
61/13
61/14
61/15
61/16
61/1
N

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

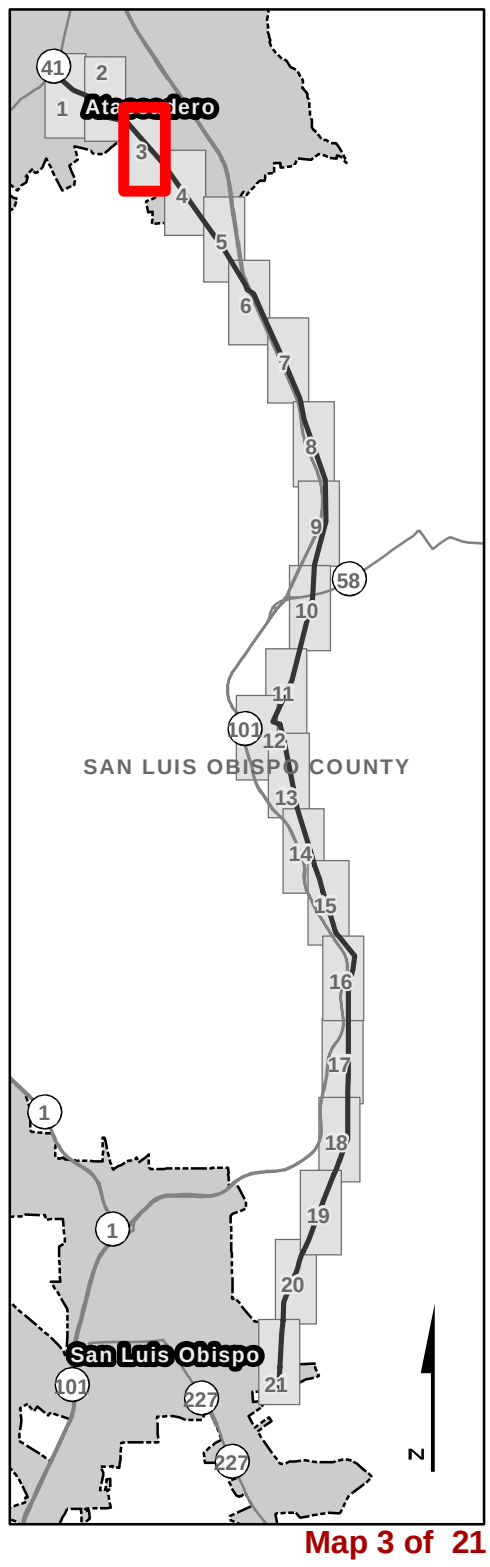
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point

- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

Structure

- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands

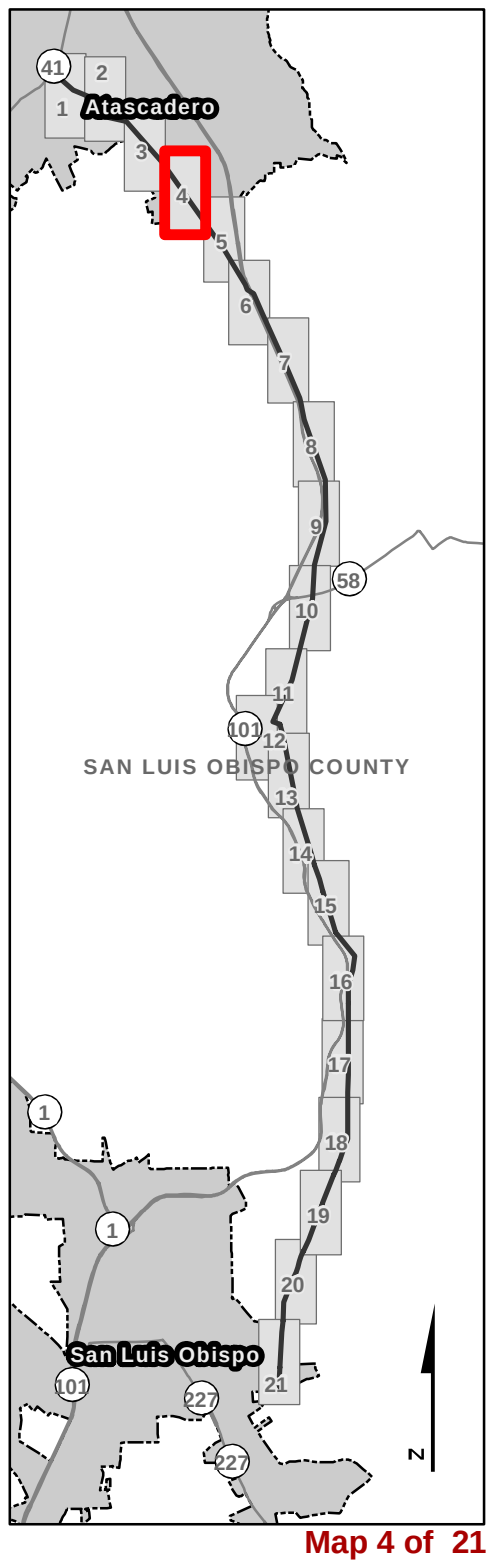
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads

- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

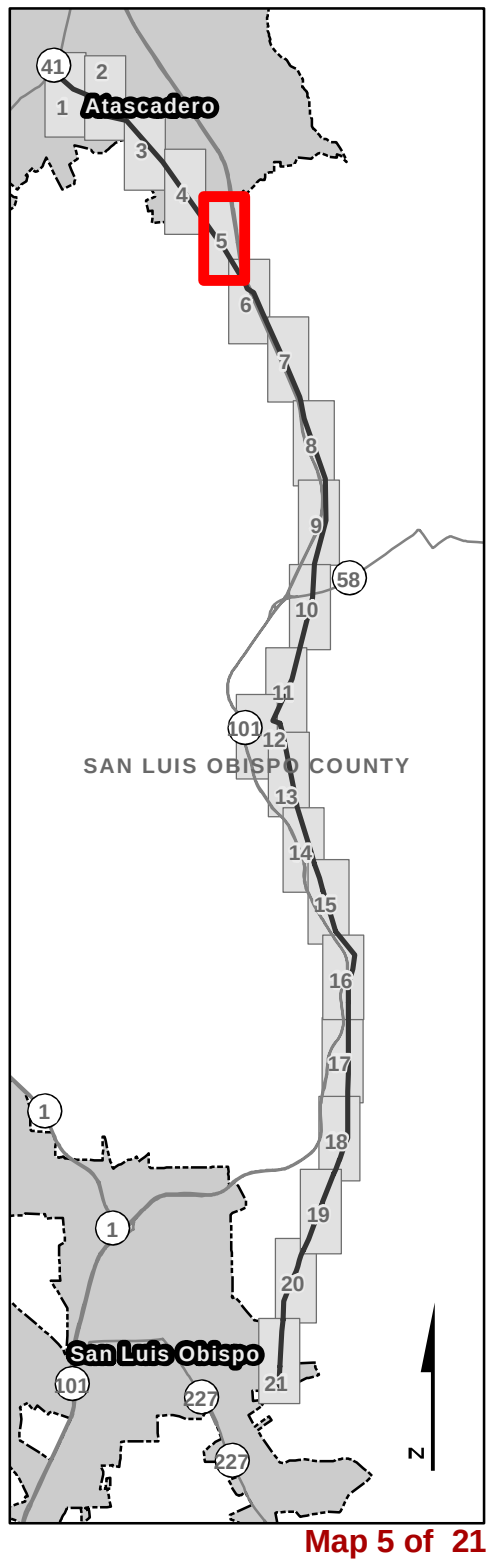
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

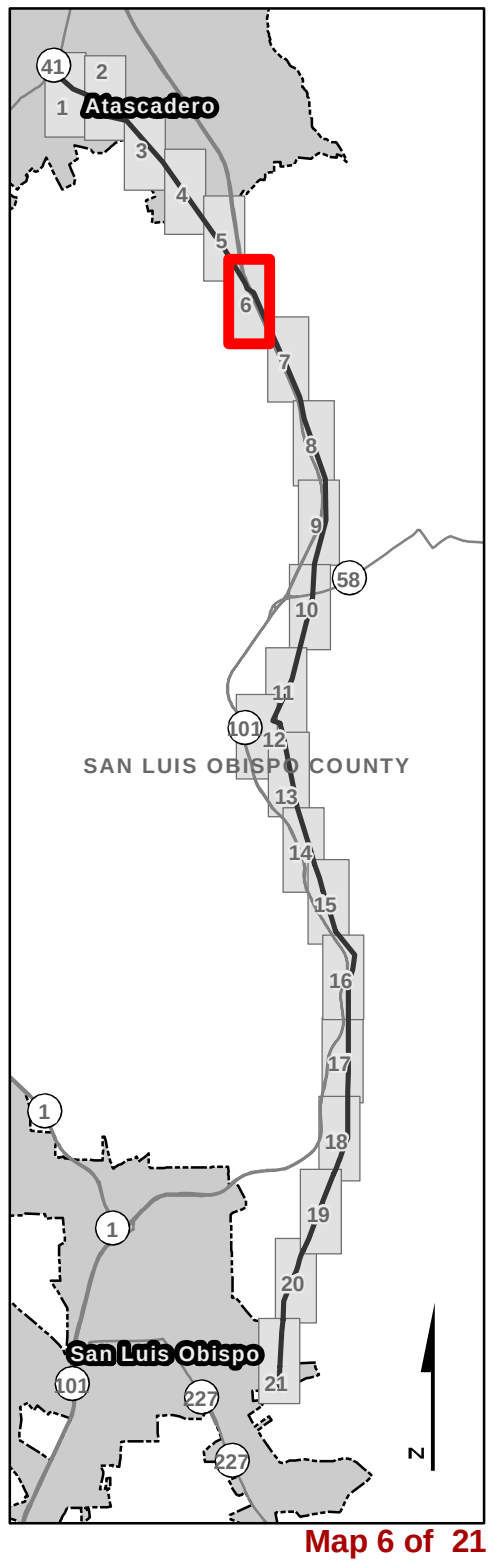
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

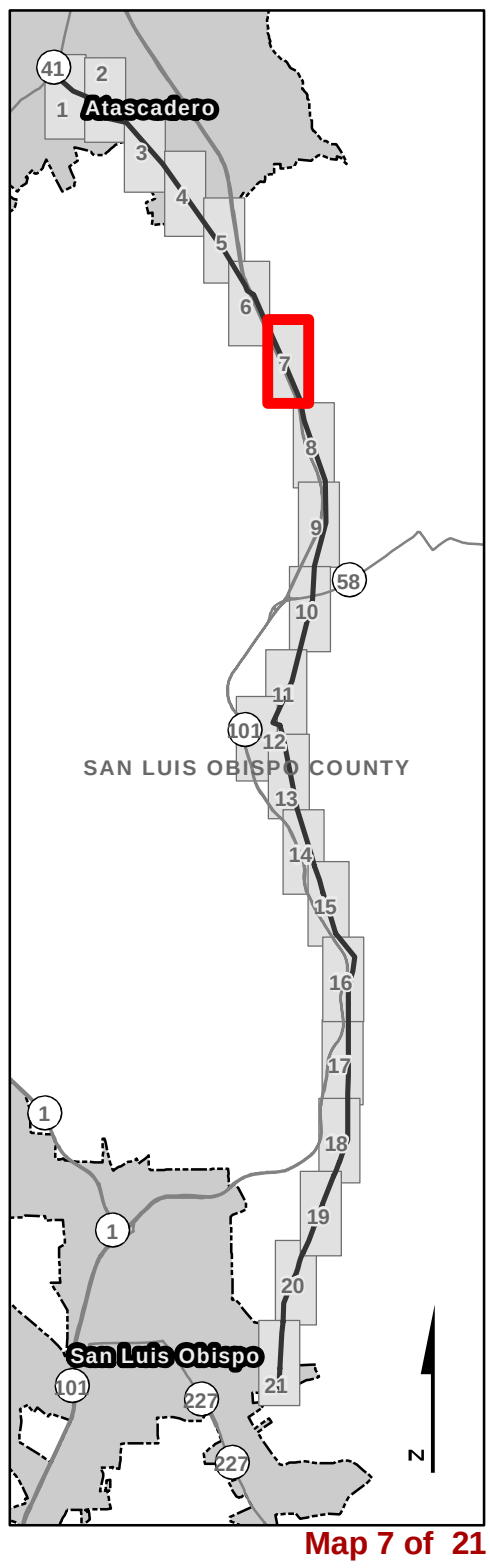
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

64/15
65/0
65/1
65/2
65/3
65/4
65/5
65/6
65/7
65/8
65/9
65/10
65/11
65/12
65/13

N

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

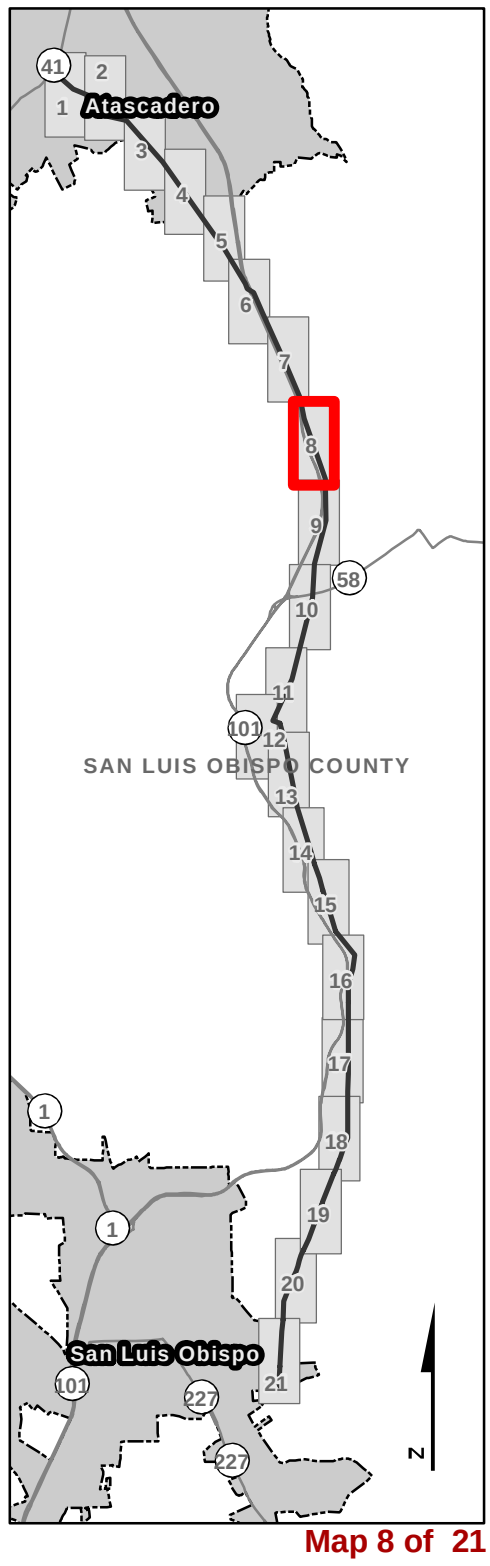
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

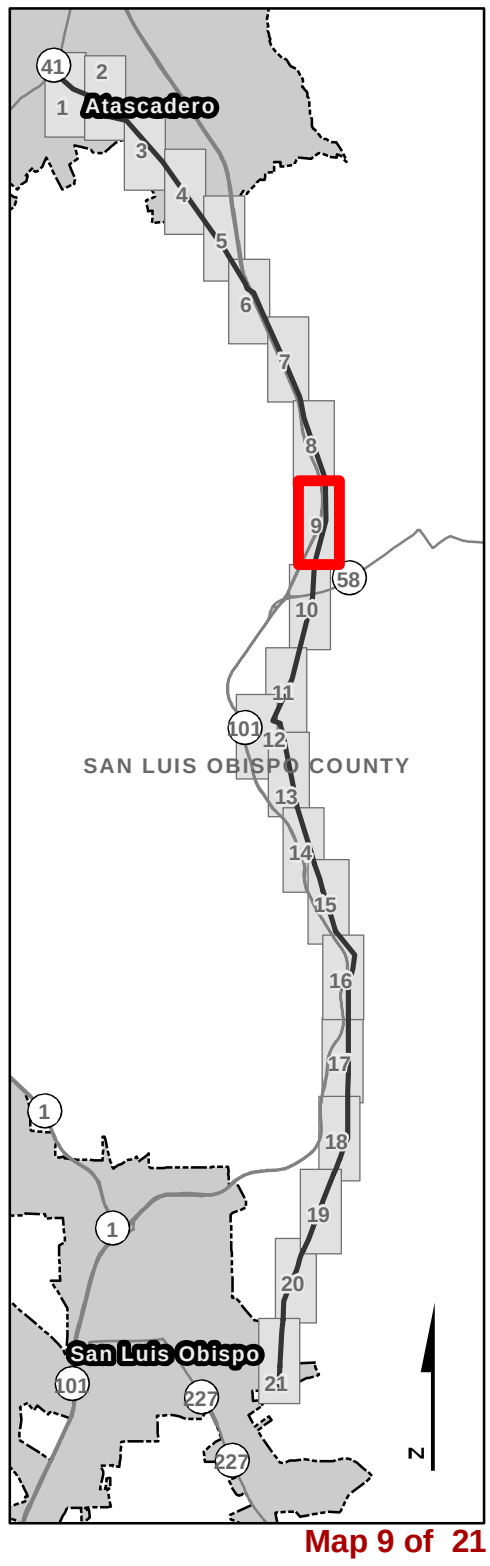
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

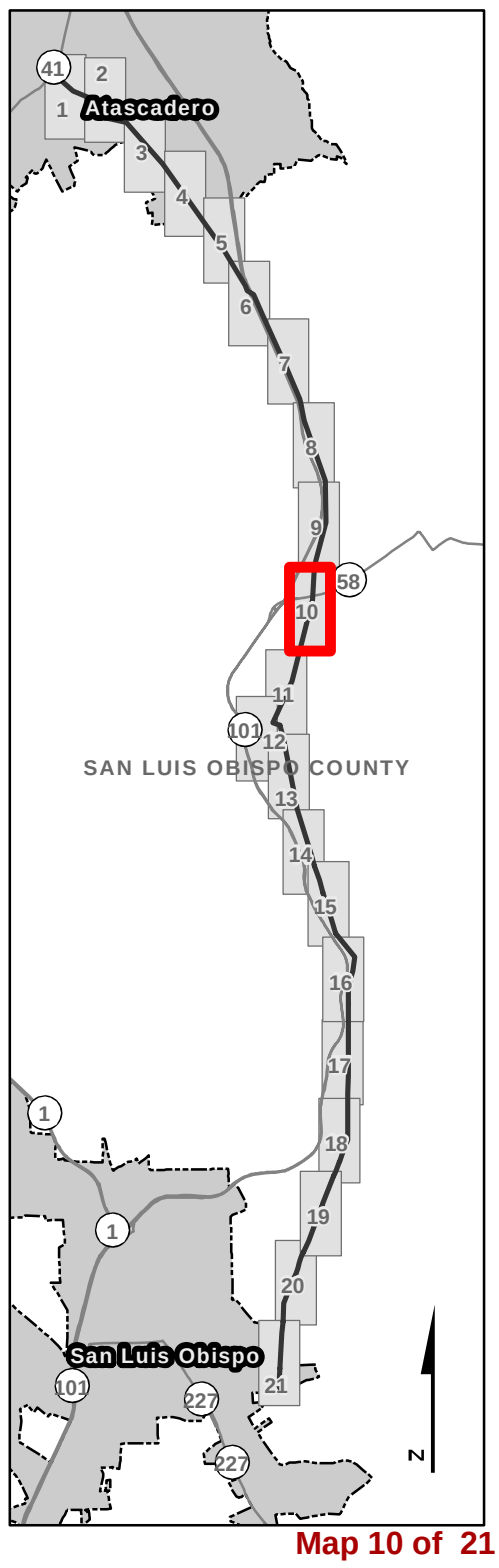
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

67/8
67/9
67/10
67/11
67/12
68/0
68/1
68/2
68/3
68/4
68/5
68/6
68/7
68/8

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

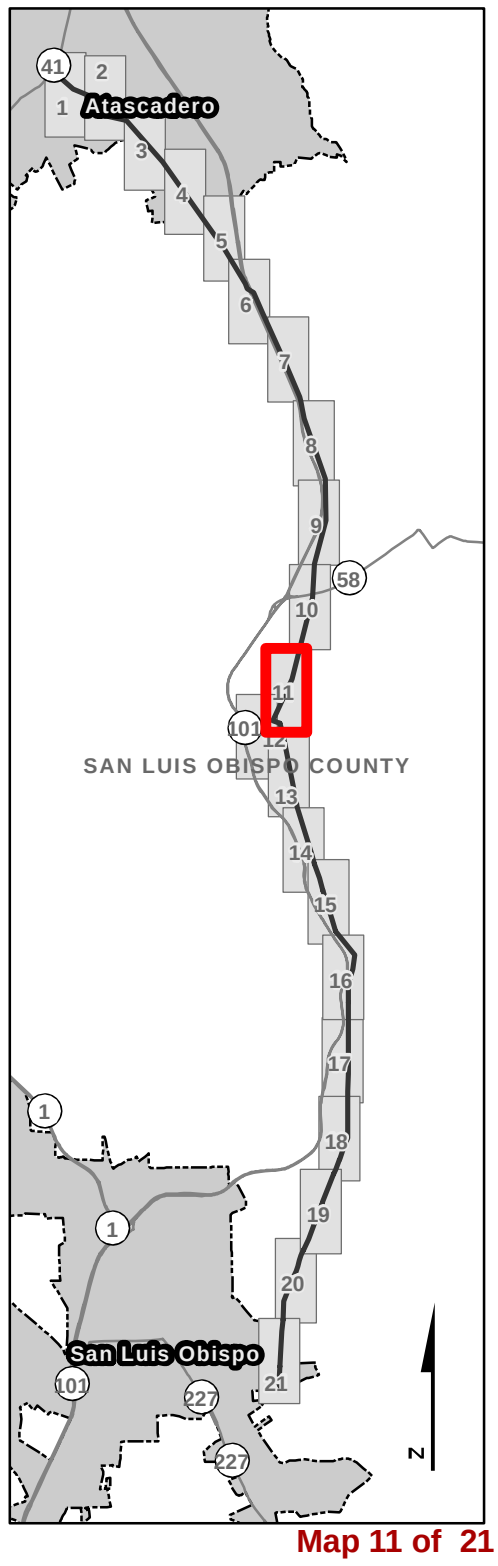
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

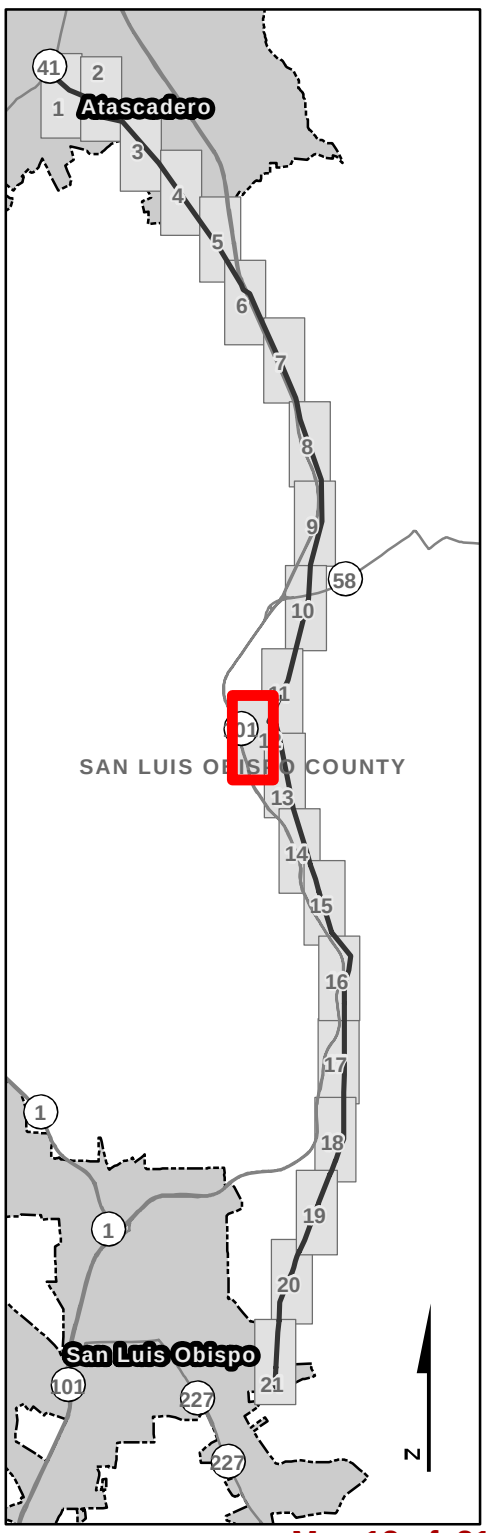
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



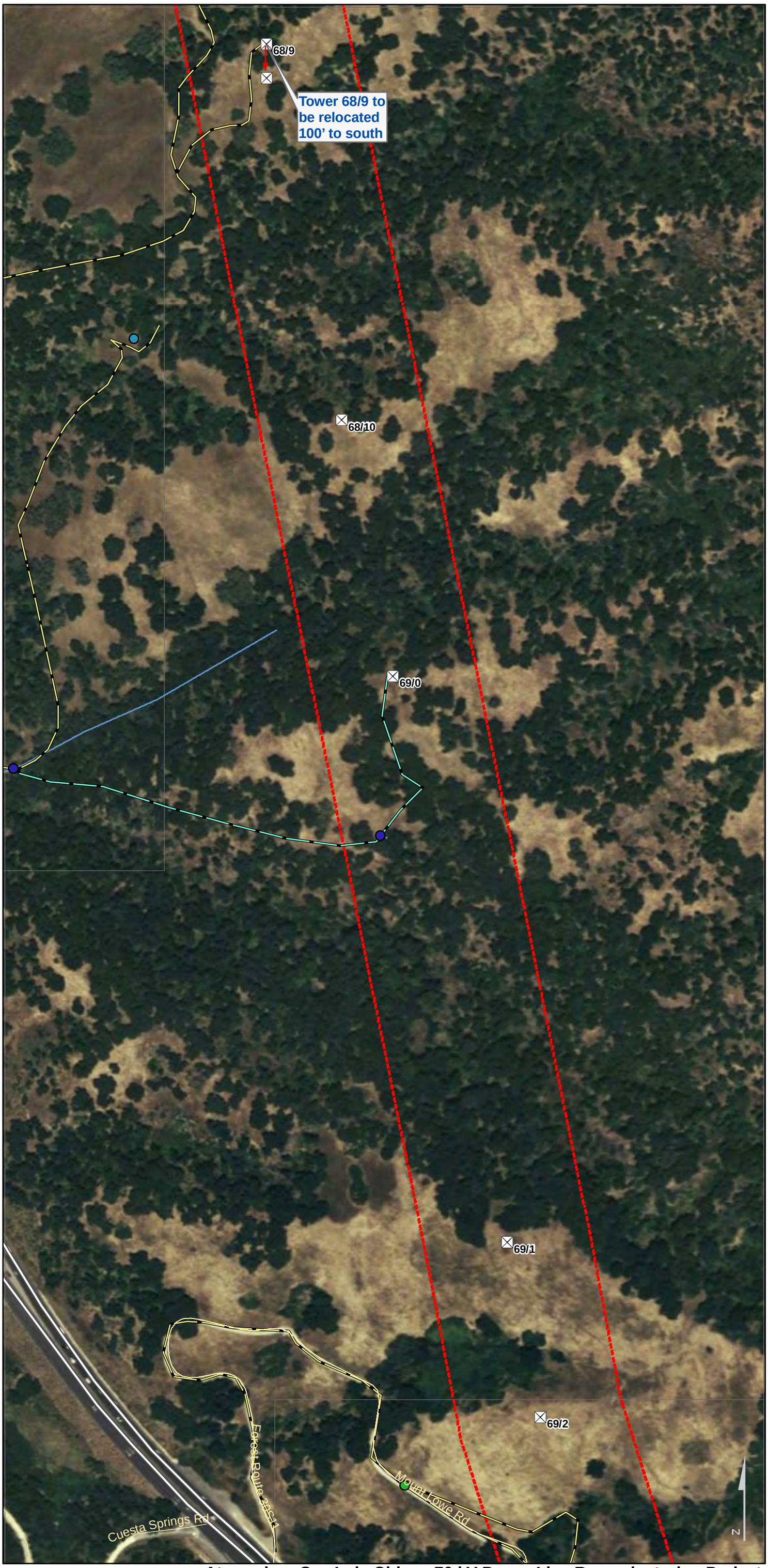
Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 12 of 21

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E



Workspace Point

- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

Structure

- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands

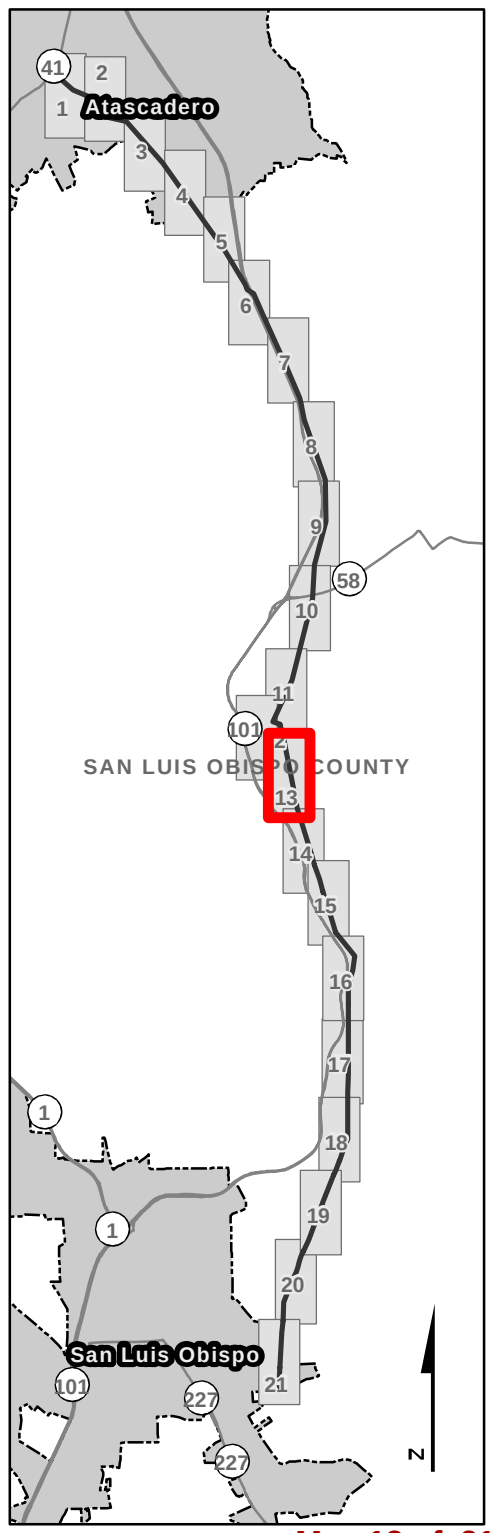
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads

- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

69/2
Mount Lowe Rd
69/3
Forest Route 29S11
For Route 29S11
Tv Tower Rd
69/4
69/5
69/6
Forest Route 30S11
4Wd Road
Stage Coach Rd
70/0
70/1
N

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

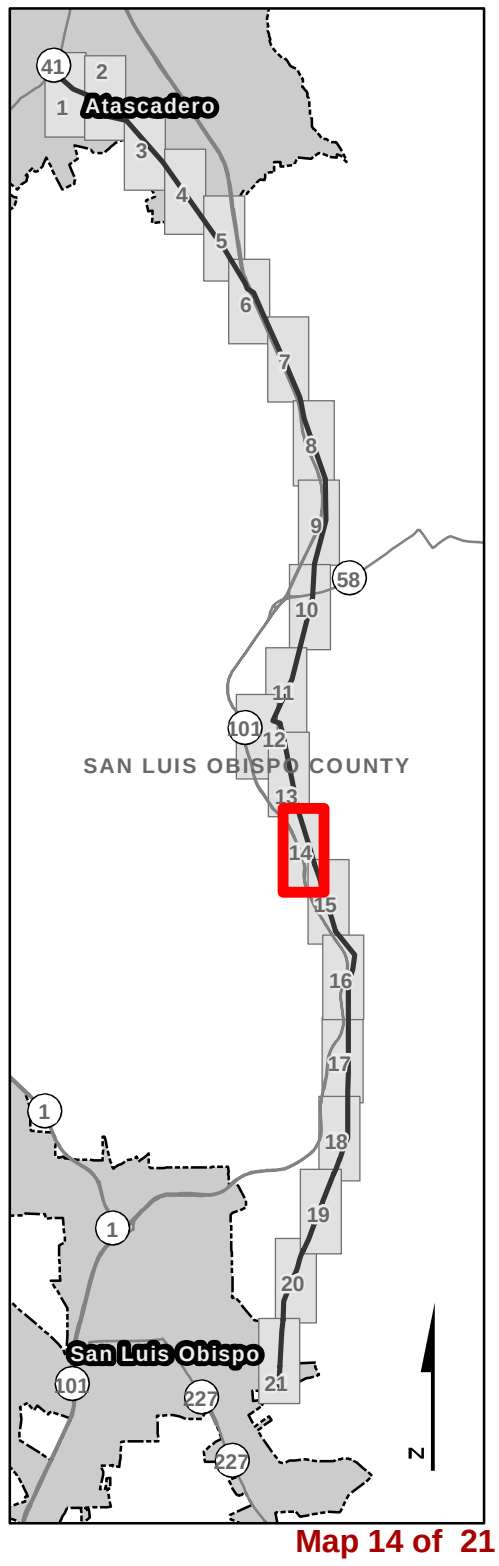
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

70/0
70/1
70/2
70/3
70/4
70/5
70/6
Forest Route 30S11
Mount Lowe Rd
Old 101
Stage Coach Rd
N

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

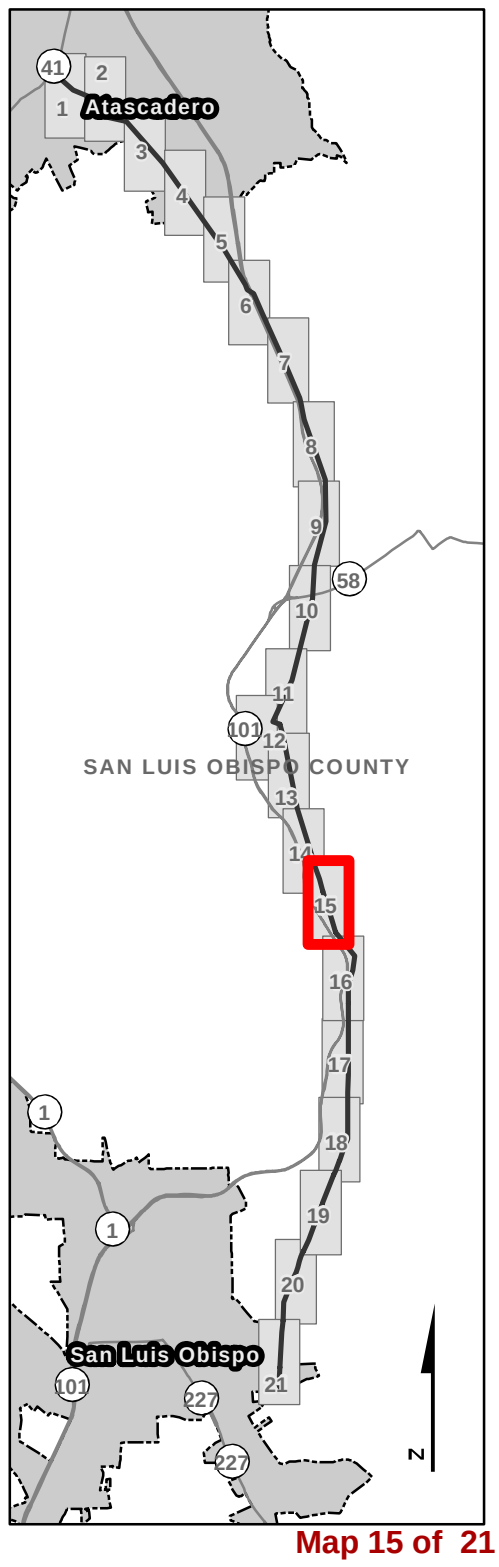
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 15 of 21

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

70/6
71/0
71/1
71/2
71/3
71/4
71/5
Old 101
Stage Coach Rd
El Camino Real
Vista Del Ciudad

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

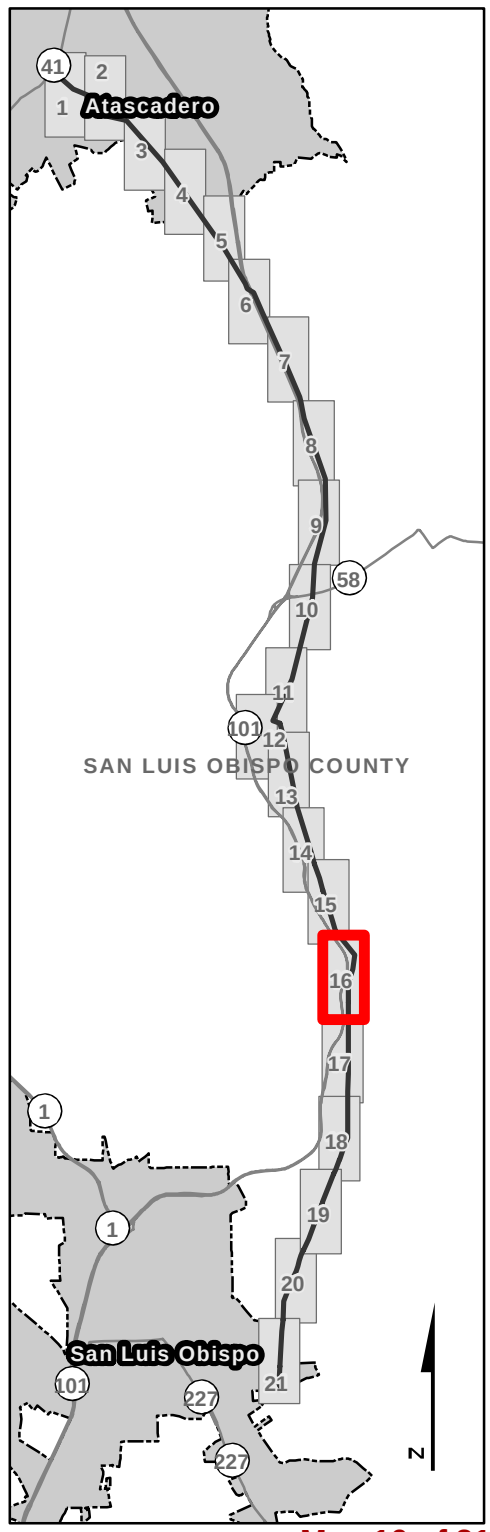
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Stagecoach Rd

Hawk Hill Ln

El Camino Real

72/0

72/1

72/2

72/3

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

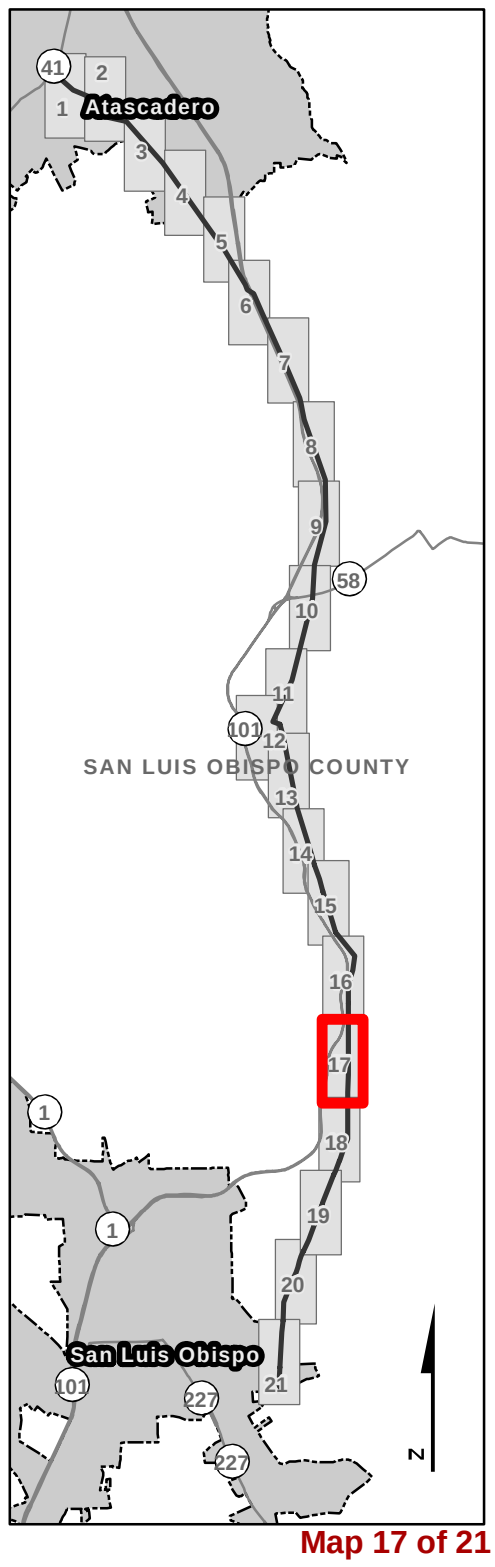
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

El Camino Real

72/4
73/0
73/1
73/2
73/3

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

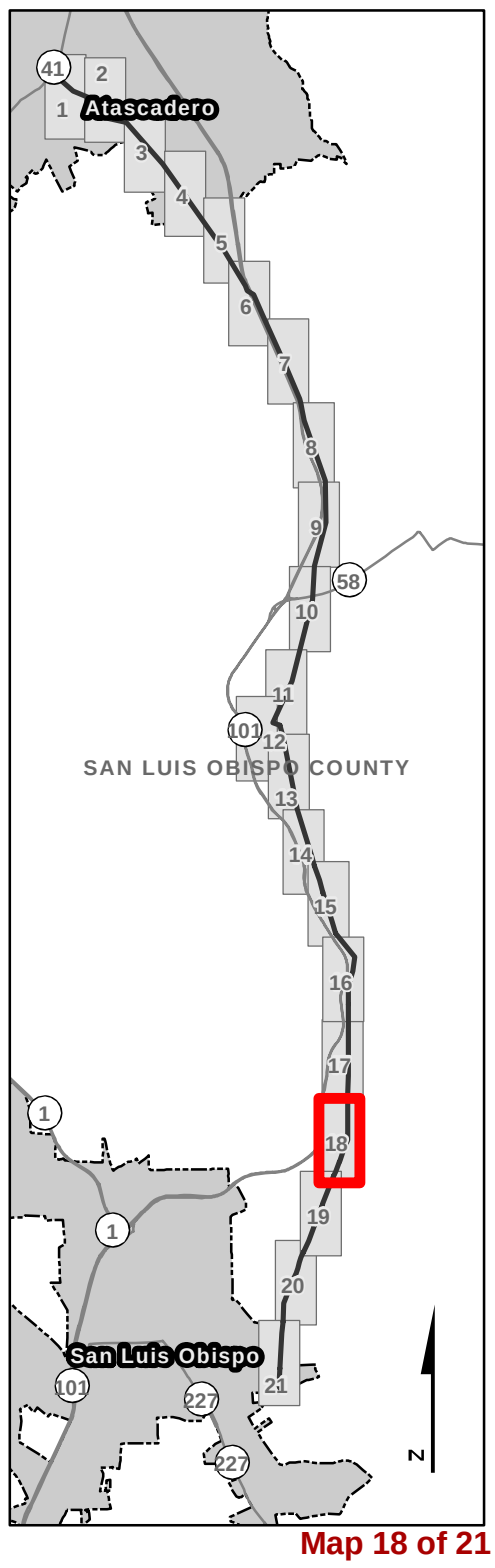
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E

Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

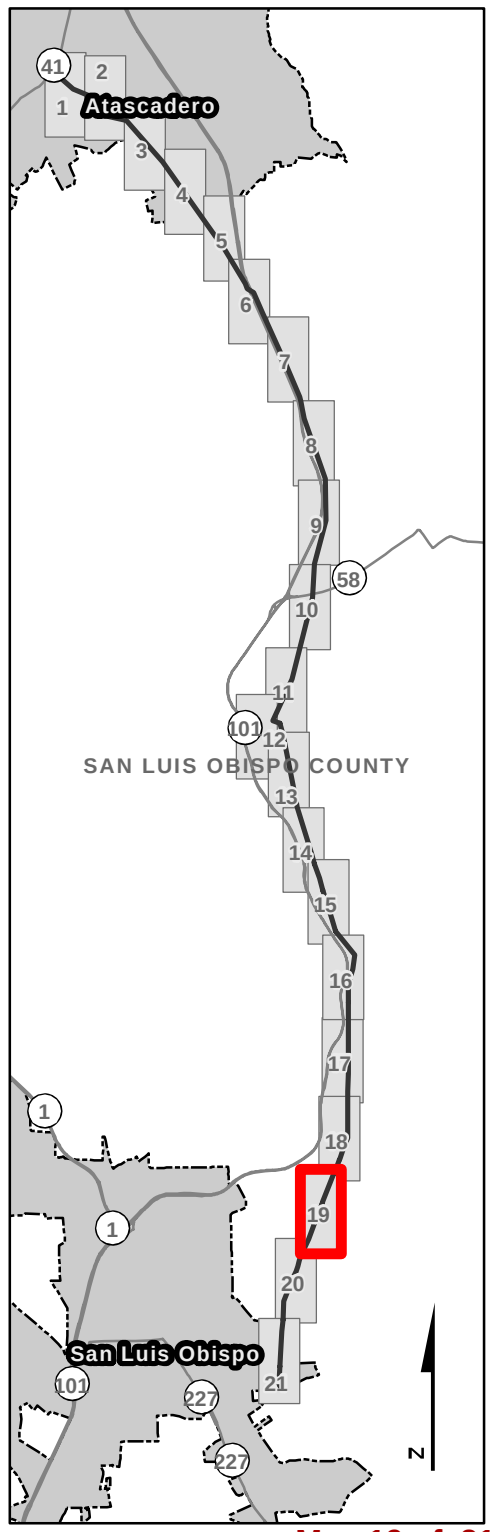
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

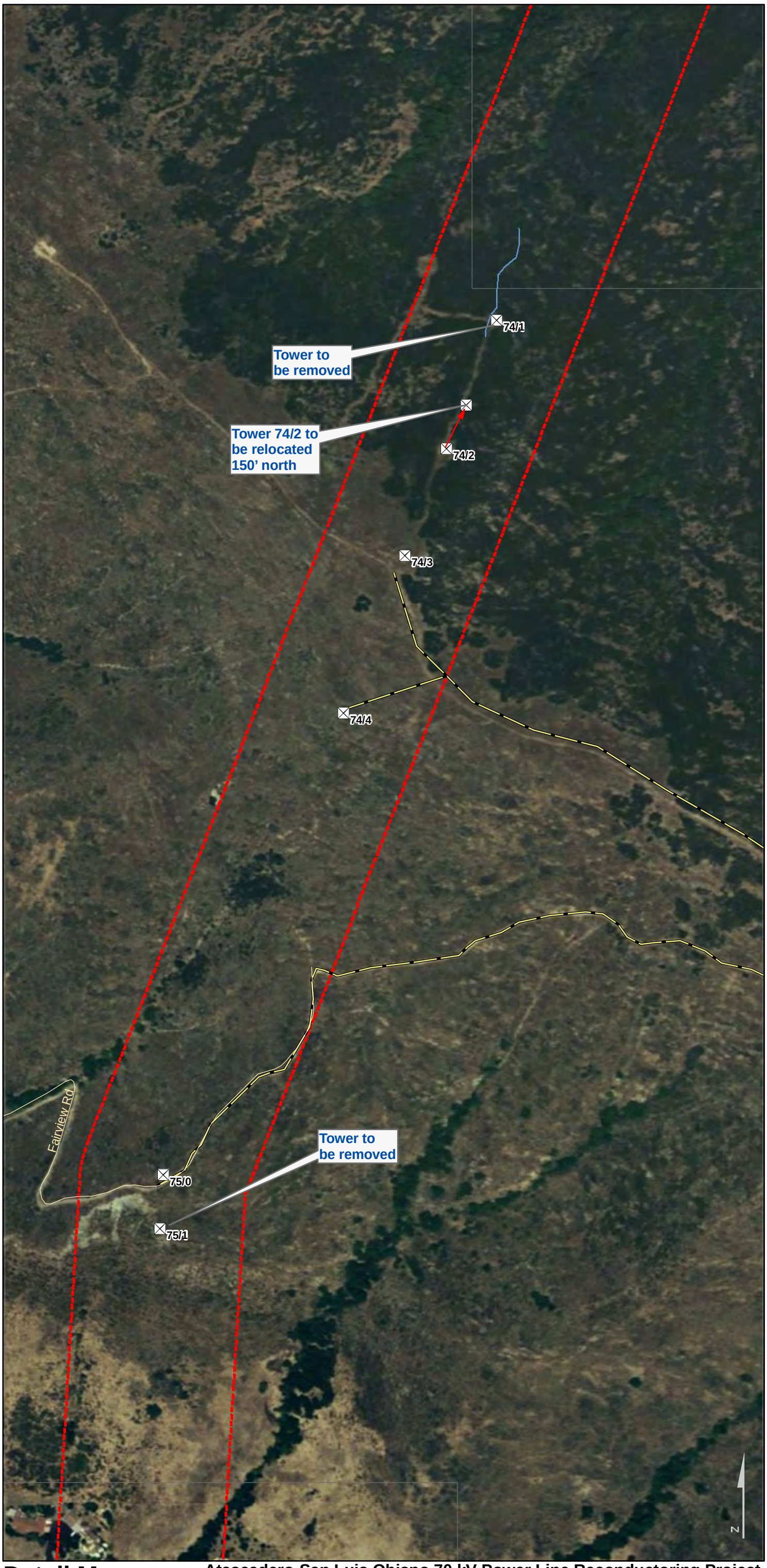
1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors



Workspace Point
- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

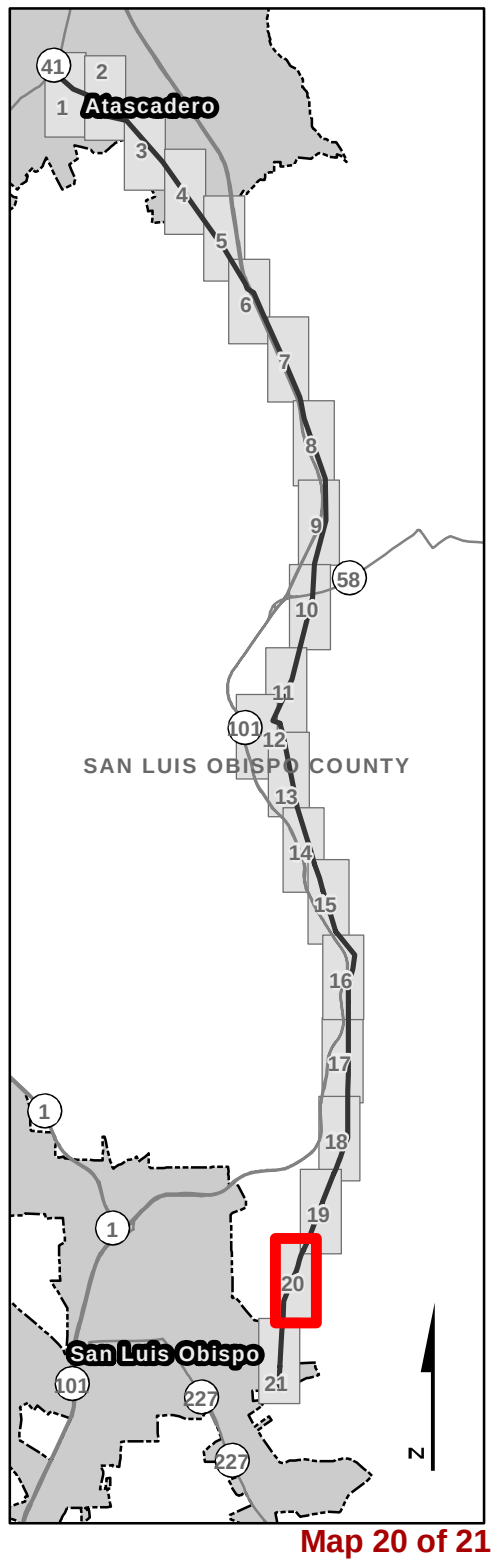
Structure
- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads
- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



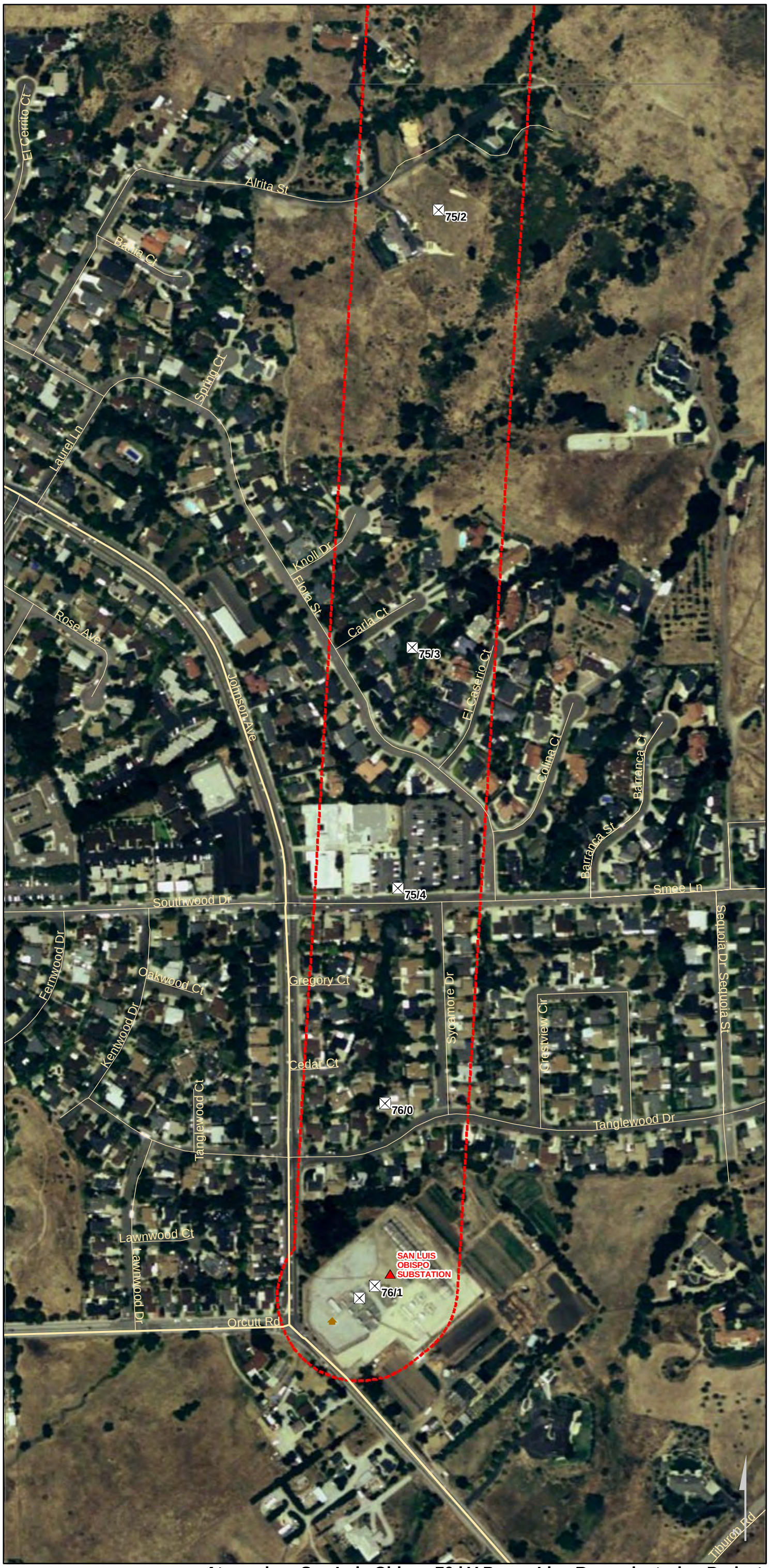
Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 20 of 21

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors

PG&E



Workspace Point

- Bridge
- Gate
- Low water crossing/culvert
- Parking area
- Temporary bridge
- Truck parking

Structure

- Steel tower
- Wood pole
- Interset pole
- Distribution pole
- Pull Sites
- Staging Areas and Landing Zones
- Project Study Area

Streams and Wetlands

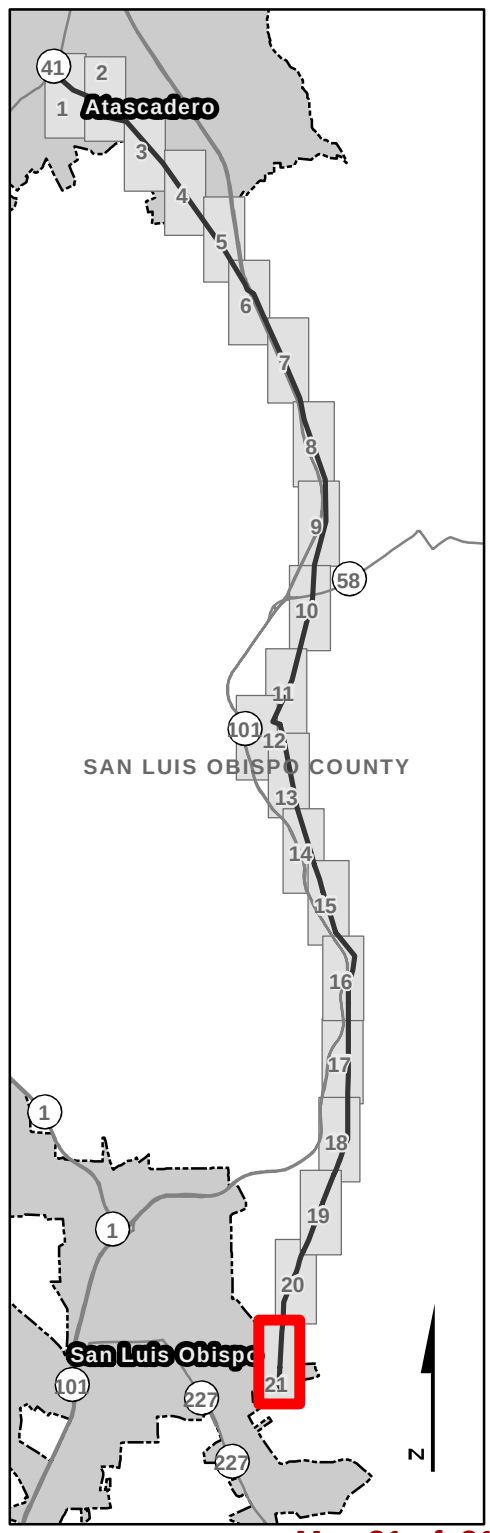
- Streams
- Wetland

Access Roads

- Existing Access Road
- Existing Access Road Reestablished Through Grading and/or Vegetation Removal
- Overland Route
- New addition

0 150 300 600 Feet

1:3,600



Detail Map

Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 21 of 21

ATTACHMENT 2: PRECONSTRUCTION MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
Aesthetics				
D	**APM AE-2. Tree Replacement.** In the City of Atascadero, PG&E shall comply with all local Tree Ordinances and obtain any necessary ministerial permits for the removal of native and non-native trees. In the City of San Luis Obispo some trees will be removed in back or side yards to provide sufficient working space for construction equipment, and safe electrical clearances for the new TSPs and conductor. Property owners have been consulted and written permission will be obtained from these property owners prior to removal of any trees.	Verify any necessary ministerial tree permits have been obtained and appropriate property owners notified.	Prior to tree removal	Vegetation Management Department will obtain written permissions prior to tree removal.
Air Quality				
D	**Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (proposed to supersede APM AQ-1 "Fugitive Dust Minimization").** […]A Fugitive Dust Control Plan shall be developed at least 30 days prior to project construction. The plan shall be submitted to SLOCAPCD for approval. Copies of the finalized dust control measures shall be submitted to CPUC with documentation of approval from SLOCAPCD. Elements of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan shall include, but not be limited to, measures such as the following: 1. The amount of disturbed area shall be reduced wherever possible. 2. Water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph). Reclaimed (non-potable) water shall be used whenever possible. Non-potable water shall not be used in or around crops used for human consumption. 3. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil-disturbing activities. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved by SLOCAPCD. 4. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface. 5. Wheel washers (or equivalent) shall be installed at all access points, or if appropriate, at designated landing zones and laydown areas, to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads. Other specific measures to prevent mud tracking shall be provided in the SWPPP. 6. Streets shall be swept at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water shall be used where feasible. 7. If county grading and building ministerial permits are required, all of these fugitive dust measures shall be shown on grading and building plans. 8. A person or persons shall be designated to monitor fugitive dust emissions and enhance implementation of the measures, as necessary, to minimize dust complaints, reduce visible emissions below 20 percent opacity, and prevent transport of dust off site. The name and telephone number of such person(s) shall be provided to the SLOCAPCD Compliance Division prior to the start of any grading, earthwork, or demolition.	Verify that the Fugitive Dust Control Plan includes the required measures and is approved.	30 days prior to construction	Complete. Andy Mutziger of the SLOAPCD approved plan on April 29, 2011. Email approval and revised plan provided to CPUC on May 2, 2011.
	Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Proposed to supersede APM AQ-1 "Fugitive Dust Minimization"). PG&E shall present revised calculations of air emissions using the specific fleet of PG&E vehicles to be used during quarter one to the SLOCAPCD prior to the start of construction. Documentation of approval of the revised calculations from SLOCAPCD shall be submitted to the CPUC			Complete. Andy Mutziger of the SLOAPCD

[1] Verify through documentation (D) or field observation (F).

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
				approved emissions spreadsheet on April 29, 2011.
Biological Resources				
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-1 (proposed to supersede APM BO-1 "Avoidance of and Minimization of Potential Impacts to Birds").**[…] Monitoring guidelines shall be provided in an Avian Protection Plan to be submitted to USFWS and CDFG for review and approval prior to construction. Documentation of plan approval shall be submitted to the CPUC for record-keeping. […]	Verify approval of Avian Protection Plan by USFWS.	Prior to construction	Submitted to USFWS and CDFG on 4/20/11. PG&E received approval from the USFWS by email on May 2, 2011.
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-4 (proposed to supersede APM BO-4 "Pre-construction Surveys and Relocation of Species").** Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a USFWS-approved biologist no more than two weeks prior to initiating any ground-disturbing activities to occur within 300 feet of suitable CRLF habitat. All suitable aquatic and upland habitat, including refugia habitat such as under shrubs, downed logs, small woody debris, and burrows, shall be thoroughly inspected. […]	Verify the completion of surveys.	No more than 2 weeks prior to construction within 300 feet of suitable CRLF habitat	Reconnaissance surveys completed week of 4/4/11. Report dated 4/15/11.
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-5 (proposed to supersede APM BO-5 "Development and Implementation of a Worker Environmental Awareness Program" and APM BO-16 "Specialized CRLF Training").** A USFWS-approved biologist shall design and lead an Environmental Training and Monitoring Program (ETMP) for all construction and on-site personnel prior to beginning construction activities. Training shall include a discussion of avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented to protect biological resources, as well as the terms and conditions of the Biological Opinion and other permits. Training shall include information on the federal and state ESAs, the MBTA, and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and the consequences of noncompliance with these acts. Workers shall be informed of the presence, life history, and habitat requirements of all special-status species, including the CRLF, with a potential to be affected within the project area. The training shall include a description of the CRLF and its habitat and the importance of the CRLF and its habitat, along with the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the CRLF, as they relate to the project. Training shall include information on state and federal laws protecting nesting birds, wetlands, and other water resources. An educational brochure shall be produced for construction crews working on the project. The brochure shall include color photos of sensitive species as well as a discussion of mitigation measures. No construction worker shall be involved in field operations without having participated in this special-status species/sensitive habitat informational training. A copy of the ETMP shall be submitted to the CPUC at least 30 days prior to construction. Training attendance sheet(s) shall be submitted to the CPUC after each training session.	Verify content of training material.	30 days prior to construction	ETMP invitation and overview sent to CPUC and RMT on 4/11/11. Brochure and decal submitted to CPUC and RMT on 5/3/11. Powerpoint under review.
D	**APM BO-7. Storm Water Permit.** PG&E will obtain coverage under the Construction Storm Water Permit Program […]. These BMPs may include, but are not limited to, silt fencing, temporary berms, restrictions on cleaning, installation of vegetative strips, and temporary sediment disposal.	Verify that the SWPPP is prepared and appropriate BMPs are included.	Prior to construction	Complete. SWPPP submitted to CPUC and RMT on 4/15/11. Resubmitted to CPUC and RMT with minor revisions on 5/3/11. WDID #3 40C360891
D	**APM BO-8. Avoidance of Environmentally Sensitive Resource Areas.** Sensitive resources identified during pre-construction surveys in the project vicinity will be mapped and clearly marked in the field. Such areas will be avoided during construction to the extent practicable and/or additional measures specific to sensitive species types as described herein and that may be required by the USACE, FWS, CDFG, and RWQCB permits, will be	Verify field marking of sensitive resource areas.	Prior to construction within the vicinity of sensitive resource areas	Botanical and avian surveys completed week of 4/18/11.

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	implemented to avoid or minimize impacts.			Reports dated 4/29/11 and 4/27/11, resp.
D/F	**Mitigation Measure BO-14 (proposed to supersede APM BO-14 "Avoidance of CRLF Habitat").** PG&E shall install exclusion fencing around aquatic habitat in areas where construction activities are within the vicinity of aquatic habitat (the upland habitat buffer). Prior to commencing construction activities, flagging, signage, and/or high visibility fencing shall be erected around the CRLF habitat to identify and protect it from the encroachment of personnel and equipment. These areas shall be avoided by all construction personnel. […]	Verify that exclusion field markings are in place.	Prior to construction within the vicinity of aquatic habitat	Habitat identified during reconnaissance surveys week of 4/4/11. Report dated 4/15/11.
D/F	**APM BO-15. Fencing of Staging Areas within Proposed Critical Habitat Boundaries.** PG&E will install exclusion fencing around staging areas that will be used during the typical CRLF avoidance window, from April 1 through November 1, within the proposed critical habitat boundaries. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, exclusion fencing will be erected around the staging areas to preclude entry by CRLF. Fencing will be keyed at least 6 inches into the ground. The fencing will be inspected and maintained during the avoidance window until completion of the project. Only when the construction of the project, in a specified area, is completed, will the fencing be removed.	Verify that exclusion fencing is installed and maintained around the staging areas.	April 1 through November 1 within critical habitat boundaries	Fence to be installed prior to use.
D	**APM BO-17. Qualified Biologist CRLF Inspection.** PG&E will obtain Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act coverage under the Programmatic Biological Opinion for CRLF. The name(s) and credentials of biologists who will conduct activities specified in the following measures will be submitted at least 15 days prior to the onset of activities at specific locations. Project activities will not begin until PG&E has received written approval from the USFWS that the biologist(s) is qualified to conduct the work. A USFWS-approved biologist will survey the work site, locations that include the primary constituent elements of suitable habitat, a minimum of two weeks before the onset of activities. If CRLF, tadpoles, or eggs are found, the approved biologist will contact the USFWS to determine if moving any of these life-stages is appropriate. In making this determination, the USFWS will consider if an appropriate relocation site exists. If the USFWS approves moving animals, the approved biologist will be allowed sufficient time to move CRLF from the work site before work activities begin. Only USFWS-approved biologists will participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, and monitoring of CRLF. The USFWS-approved biologist will be present at the work site until such time as all removal of CRLF, instruction of workers, and habitat disturbance has been completed. For the purpose of this measure, habitat disturbance refers to clearing or grading in areas of dense vegetation within 100 feet of aquatic habitat, as well as culvert placement or fill activities in drainages within the proposed critical habitat boundaries.	Verify USFWS approval of biologist. Verify completion of preconstruction surveys.	2 weeks prior to construction	Awaiting biologist approval from Service. Biological Opinion obtained. Request for biologist approval submitted to Service on 4/5/11.
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-21 (proposed to supersede APM BO-21 "Refueling and Equipment Maintenance Methods that Protect CRLF").**[…]Prior to the onset of work, the USACE shall ensure that the permittee has prepared a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills. All workers shall be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur.	Verify that the spill response plans is prepared and appropriate measures are included.	Prior to construction	Complete. Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan approved by CPUC and RMT on 4/7/11.
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-24 (proposed to supersede APM BO-24 "Avoidance of and Minimization of Potential Impacts to Burrowing Owls").** Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist for burrowing owls for all project work areas that provide suitable nesting or wintering habitat (annual grasslands and pastures). Although burrowing owls are not likely to nest in the project area, the potential for nesting owls cannot be precluded. The work area surveys shall be conducted within the ROW, covering the work area and surrounding areas visible from the ROW. The survey shall include checking for the burrowing owl and owl signs (e.g., white wash at burrow entrances). If ground-disturbing activities in suitable habitat are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the pre-construction surveys, the site shall be resurveyed. If no burrowing owls are detected, no further mitigation shall be necessary. If active burrows are found near a work area, work in the vicinity of the burrows shall be limited as follows: a. No disturbance shall occur within approximately 160 feet (50 meters) of occupied burrows during the non-breeding season of	Verify completion of burrowing owl preconstruction surveys.	No more than 30 days prior to construction	Complete. BUOW surveys completed week of 4/18/11. No BUOW observed. Report dated 4/27/11.

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	September 1 through January 31, or within approximately 250 feet (75 meters) during the breeding season of February 1 through August 31. b. Limits of the exclusion zone in the project work area shall be clearly marked with signs, flagging, and/or fencing. If work within these limits is unavoidable while burrows are active, work shall only be conducted in the presence of a qualified monitor who shall determine if the owls show signs of disturbance. Alternatively, upon prior approval from the CDFG, a passive relocation effort (displacing the owls from the work area) may be conducted as described below, and subject to approval from the CDFG. Passive relocation of owls may occur during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31) with prior approval from the CDFG. Passive relocation shall include installing one-way doors on the entrances of burrows. The one-way doors shall be left in place for 48 hours to ensure the owls have vacated the nest site. Owls shall not be relocated during the breeding season. All pole and tower leg holes shall be backfilled or covered at the end of the work day to prevent entrapment of burrowing owls. The open ends of LDS poles, in suitable habitat, shall be covered during storage to prevent burrowing owls from inhabiting the pole openings.			
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-25/26 (proposed to supersede APMs BO-25 "Biological Surveys Prior to Bat Breeding Season" and BO-26 "Bat Avoidance Measures").** Before the spring breeding season (and prior to start of construction), a qualified biologist shall perform a survey for roosting bats or maternity colonies at the proposed project site. Surveys shall evaluate the probability for trees to host roosting bats. For trees considered to have a high probability for bats, acoustic monitoring shall be performed in early summer to detect if there are any roosting sites in the trees. If avoidance of an active roosting bat or maternity colony is not practicable, a sufficient buffer shall be established in consultation with the CDFG. If acoustic monitoring detects that bats are using trees that need to be cut down, exclusionary one-way doors shall be installed in late August, after completion of the maternity season. Roost trees shall be removed after it has been confirmed that roosting bats have departed. If a roost is lost, PG&E shall consult with the CDFG to see if the agency recommends bat boxes be installed in the vicinity of the cut tree.	Verify completion of roosting bat preconstruction surveys.	Prior to construction and prior to spring breeding season	Complete. Trees evaluated for potential bat roosts 4/19/11. Suitable bat habitat not found. Report dated 5/2/11.
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-28 (proposed to supersede APM BO-28 "Implementation of Revegetation and Monitoring Plan" and APM AE-4 "Revegetation and Regrading").** PG&E shall prepare a Revegetation and Monitoring Plan prior to construction. A copy of the plan shall be submitted to the CPUC prior to construction. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following provisions: a. All old conductors shall be removed from the project site. b. Disturbed areas(ground disturbance for pole placements, tower footings, and minor grading for small concrete staging areas located approximately 80 feet uphill from towers), other than existing access roads, shall be stabilized and revegetated with appropriate (i.e., conducive with PG&E line clearance requirements) native species. c. If applicable, the site shall be monitored following construction for an appropriate period of time to ensure the successful re-establishment of native species, to prevent establishment of weeds, and to ensure the successful reestablishment of native species. d. Stream contours shall be returned to their original condition once coffer dams are removed, unless consultation with the USFWS has determined that it is not beneficial to the species or is not feasible. e. Permanent dust control measures shall be implemented through revegetation and landscaping as soon as any ground-disturbing activities are completed. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating, non-invasive grass seed, or otherwise covered with mulch or plastic. f. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using best management practices. g. Disturbed serpentine grassland areas shall be restored, as determined by the project biologist, and may be reseeded with local genotypes of native serpentine grassland species.	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Revegetation and Monitoring Plan and that the plan is completed.	Prior to construction	RMT and CPUC provided comments on the Revegetation and Monitoring Plan on 4/7/11. PG&E resubmitted the Revegetation Monitoring Plan and memo with responses to comments to CPUC on May 2, 2011.
D	**Mitigation Measure BO-29 (proposed to supersede APM BO-29 "Avoidance of and Minimization of Potential Impacts to Special-Status Plants").** The following measures shall be implemented:	Verify that special status plant species are enumerated and recorded.	Prior to construction Next round of surveys	Initial botanical surveys completed week of 4/18/11. Plant

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	a. […] b. Prior to construction, any special-status plant species that are known to occur on the project site shall be enumerated, photographed, and conspicuously flagged for avoidance. If timing of field surveys and flagging must occur outside of the appropriate blooming period, the data map and global positioning system (GPS) locations collected during focused botanical surveys can be used to meet this condition.[…]		in mid-May	locations mapped. Report dated 4/29/11.
D	**APM BO-30. Weed Control.** […]All plant material (e.g., straw, mulch, seeds, etc.) used for erosion control and/or road maintenance will be weed-free. If weed-free straw or mulch is not available, rice straw and mulch will be used. […] Seed mixes will be approved by a biologist prior to application. Where possible, local or on site seed sources will be used. Gravel used for road maintenance will be from weed free-sources. Gravel sources will be inspected for the presence/absence of noxious weeds prior to utilization of gravel in the project area as appropriate.	Verify that plant material and gravel is weed-free, either through inspection or documentation that certifies the material as weed-free.	Prior to application	EI to inspect any such materials delivered to the project site.
D	**APM BO-31. Implementation of Dust Control Plan.** PG&E will prepare a Dust Control Plan prior to construction in coordination with the appropriate agencies to ensure impacts to special-status plants and associated vegetation communities are avoided or minimized.	Verify that the dust control plan is prepared and appropriate measures are included.	Prior to construction	Complete. Andy Mutziger of the SLOAPCD approved plan on April 29, 2011.
D	**APM BO-33. Project-specific Fire Prevention and Response Plan Development and Implementation.** PG&E will incorporate established system-wide Fire Prevention and Response procedures that will include reducing the potential for igniting combustible materials. The procedures will cover electrical hazards, flammable materials, smoking, vehicle and equipment access, and fire watches during construction and maintenance procedures during subsequent operation. Project personnel will be directed to park away from dry vegetation; not to smoke; and to equip vehicles with appropriate firefighting equipment; such as water dispensers and shovels, in times of high fire hazard. The procedures will also describe methods to reduce the potential fire hazard from operation of the power line.	Verify that the Fire Prevention and Response procedures are prepared and appropriate measures are included.	Prior to construction	RMT and CPUC provided comments on the Fire Prevention Plan on 4/7/11. PG&E resubmitted the Fire Prevention and Response Plan to CPUC on May 2, 2011. Variance sought as part of 2011 Work Plan.
Cultural Resources				
D	**APM CR-2. Pre-construction Worker Education.** PG&E will design and implement a Worker Education Program that will be provided to all project personnel who may encounter and/or alter historical resources or unique archaeological properties, including construction supervisors and field personnel. No construction worker will be involved in field operations without having participated in the Worker Education Program. The Worker Education Program will include, at a minimum: ▪ A review of archaeology, history, prehistory and Native American cultures associated with historical resources in the project vicinity. ▪ A review of applicable local, state and federal ordinances, laws and regulations pertaining to historic preservation. ▪ A discussion of site avoidance requirements and procedures to be followed in the event that unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during implementation of the project. ▪ A discussion of disciplinary and other actions that could be taken against persons violating historic preservation laws and PG&E policies. ▪ A statement by the construction company or applicable employer agreeing to abide by the Worker Education Program, PG&E	Verify that appropriate information is included in the training material. Verify that all workers are trained through review of worker training confirmation forms/statements.	Prior to construction	ETMP invitation and overview sent to CPUC and RMT on 4/11/11. Brochure and decal submitted to CPUC and RMT on 5/3/11. Powerpoint under review.

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	policies and other applicable laws and regulations. Environmental training will also be provided to workers regarding the protection of paleontological resources and procedures to be implemented in the event fossil remains are encountered by ground-disturbing activities. The Worker Education Program may be conducted in concert with other environmental or safety awareness and education programs for the project, provided that the program elements pertaining to cultural resources are provided by a qualified instructor meeting applicable professional qualifications standards.			
D	**Mitigation Measure CR-4.** Prior to construction, all project personnel shall attend environmental training regarding the protection of paleontological resources and procedures to be implemented in the event fossil remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities. The training shall include, but shall not be limited to: 1. A review of applicable local, state and federal ordinances, laws and regulations pertaining to paleontologic preservation. 2. A discussion of disciplinary and other actions that could be taken against persons violating historic preservation laws and PG&E policies. This training may be combined with other environmental training for the project, provided that the program elements pertaining to paleontological resources are provided by a qualified instructor meeting-professional qualification standards (including Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standard guidelines [1991, 1995, 2005]). Training by the qualified instructor can be recorded for subsequent sessions or can be provided by a trained designee. Attendance sheets shall be submitted to the CPUC within one week of training events.	Verify that appropriate information is included in the training material. Verify that all workers are trained through review of worker training confirmation forms/statements.	Prior to construction	ETMP invitation and overview sent to CPUC and RMT on 4/11/11. Brochure and decal submitted to CPUC and RMT on 5/3/11. Powerpoint under review.
D	**Mitigation Measure CR-5.** Prior to construction, a qualified Principal Paleontologist (qualified according to SVP standards) or his/her designee shall conduct on-site inspection of high sensitivity units in areas where ground-disturbing project activities shall occur. Designation of areas of avoidance, special interest, and concern may be appropriate. […]	Verify the completion of the paleontological inspection.	Prior to construction	Complete. Paleo survey report received 4/25/11.
Geology and Soils				
D	**APM GE-6. Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan Implementation.** An Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan will be prepared in association with the SWPPP. This plan will be prepared in accordance with the State Water Board guidelines and other applicable BMPs. […]	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan and that the plan is complete.	Prior to construction	Complete. SWPPP submitted to CPUC and RMT on 4/15/11. Resubmitted to CPUC and RMT with minor revisions on 5/3/11. WDID #3 40C360891
Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
D	**APM HM-1. Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan Development and Implementation.** PG&E will submit a Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan to the CPUC for recordkeeping at least 30 days prior to project construction. The plan will identify methods and techniques to minimize the exposure of the public to potentially hazardous materials during all phases of project construction through operation. The plan will require implementing appropriate control methods and approved containment and spill-control practices (i.e., spill control plan) for construction and materials stored on-site. All hazardous materials and hazardous wastes will be handled, stored, and disposed of, in accordance with all applicable regulations, by personnel qualified to handle hazardous materials. With the exception of the poles, all hazardous materials will be collected in project-specific containers at the site, and transported to a PG&E service center designated as a PG&E consolidation site. Poles will be scheduled for transportation to the appropriate licensed Class 1 or a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill. The plan will	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan and that the plans are complete.	30 days prior to construction	Complete. Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan approved by CPUC and RMT on 4/7/11.

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	include, but not be limited to, the following: ▪ Proper disposal of potentially contaminated soils ▪ Vehicles and equipment parking near sensitive resource areas during construction ▪ Emergency response and reporting procedures to address hazardous material spills Emergency-spill supplies and equipment will be available to respond in a timely manner if an incident should occur. Response materials such as oil-absorbent material, tarps, and storage drums will be used as needed to contain and control any minor releases. A search of government databases indicates that there are no hazardous waste sites located within the project area. If hazardous materials are encountered in excavated soils or groundwater as noted through sheen, odor, or other non-typical appearance, work will be stopped until the material is properly characterized and appropriate measures are taken to protect human health and the environment. If excavation of hazardous materials is required, they will be managed, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Removed wood poles will be collected in project-specific containers at a PG&E service center designated as a PG&E consolidation site. Poles will be scheduled for transport to an appropriate licensed Class 1 or composite lined portion of a solid waste landfill as containers are filled. Chemical Waste Management's Kettlemen Hills Facility is typically used. There is no disposal capacity issue at this facility associated with the treated wood poles generated by this project.			
D	**Mitigation Measure HM-2 (proposed to supersede APM HM-2 "Environmental Training and Monitoring Program (ETMP) Development and Implementation").** An ETMP shall be established to communicate to all field personnel any environmental concerns and appropriate work practices, including spill prevention and response measures and BMPs. The training program shall emphasize site-specific physical conditions to improve hazard prevention (e.g., identification of flow paths to nearest water bodies) and shall include a review of all site-specific plans, including, but not limited to, the project's SWPPP, Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan, Health and Safety Plan, and Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan. A PG&E-designated representative shall be identified to ensure that the plans are followed throughout the construction period. BMPs, as identified in the project SWPPP and Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan, shall be implemented during project construction to minimize the risk of an accidental release and to provide the necessary information for emergency response. A copy of the ETMP shall be submitted to the CPUC at least 30 days prior to construction. Training attendance sheet(s) shall be submitted to the CPUC after each training session.	Verify that appropriate information is included in the training material. Verify that all workers are trained through review of worker training confirmation forms/statements.	Prior to construction	ETMP invitation and overview sent to CPUC and RMT on 4/11/11. Brochure and decal submitted to CPUC and RMT on 5/3/11. Powerpoint under review.
D	**APM HM-3. Project-specific Fire Prevention and Response Plan Development and Implementation.** PG&E will prepare and submit a Fire Prevention and Response Plan to the CPUC and to local fire protection authorities for notification at least 30 days prior to construction. The plan will include fire protection and prevention methods for all components of the project during construction. The plan will include procedures to reduce the potential for igniting combustible materials by preventing electrical hazards, use of flammable materials, and smoking onsite during construction and maintenance procedures. Project personnel will be directed to park away from dry vegetation; to equip vehicles with fire extinguishers; not to smoke; and to carry water, shovels, and fire extinguishers in times of high fire hazard.	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Fire Prevention and Response Plan	30 days prior to construction	Complete. RMT and CPUC provided comments on the Fire Prevention Plan on 4/7/11. PG&E resubmitted the Fire Prevention and Response Plan to CPUC on May 2, 2011. Submitted to local fire agencies via email on 042511.

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
D	**APM HM-4. Health and Safety Plan Development and Implementation.** PG&E will prepare a site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP) to ensure that potential safety hazards will be kept at a minimum. The HSP will include elements that establish worker training and emergency response procedures relevant to project activities. The plan will be submitted to the CPUC at least 30 days prior to construction for CPUC recordkeeping.	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Health and Safety Plan and that the plan is complete.	30 days prior to construction	Complete. Health and Safety Plan approved by CPUC and RMT on 4/7/11.
Hydrology and Water Quality				
D	**APM WQ-1. Development and Implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.** Following project approval, PG&E will prepare and implement a SWPPP to minimize construction impacts on surface and groundwater quality. Implementation of the SWPPP will help stabilize graded areas and waterways and reduce erosion and sedimentation. The plan will designate BMPs that will be adhered to during construction activities. Erosion and sediment control measures, such as straw wattles, water bars, covers, silt fences, and sensitive area access restrictions (e.g., flagging) will be installed before the onset of winter rains or any anticipated storm events. Mulching, seeding, or other suitable stabilization measures will be used to protect exposed areas during construction activities, as necessary. […]	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and that the plan is complete.	Prior to construction	SWPPP submitted to the CPUC and RMT on 4/15/11. Resubmitted to CPUC and RMT with minor revisions on 5/3/11. WDID #3 40C360891
D	**APM WQ-2. Environmental Training and Monitoring Program (ETMP) Development and Implementation.** Worker environmental awareness will communicate environmental issues and appropriate work practices specific to this project. This awareness will include spill prevention and response measures and proper BMP implementation. The SWPPP training will emphasize site-specific physical conditions to improve hazard prevention (e.g., identification of flow paths to nearest waterbodies) and will include a review of all site-specific water quality requirements, including applicable portions of , the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan, Health and Safety Plan, and PG&E's Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response program. Details about the program will be described in the SWPPP.	Verify that appropriate information is included in the training material. Verify that all workers are trained through review of worker training confirmation forms/statements.	Prior to construction	ETMP invitation and overview sent to CPUC and RMT on 4/11/11. Brochure and decal submitted to CPUC and RMT on 5/3/11. Powerpoint under review.
D	**APM WQ-3. Preparation of an Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan (ECSTP).** PG&E will prepare an Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan (ECSTP) as an element of the SWPPP describing BMPs, to be used during construction. PG&E will ensure all BMPs are inspected before and after each storm event, maintained on a regular basis, and replaced as necessary through the course of construction. The plan will address construction in or near sensitive areas described in Section 3.4 Biological Resources. BMPs, where applicable will be designed based on specific criteria from recognized BMP design guidance manuals. Erosion-minimizing efforts may include measures such as: ▪ Avoiding excessive disturbance of steep slopes ▪ Defining ingress and egress within the project area ▪ Implementing a dust control program during construction ▪ Restricting access to sensitive areas (e.g. usage of silt fencing for the protection of wetland features) ▪ Using vehicle mats in wet areas ▪ Revegetating disturbed areas where applicable following construction ▪ Proper containment of stockpiled soils (including construction of berms in areas near water bodies, wetlands, or drainage channels) Erosion control measures identified in the ECSTP will be installed in an area before clearing begins during the wet season in that area and before the onset of winter rains or any anticipated storm events. Temporary measures such as silt fences or wattles, intended to minimize sediment transport	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Erosion Control and Sediment Transport Plan. Confirm that the plan is complete and a part of the SWPPP	30 days prior to construction	SWPPP submitted to the CPUC and RMT on 4/15/11. Resubmitted to CPUC and RMT with minor revisions on 5/3/11. WDID #3 40C360891

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	from temporarily disturbed areas, will remain in place until disturbed areas have stabilized. Such temporary measures will be placed and monitored by a qualified inspector to ensure effectiveness and these measures are repaired as needed. PG&E will keep water equipment such as water trucks and water truck filling areas well-maintained and make repairs as soon as possible; will use water minimally for dust control and to clean construction areas and sweep and vacuum to the maximum extent possible; and will direct runoff to areas where it can be reused or absorbed into the ground. Water for dust control will be applied at a rate that will not lead to significant water runoff or potentially cause a nuisance. The ECSTP will be submitted to the CPUC for review at least 30 days prior to the commencement of construction. The plan will be revised and updated as needed, and resubmitted to the CPUC if construction activities evolve to the point that the existing approved ECSTP does not adequately address the project.			
D	**APM WQ-8. Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan.** PG&E has and will implement its system-wide program which includes established procedures for handling and managing hazardous substances and emergency response in the event of a hazardous substance spill. These procedures will add to the requirements in the project SWPPP. PG&E crew members will arrange to have emergency-spill supplies and equipment immediately available at all work areas. Oil-absorbent materials, tarps, and storage drums will be used to contain and control any minor releases. Detailed information for responding to accidental spills, and for handling any resulting hazardous materials, will be provided in the project's Hazardous Substances Control and Emergency Response Plan.	Verify that the required procedures are added to the SWPPP.	Prior to construction	Complete. Ensure that Hazardous Substance Control and Emergency Response Plan is included with the SWPPP.
Land Use and Planning				
D	**APM AG-1. Public Education Program.** A governmental relations representative will provide local governmental agencies with a briefing of the project scope and schedule in advance of construction activities. A PG&E contact name and phone number will be provided for project related inquiries.	Verify that the project scope and schedule are provided to the local government agencies.	Prior to construction	Complete. PG&E has briefed the City of Atascadero, the City of San Luis Obispo, and the County of San Luis Obispo.
D	**APM AG-2. Coordination with Nearby Residences.** PG&E will coordinate with property owners within 300 feet of the project area at least 30 days prior to construction to alert them of project activities.	Verify that nearby residents are notified of the construction schedule.	30 days prior to construction	Complete. Notification letters sent to property owners on March 29, 2011.
Noise				
D	**APM NS-8. Noise Disruption Minimization through Residential Notification.** PG&E will coordinate with San Luis Obispo County, the City of Atascadero, and the City of San Luis Obispo to notify residents that are located near the alignment of the timeframe for construction activities.	Verify that nearby residents are notified of the construction schedule.	Prior to construction	Crew foreman will provide notifications as appropriate based on work phases.
Traffic and Transportation				
D	**APM TT-1. Impacts to Existing Traffic Flows.** PG&E will develop a project-specific Transportation Management Plan (TMP), which will be submitted to the CPUC for review at least 30 days prior to construction. The TMP will conform to the California Joint Utility Traffic Control Committee's Work	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Transportation Management Plan and that the plan is	30 days prior to construction	RMT and CPUC provided comments on the Transportation

Table 1: Preconstruction Mitigation Measures

D/F[1]	APMs/Mitigation Measure	Implementation	Schedule	Status
	Area Protection and Traffic Control Manual. The TMP will include the following: ▪ Standard safety practices, including installation of appropriate barriers between work zones and transportation facilities, placement of appropriate signage, and use of traffic control devices. ▪ Flaggers and/or signage will be used to guide vehicles through or around construction zones using proper construction techniques. ▪ Provision that all equipment and materials will be stored in designated staging areas on or adjacent to the work sites in a manner that minimizes traffic obstructions and maximizes sign visibility. ▪ Acceptable vehicle speeds on project roadways. Vehicle speeds will be limited to safe levels as appropriate for all roads, including access roads and overland routes without existing, posted speed limits. ▪ PG&E will avoid equipment/material transportation via helicopter, to the extent practical, during high traffic hours along the Highway 101 corridor. ▪ PG&E will obtain Cal Trans encroachment permits and comply with permit conditions as necessary.	complete.		Management Plan on 4/7/11. PG&E resubmitted the Traffic Control to the CPUC on May 2, 2011.
D	**APM TT-2. Lift Plan Development and Implementation.** A Lift Plan will be prepared and approved by the FAA prior to all construction helicopter operations and will not result in a change in air traffic patterns either temporarily or permanently. PG&E does not anticipate that residents will be required to temporarily vacate their homes. In the unlikely event that final construction plans and the Lift Plan require otherwise, PG&E will coordinate with potentially affected residents (providing a minimum of 30 days notice) to minimize the duration of the necessary work and any resultant inconvenience.	Verify that the appropriate measures are incorporated into the Lift Plan and that the plan is complete.	Prior to construction. 30 days prior to residential evacuation if necessary.	PG&E's Contract Helicopter Operator will be responsible for verbally notifying the Federal Aviation Administration 24-hours in advancement of helicopter operations. If helicopter route is identified to cross over residential units (sensitive receptors), a formal written Lift Plan will be submitted at least 72-hours in advancement of helicopter operations. No addition notification or approval is required.
D	**APM TT-4. Notification of Road Closure.** PG&E will coordinate with the users of Forest Service Road 30S11 to ensure that closure of the road will minimize any inconveniences, and will work with any affected parties to make alternative arrangement for access. PG&E will contact the City of San Luis Obispo at least one month prior to start of construction activities requiring temporary closures of the Reservoir Canyon Natural Reserve. PG&E will post signs on the road at public access points to inform bikers and hikers of the anticipated construction activity and to discourage access to areas of construction.	Verify that users of Forest Service Road 30S11 are notified of road closures.	30 days prior to road closures	Crew foreman will provide notifications as appropriate based on work phases.

ATTACHMENT 3: PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY REPORTS

GANDA

Garcia and Associates
431 Lincoln Way
Auburn, CA 95603
Phone: (530) 823-3151
Fax: (530) 823-3138

To: Mark Cassady

From: Rob Witthaus, Saana Deichsel

Date: April 15, 2011

RE: Atascadero – SLO 70kV Power Line Reconductoring Project, California Red-Legged Frog Reconnaissance Surveys

---

Introduction

Garcia and Associates (GANDA) was contracted by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) to evaluate potential biological issues related to work on existing access roads, new access roads, poles, and staging areas along the corridor of the Atascadero-SLO Reconductoring Project, and to determine how these issues might affect the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*). GANDA biologists Saana Deichsel, Brady Daniels and Terry Hurt conducted reconnaissance level surveys by foot and vehicle along the corridor on April 6 and April 7, 2011. The objective of this reconnaissance survey was to determine presence of suitable CRLF habitat, and recommend measures to minimize impacts to this habitat.

Study Methods

Using aerial photos, mapped water features (streams, wetlands, culverts and drainages), and information from reports on planned work that would potentially cause some amount of ground disturbance, biologists focused surveys on locations where construction would effect, or was adjacent to, water features. Many of the access routes that were labeled "existing" on maps were not clearly defined on-site, so assumptions were made based on proximity to poles and nearby roads, and if present, vehicle tracks.

No CNDDB records of California red-legged frog occur along the project footprint. However, there are 32 occurrences that occur within 5 miles of the project area and one occurrence as close as 500 feet from a transmission tower in the action area. Seventy-one acres in the project action area occur within the designated California red-legged from critical habitat unit SLO-3. A study in San Luis Obispo County documented CRLF movement of 1.7 miles between two ponds (Rathburn and Schneider 2001) over a period of 32 days. Therefore, for the purposes of this project, California red-legged frogs were assumed to have the potential to occur within the project area.

Several types of habitat are used by the California red-legged frog for various life stages. CRLF breeds in aquatic habitats such as marshes, ponds, deep pools and backwaters in streams and creeks, lagoons, and estuaries. Breeding adults are often associated with dense, shrubby riparian or emergent vegetation and areas with deep (>27 inches) still or slow-moving water (USFWS 2001; 2002). Egg masses are found in ponds or backwater pools of streams, usually attached to emergent vegetation (cattail and bulrush), though are sometimes found at sites without emergent vegetation (e.g., some stock ponds). Larvae are found in similar habitat: slow-moving, shallow riffle zones, and shallow margins of pools. Juveniles and adults may stay at breeding sites or may use upland refugia habitat, which is defined as all oak woodland land-cover types, annual grassland, and pasture within 100 feet of modeled breeding habitat. This includes emergent and/or riparian vegetation, undercut banks, semi-submerged root masses; open grasslands with seeps or springs with dense growths of woody riparian vegetation, willows; cattail, bulrush, and willow are good indicators for suitable habitat. Aquatic habitat is associated with deep (<0.7 – 1.5 m), still or slow-moving water. Juveniles prefer open, shallow aquatic habitats with dense submergent vegetations. Adults may use movement habitat, defined as all oak woodland, annual grassland, pasture, valley foothill riparian, all agricultural land-cover types, urban riparian, urban wetland, and landscape and golf course ponds beyond 100 feet but within two miles of primary habitat (dispersal of longer distances occurring during wet conditions.

Results

Based on the parameters described above, no aquatic breeding habitat was observed within 300ft of the action area. Recent heavy rain events had left most drainages flowing at what appeared to be (based on evidence on streams banks) unusually high levels, which could alter the potential presence of deep pools in slow moving streams. However, the general lack of aquatic vegetation and/or the shallow depth of streams, drainages and swales in the action area, deemed the likelihood of locating egg masses or larvae unlikely.

The unusually high rain levels during 2011 rainy season have likely increased potential habitat where there may have been none previously. The majority of the streams visited were considered suitable migration habitat for California red-legged frog. Information regarding application of mitigation measures and permit conditions related to each pole, planned road, stream or wetland is provided in Table 1.

Some notable observations made by the biologists include:

- Visual observation of *Hyla* (tree frog) and *Spea hammondii* (western spadefoot) tadpoles, and aural observation of *Rana catesbeiana* (bullfrog) at stream crossing S41.
- New (unmapped) slow-flowing drainage (created by unusually heavy rain events) running parallel to S8 (west of pole 69/0), 10 feet north of mapped stream.
- Many roads will require substantial grading and vegetation removal to facilitate access by heavy equipment.
- Biologists were not able to safely access the water feature S31 at pole 74/1 for the purpose of this survey.

TABLE 1: Project features, habitat, and recommended mitigation measures.

Pole #, Stream or Wetland Code	Map ID #	Figure #	Habitat Description Location	Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures[1]
S1	647	1	No aquatic veg, highly disturbed / grazed upland area, marginal habitat.	APM BO-9
63/3	648	2	No aquatic veg. Margin habitat (oak slash on east. bank could possibly be used for cover), heavily grazed.	APM BO-9, APM BO-17
S2a and S2b	649, 650	3, 4	No aquatic veg, some algae on stream surface where small pool is formed. Heavily grazed marginal upland habitat.	APM BO-9
S30, S2c	651, 652, 653, 654	5, 6	No aquatic veg, heavily grazed upland marginal habitat.	APM BO-9
64/12 at S3	655	7	Highly eroded stream banks, potential migration and upland habitat (drainage connects to mitigation pond upstream)	APM BO-9, MM BO-14, APM BO-17
S4 at 64/13	656	8	Some emergent aquatic veg., low flow swale, marginal upland habitat (drainage connects to mitigation pond).	APM BO-9, MM BO-14, APM BO-17
S5 at 64/14	657	9, 10	Seasonal swale, very low water flow, algal matting and some aquatic veg, marginal upland hab. (mitigation pond upstream)	APM BO-9, MM BO-14, APM BO-17
S40 at 65/2	658	11, 12	Seasonal drainage, low water flow, some aquatic veg, potential upland habitat.	APM BO-9, APM BO-17
66/14A	659	14	New pole placement upslope from fast-moving perennial stream with rip. veg. Placement in potential upland habitat.	APM BO-9, APM BO-17
S41	660	15, 16	Seasonal drainage (that drains into wetland W2), good upland and movement habitat.	APM BO-9, MM B0-4, BO-17
none	none	17	Perennial stream with no mapped access road.	APM BO-9, APM BO-17
W2	none	18	Wetland with marginal upland habitat, not enough water to support CRLF populations.	APM BO-12
S7	661	19, 20	Seasonal low flowing drainage, dense riparian habitat (including willows), potential upland habitat.	APM BO-9
S8	662	21, 22	Season drainage, low flow, no aquatic veg, dense riparian veg (willows), potential upland habitat.	APM BO-9, MM BO-4
none	663	23	Small seasonal drainage (10 ft. upslope from S8) running east-west through reestablished access road.	APM BO-9, MM BO-4
none	665	24	Drainage by Vista Del Ciudad with riparian veg and marginal aquatic habitat (as movement corridor) and potential upland habitat.	APM BO-9, MM BO-4
none	666	25	Drainage by Vista Del Ciudad with riparian veg and marginal aquatic habitat (as movement corridor) and potential upland habitat.	APM BO-9, MM BO-4
S11	667	26, 27	Perennial stream with good upland habitat. Permanent bridge at crossing so little grading necessary.	APM BO-9
S12	668	28	No water features present, upslope from perennial S11 (only issue is runoff from nearby staging area running into S11)	APM BO-9, APM BO-12
W3	669	none	No running water or pooling, seep feeding wetland, marginal upland habitat, potential habitat (if upslope pools?).	APM BO-9, APM BO-12

[1] **MM BO-4**: Preconstruction Surveys and Relocation of Species, **APM BO-9**: Biological Monitor On-site During Construction Activities in Sensitive Areas and Reporting and Communication, **APM BO-12**: Avoidance of and Minimization of Potential Impacts to Wetlands and Water, **MM BO-14**: Avoidance of CRLF Habitat, **APM BO-17**: Qualified Biologist CRLF Inspection

References

Rathbun, G.B., and J. Schneider. 2001. Translocation of California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*). Wildlife Society Bulletin 29:1300-1303.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. Recovery plan for the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*). Portland, Oregon.

Figure 1: S1, looking towards Atascadero Rd.

Figure 2: Pole 63/3, south aspect.

Figure 3: S2a, south aspect.

Figure 4: S2b, south-east aspect.

Figure 5: S30, west aspect

Figure 6: S2c, west aspect.

Figure 7: S3 at pole 64/12, east aspect.

Figure 8:S4 at pole 64/13, south aspect.

Figure 9: S5, looking toward pole 64/14, south aspect.

Figure 10: S5, north-west aspect.

Figure 11: S40, west aspect.

Figure 12: S40, south-east aspect.

Figure 13: Dry creek bank at staging area on Wilhelmina Avenue, east aspect.

Figure 14: New pole 66/14A, east aspect.

Figure 15: S41, north-east aspect.

Figure 16: S41, north aspect.

Figure 17: From S41, looking toward Santa Margarita Creek, south aspect.

Figure 18: W2, north aspect.

Figure 19: S7, north-east aspect.

Figure 20: S7, west aspect.

Figure 21: S8, east aspect.

Figure 22: S8, south aspect.

Figure 23: New drainage north of S8, south aspect.

Figure 24: Creek parallel to Vista Del Ciudad Rd, east aspect.

Figure 25: Drainage north east of tower 71/2, south aspect.

Figure 26: S11, west aspect.

Figure 27: S11, east aspect.

Figure 28: S12, south-east aspect.

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

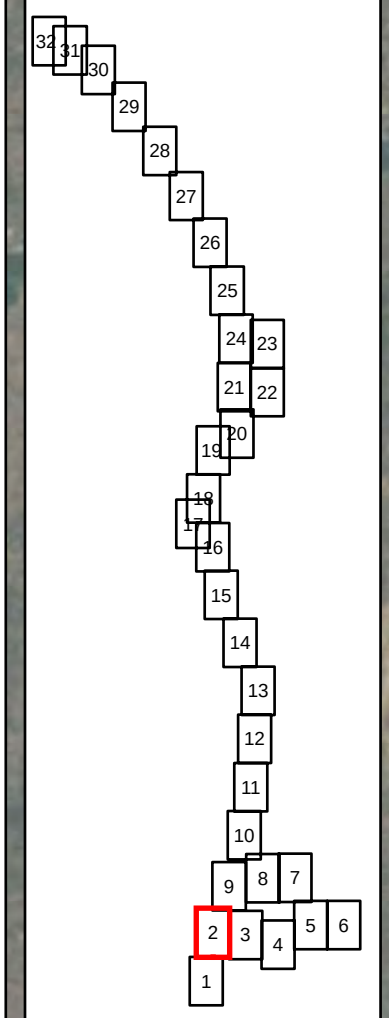
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 1 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



74/2

74/3

74/4

75/0

75/1

Fairview Rd

Alrita St

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

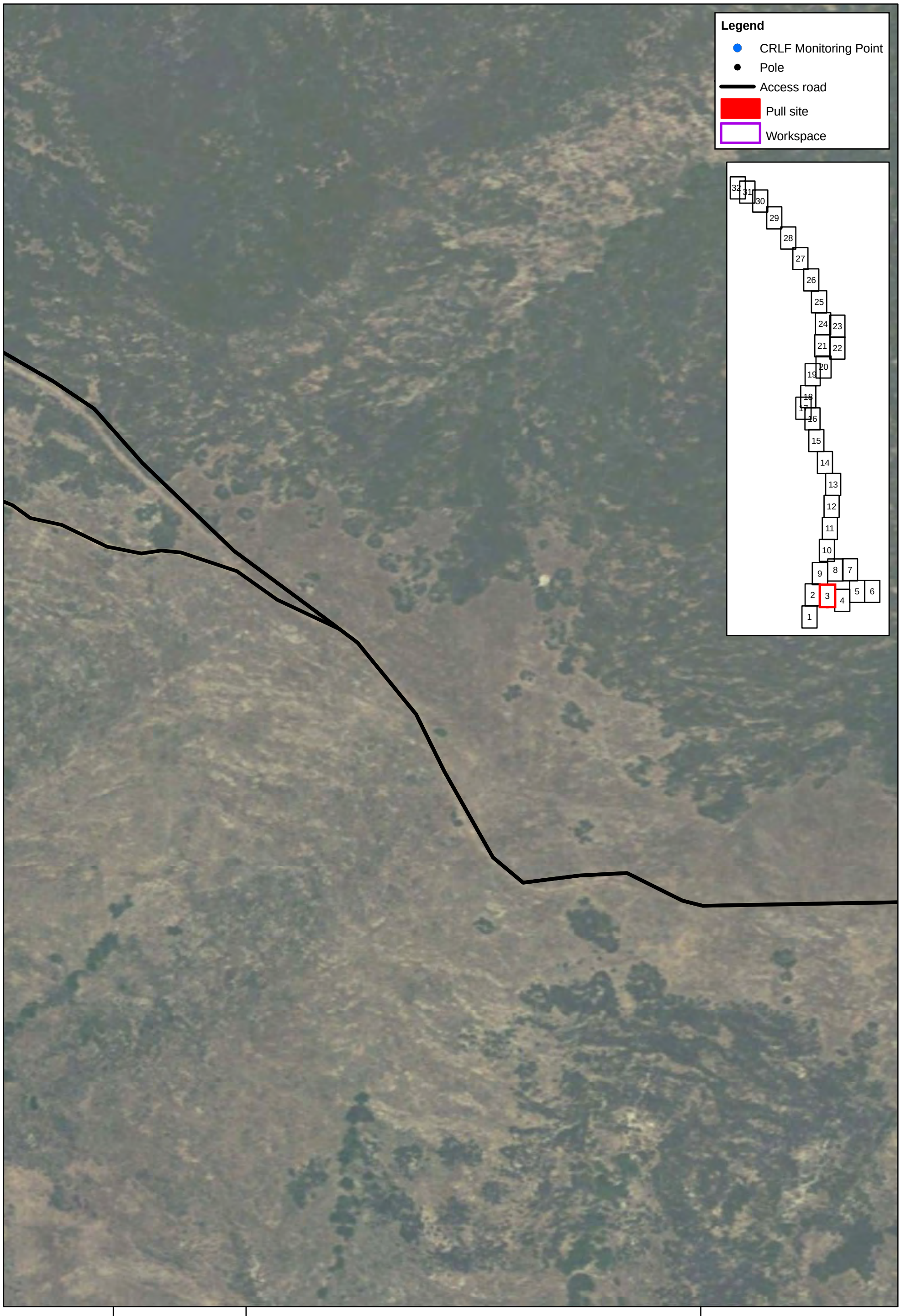
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 2 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

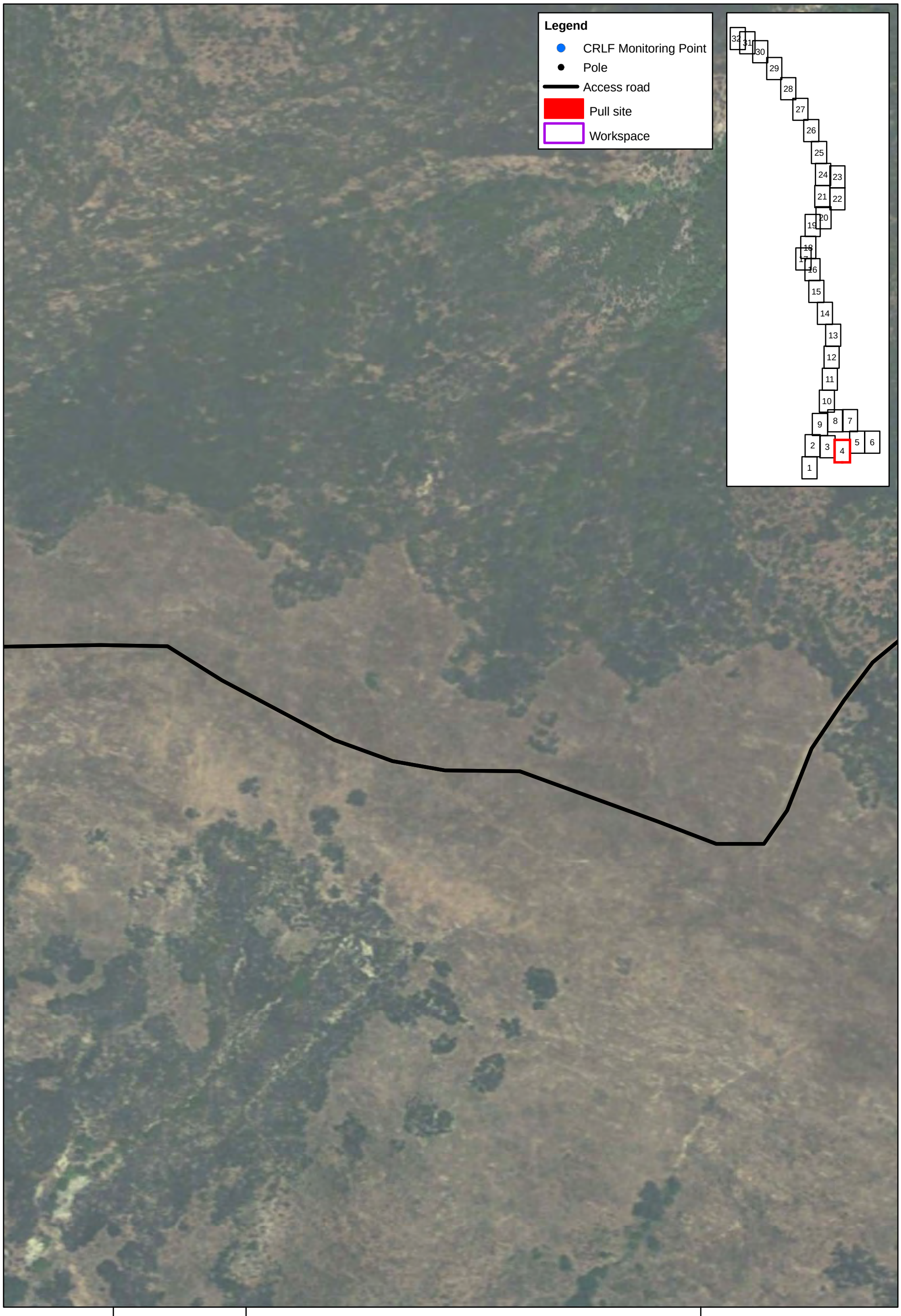
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 3 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

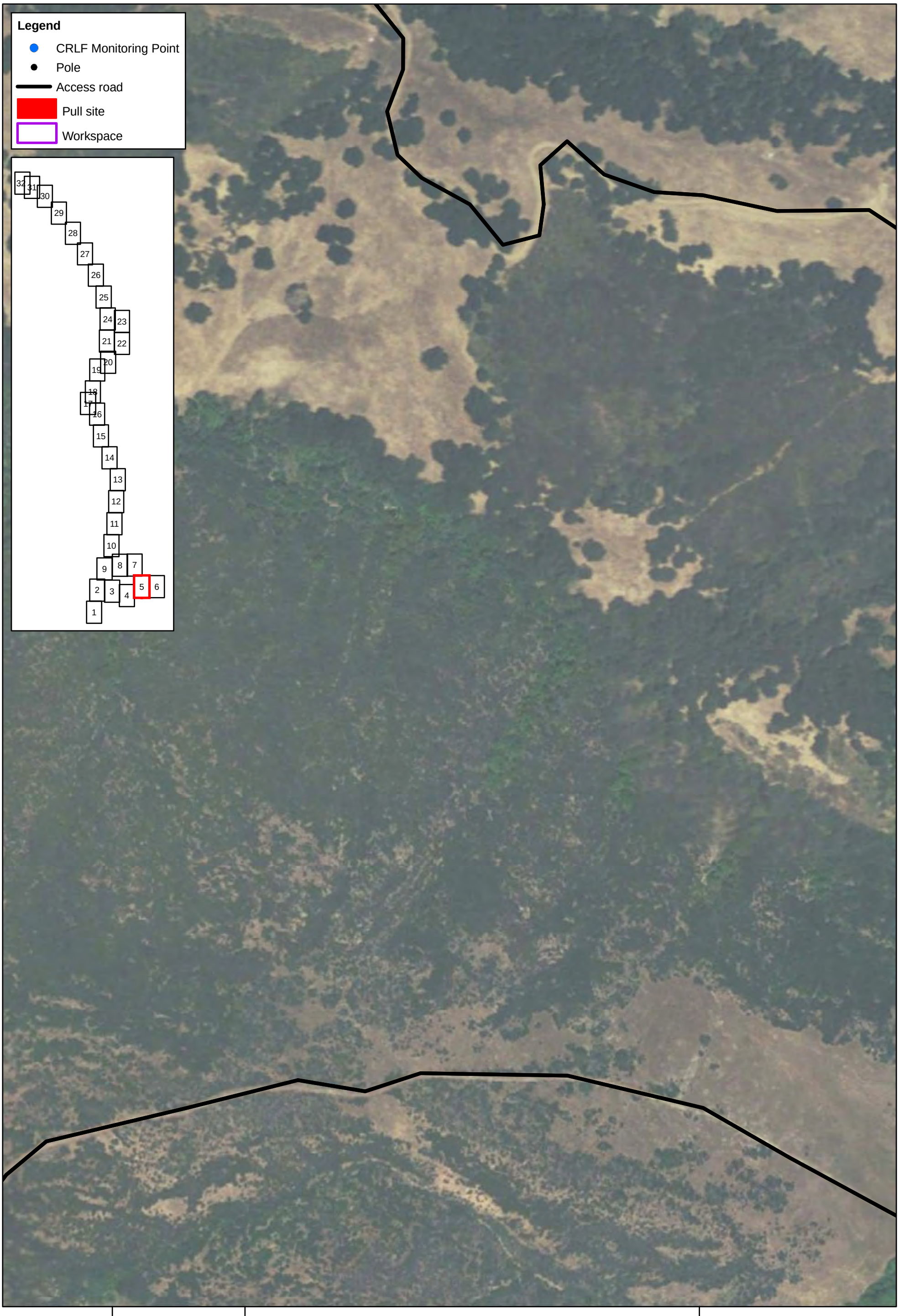
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 4 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

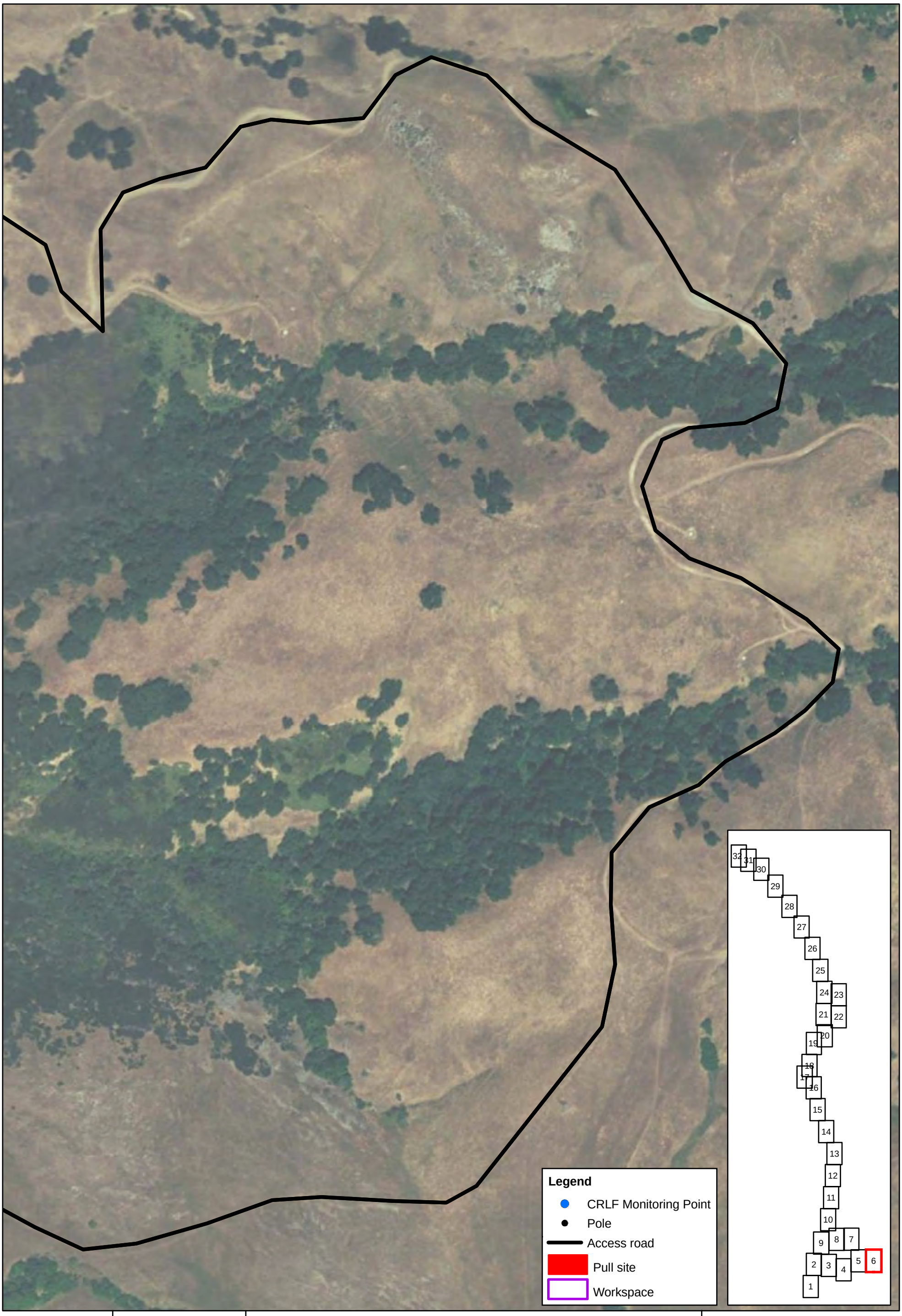
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 5 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

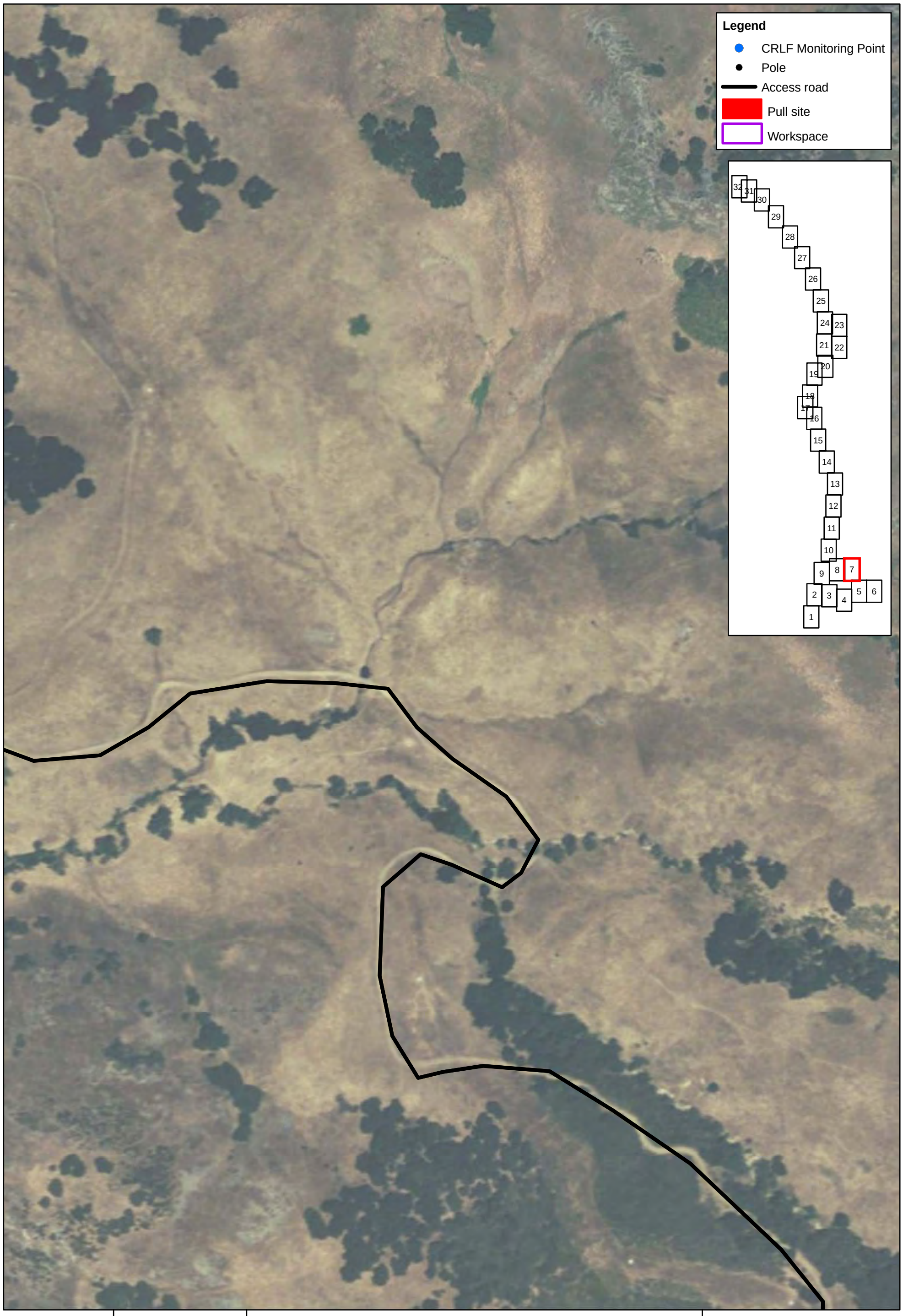
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 6 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

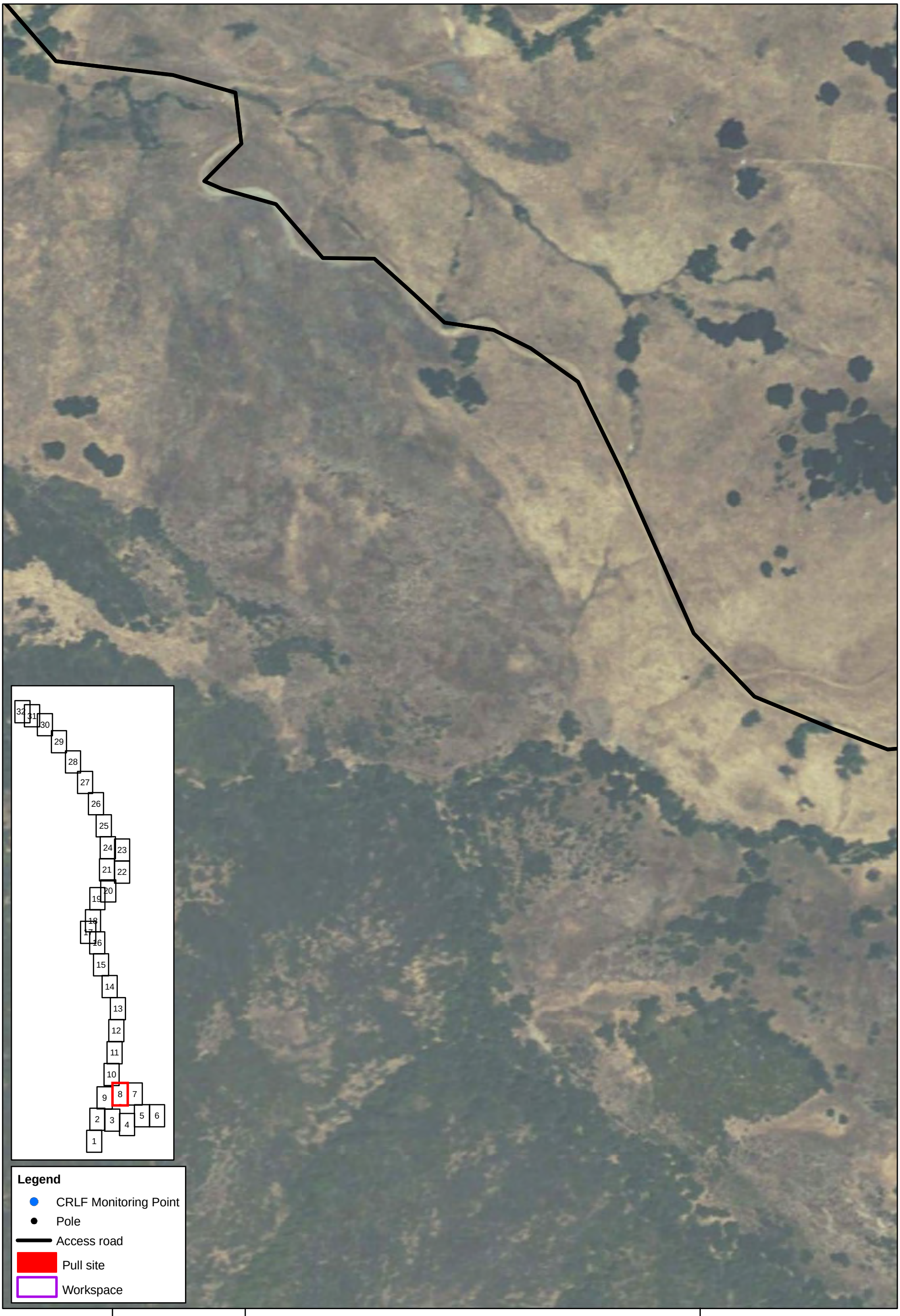
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 7 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

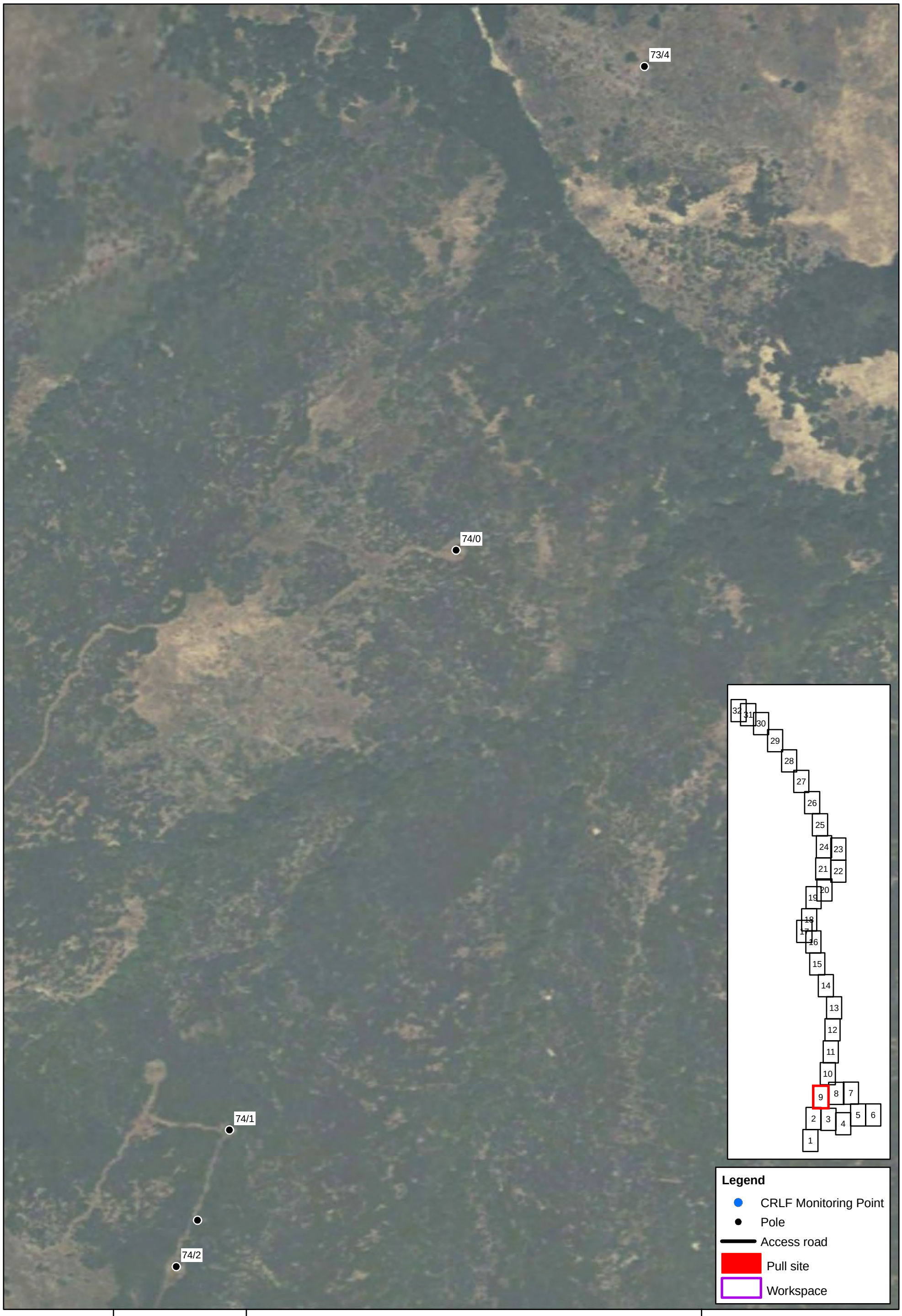
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 8 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

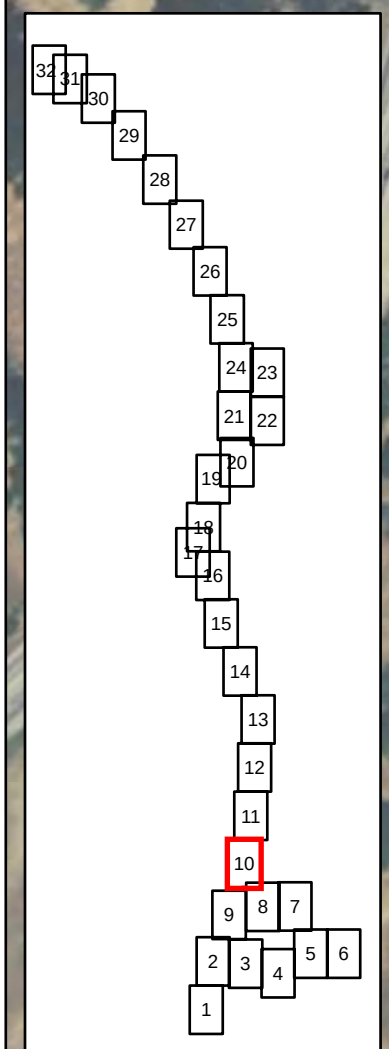
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 9 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



101

73/0

73/1

669

73/2

Pull site

73/3

Reservoir Canyon Laydown

Reservoir Canyon Rd

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

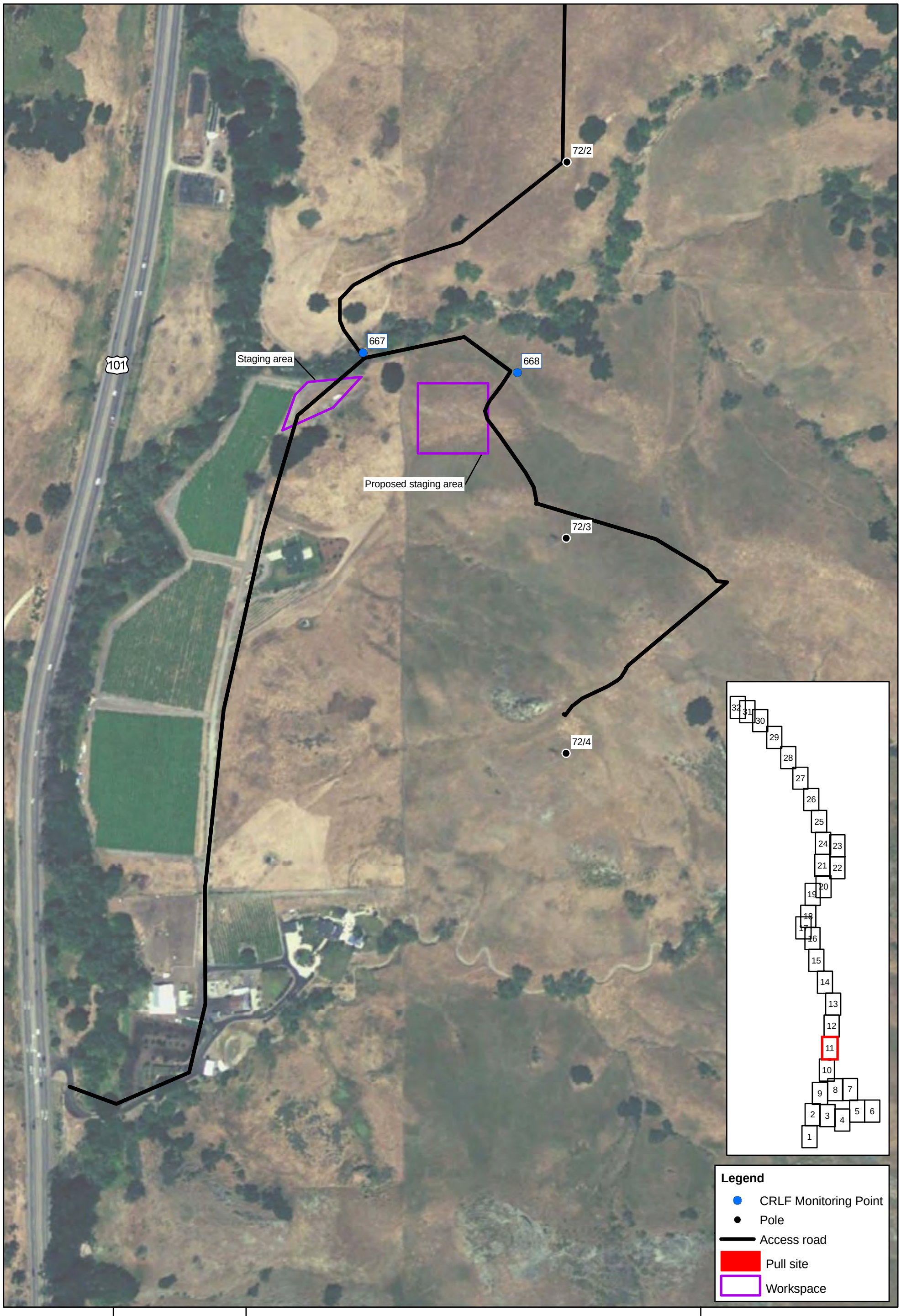
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 10 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

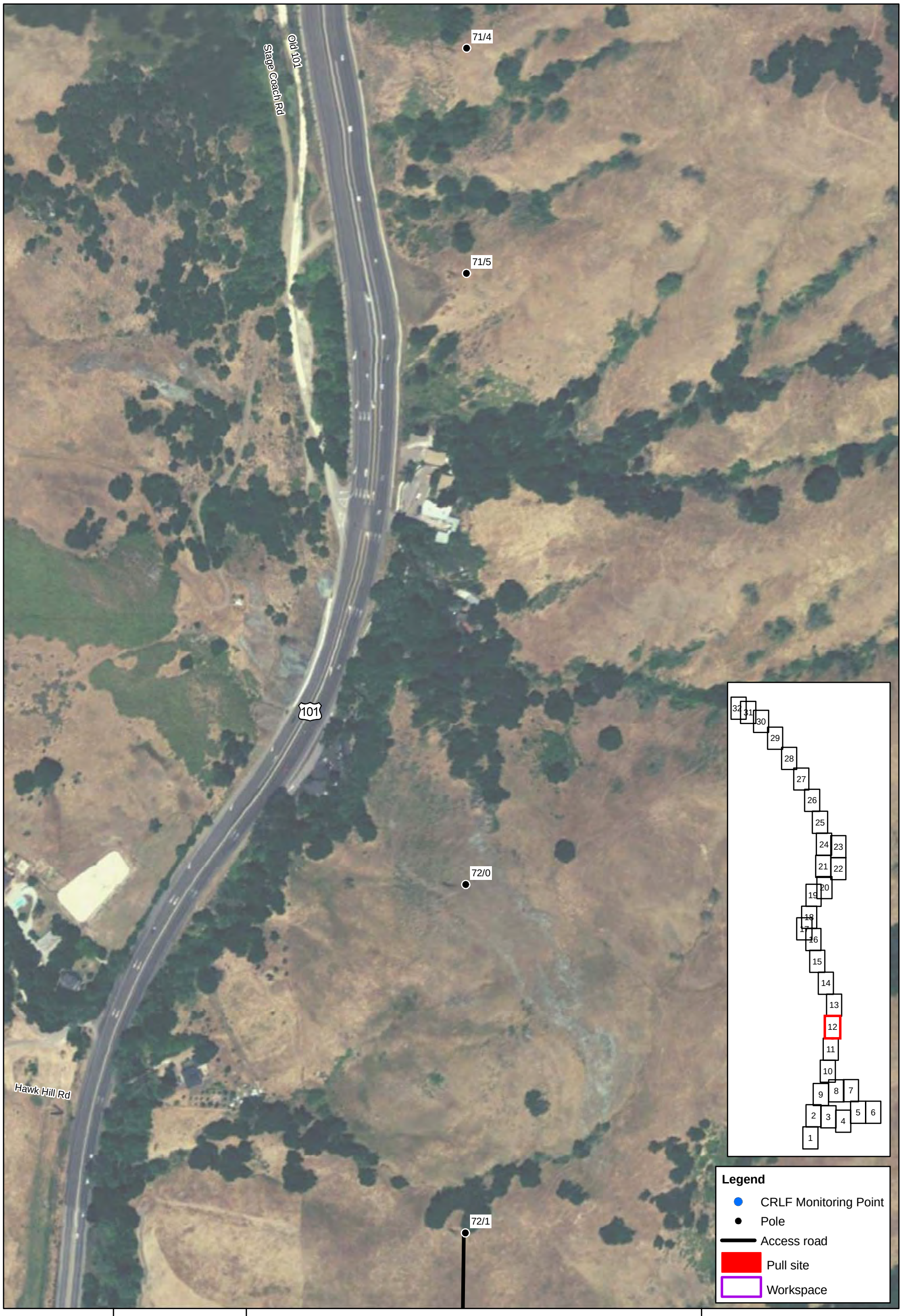
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 11 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

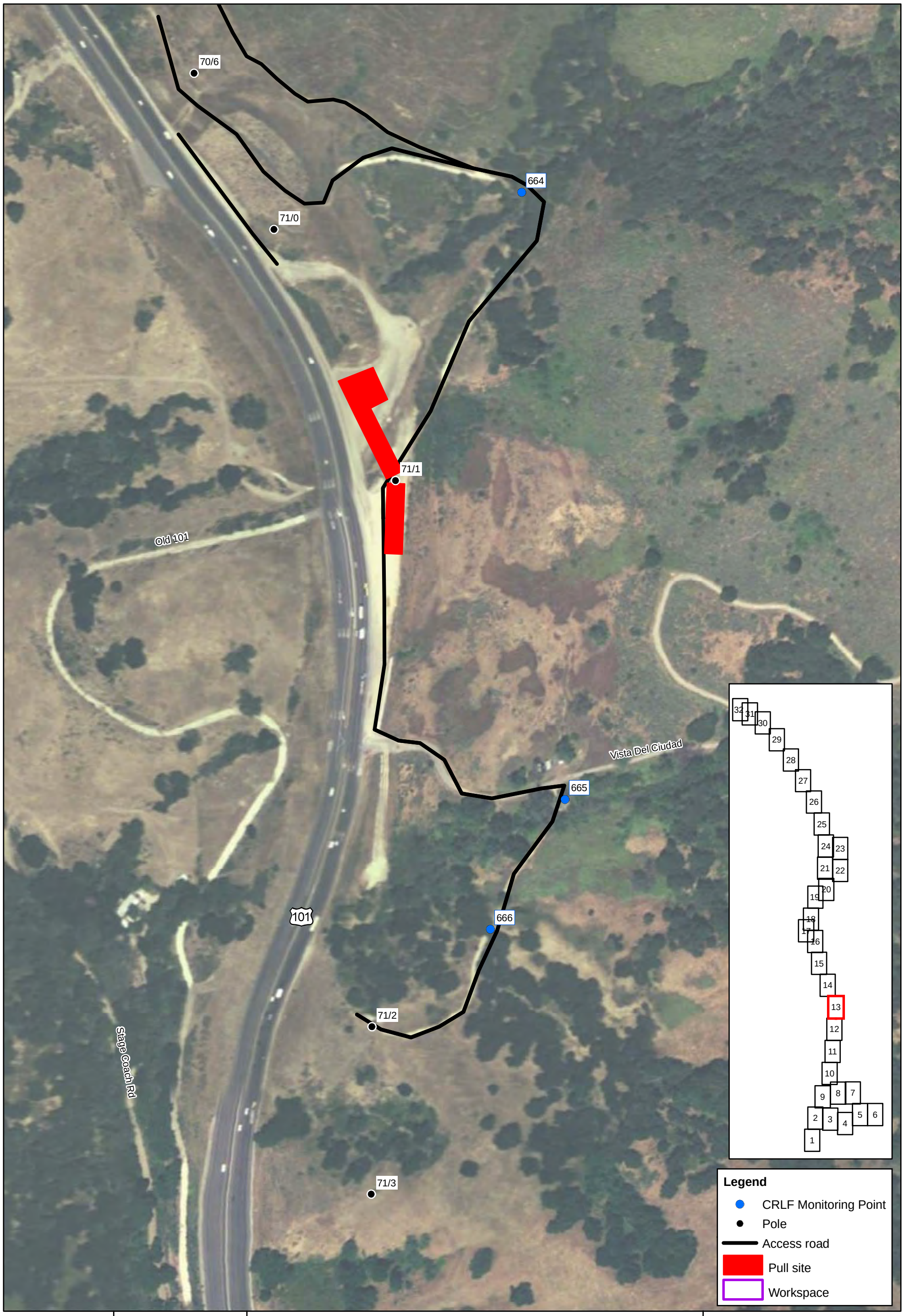
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 12 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 13 of 32

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

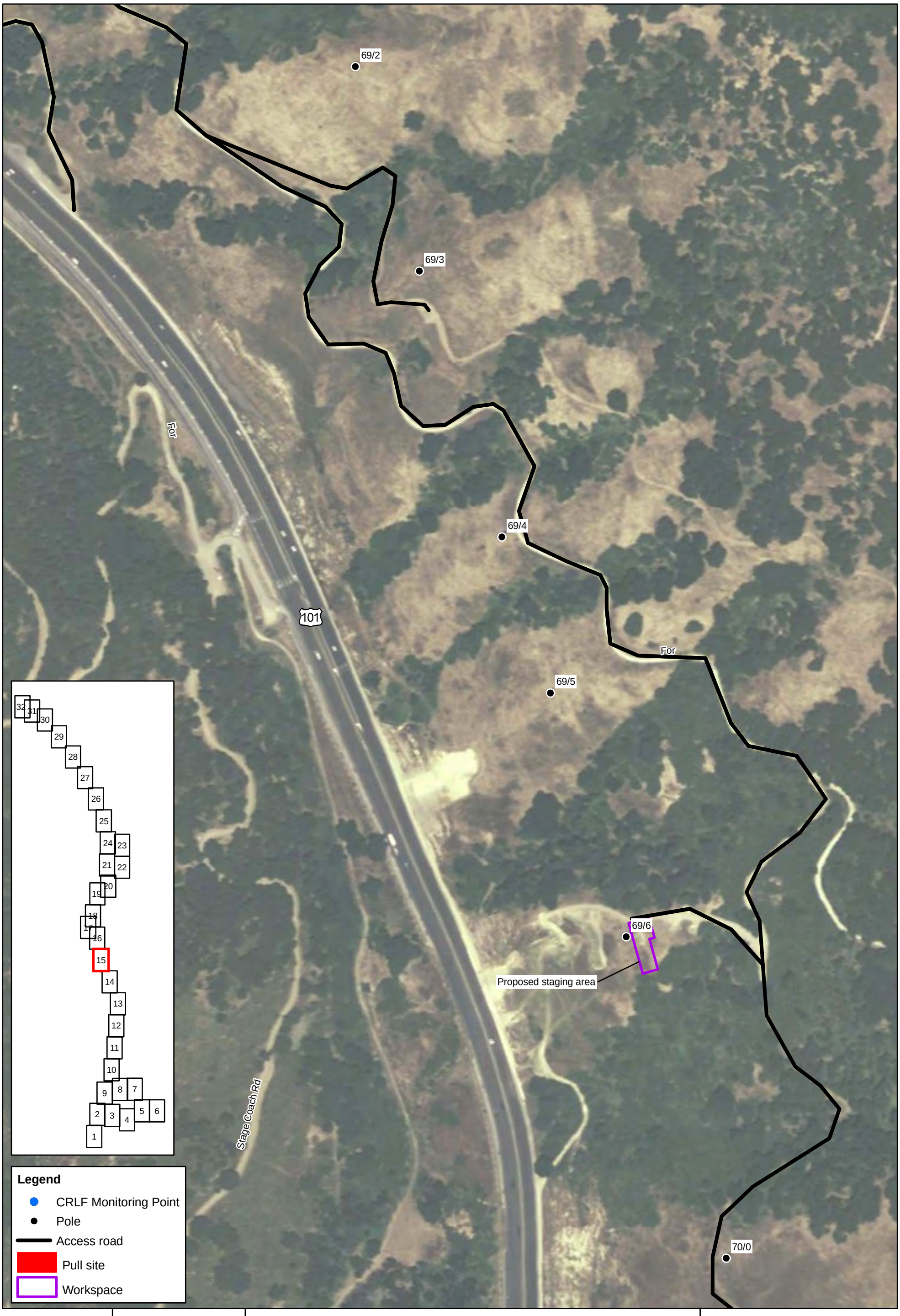
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 14 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 15 of 32

68/10

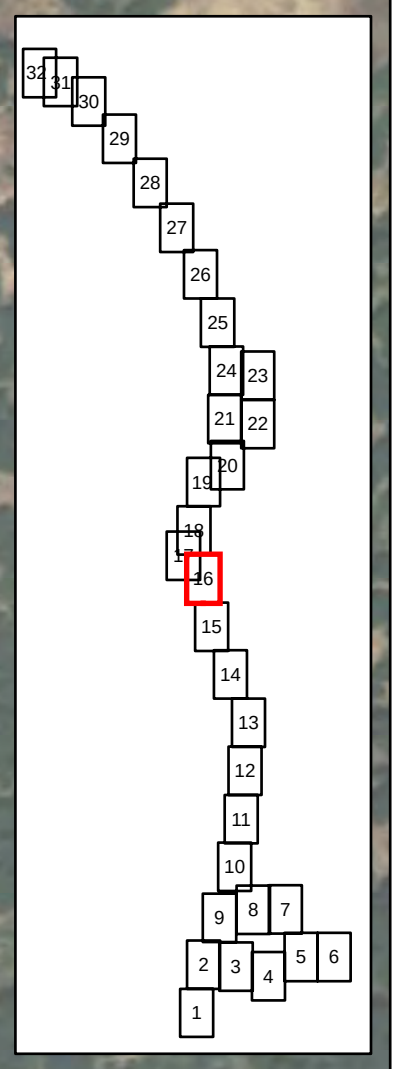
69/0

663

662

69/1

101



Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

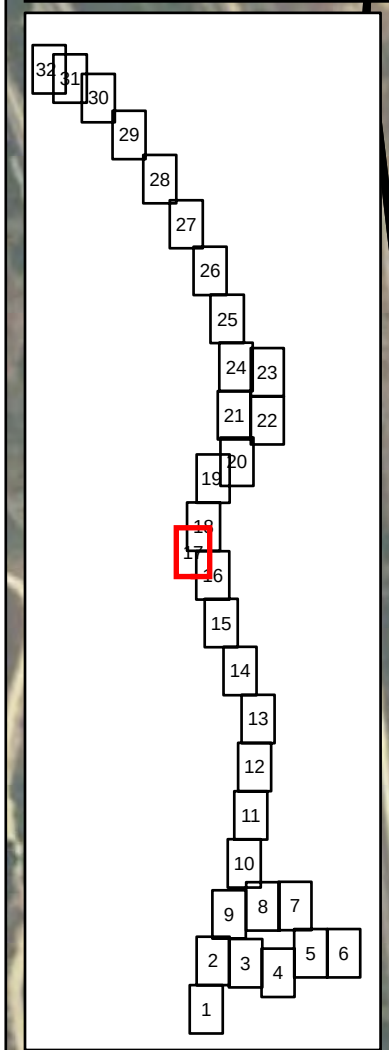
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 16 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



68/5
68/6
68/7
68/8
68/9
68/9
68/10
661
663
662
101

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 17 of 32

68/0
68/1
68/2
68/3
68/4
68/5
68/6
68/7
68/8
68/9
68/9

32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 21 22 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 5 6 2 3 4 1

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

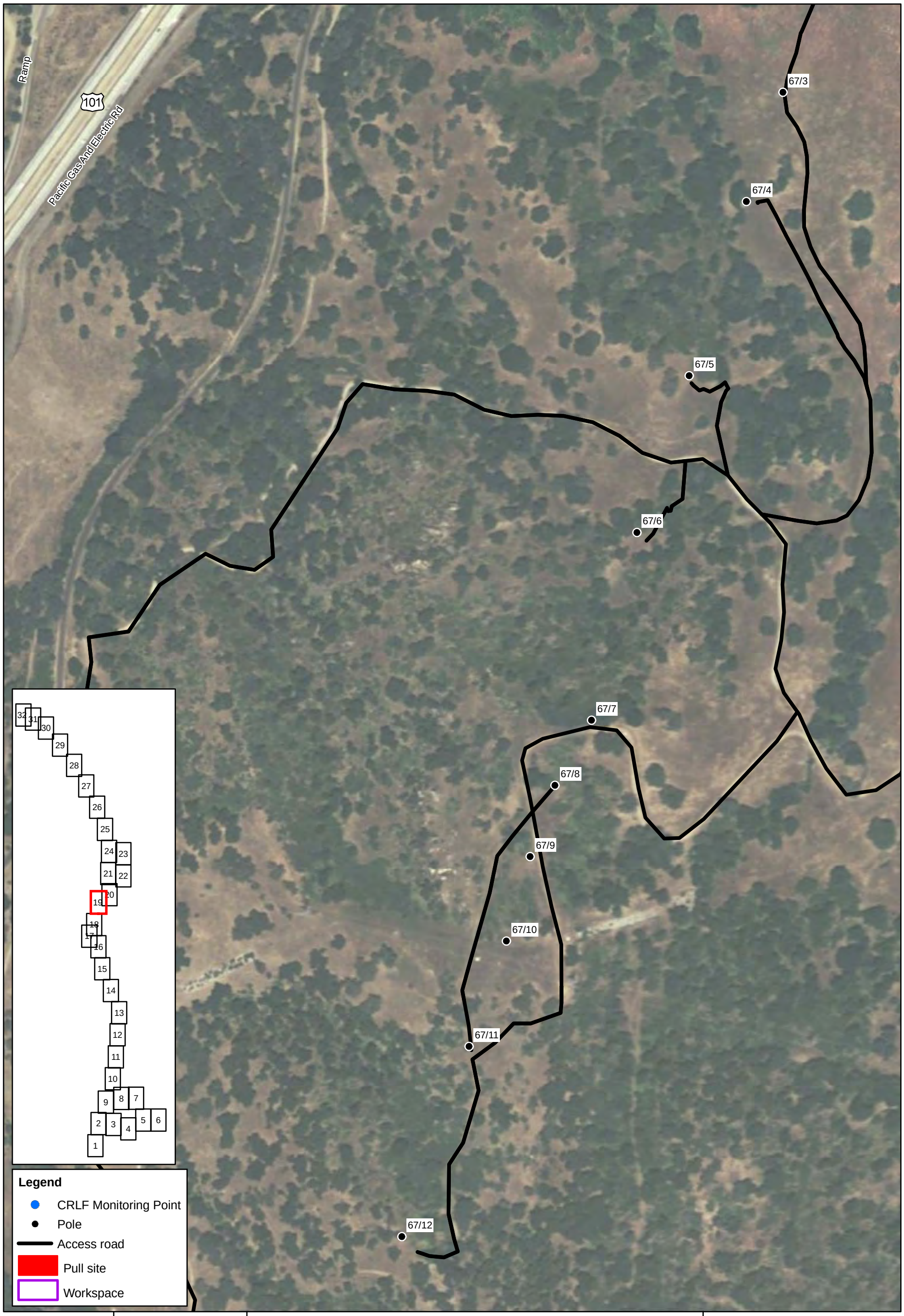
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 18 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

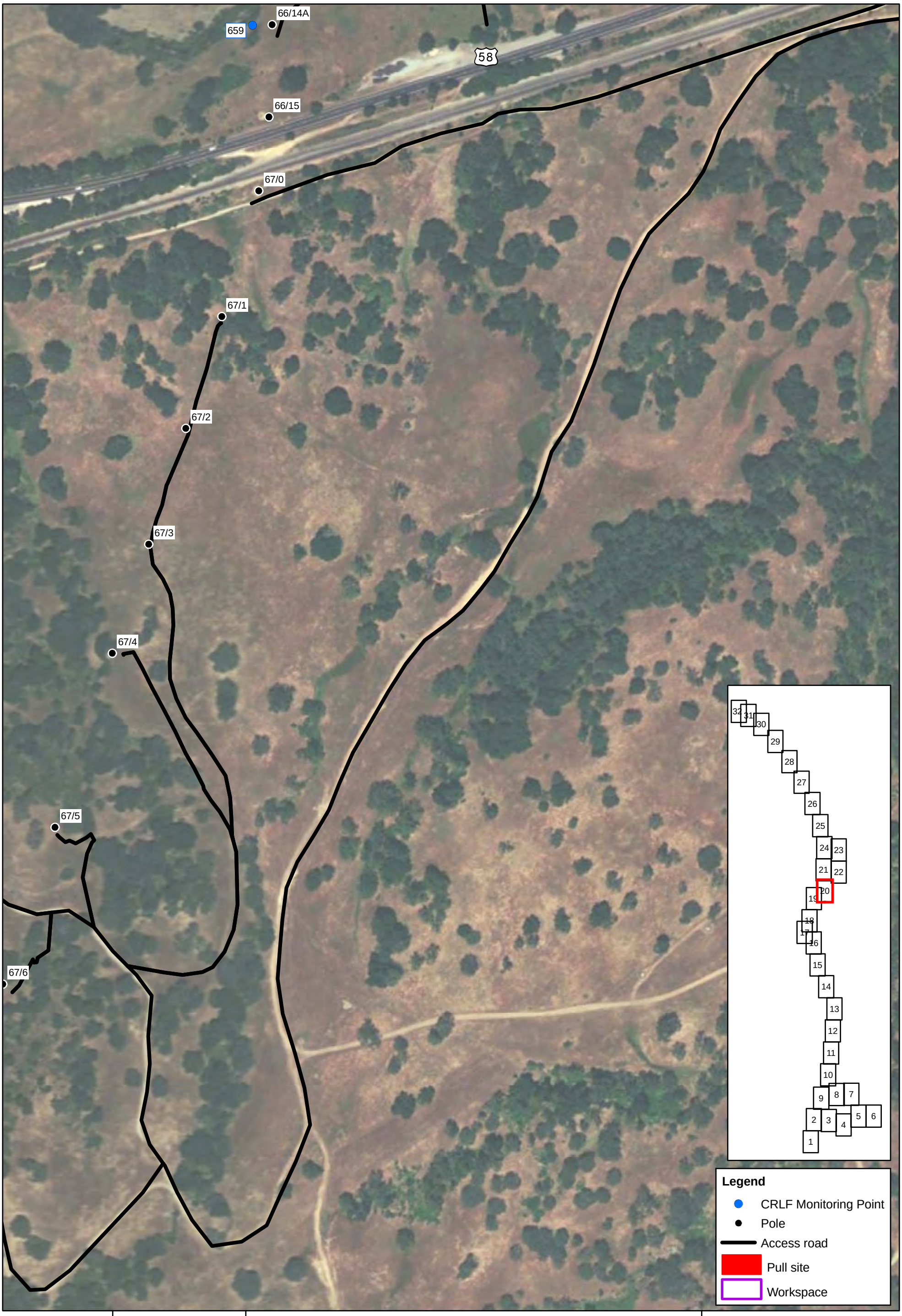
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 19 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

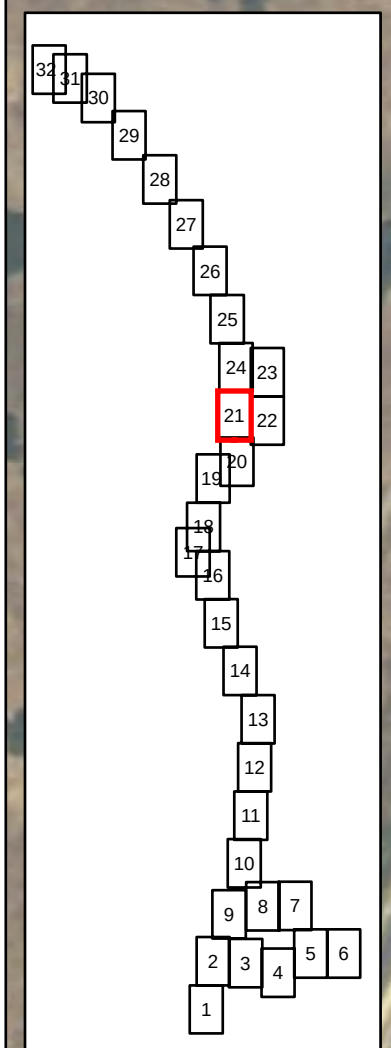
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 20 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



66/5
66/6
66/7
101
66/8
66/9
66/10
66/11
66/12
66/13
660
66/14
66/14A
659
58

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

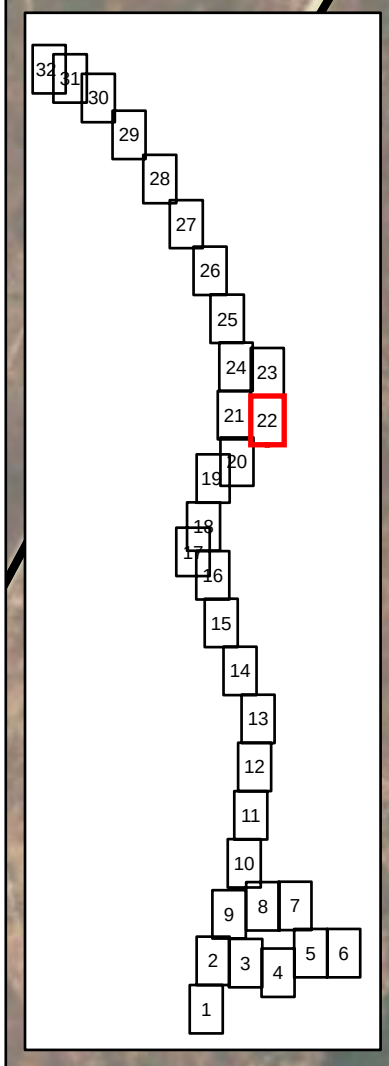
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 21 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



Yerba Buena Ave
L St
Maria Ave
Maud Ave
Helena St
58
I St
Maud Ave
Wilhelmina Ave
Proposed staging area

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

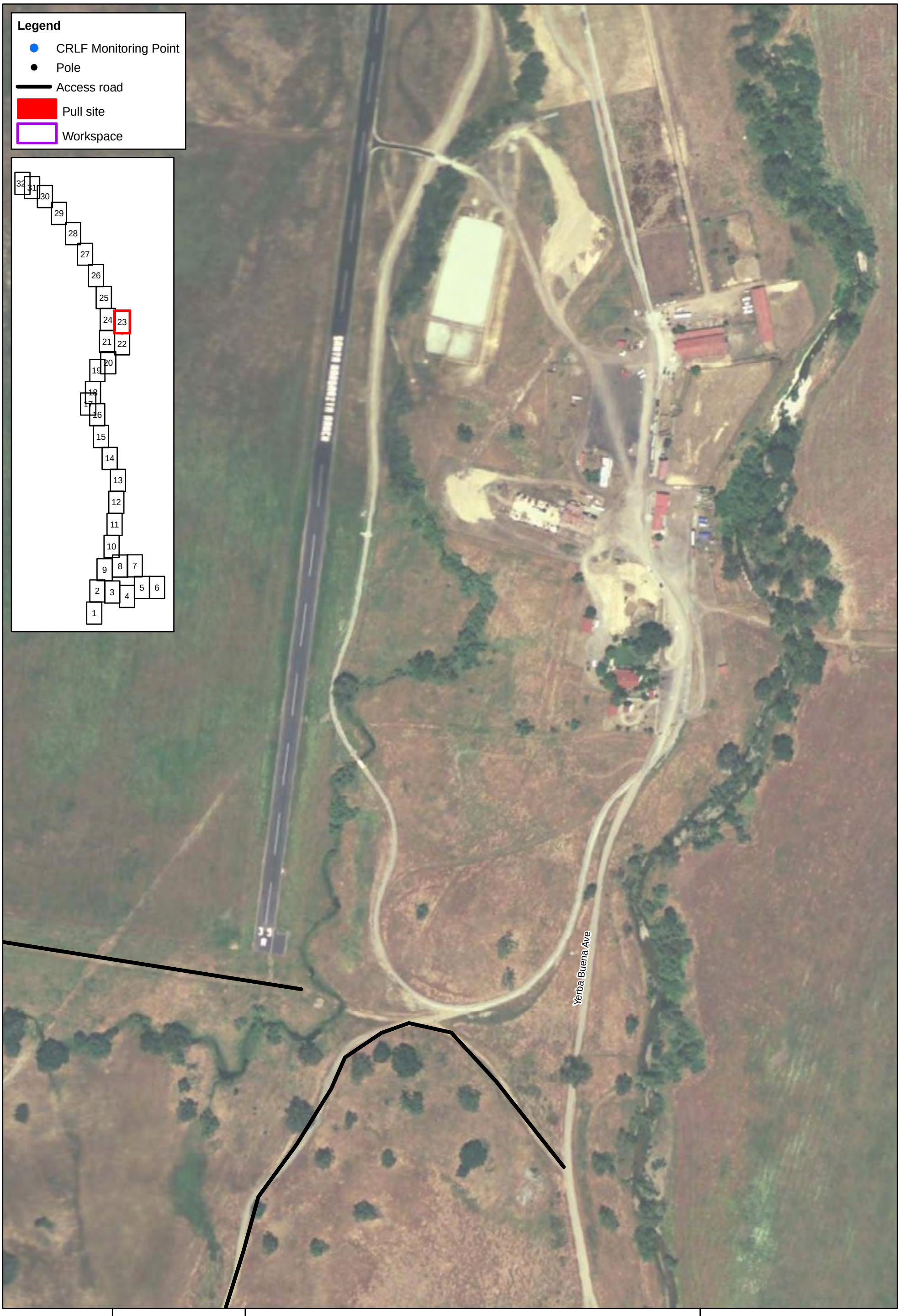
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 22 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

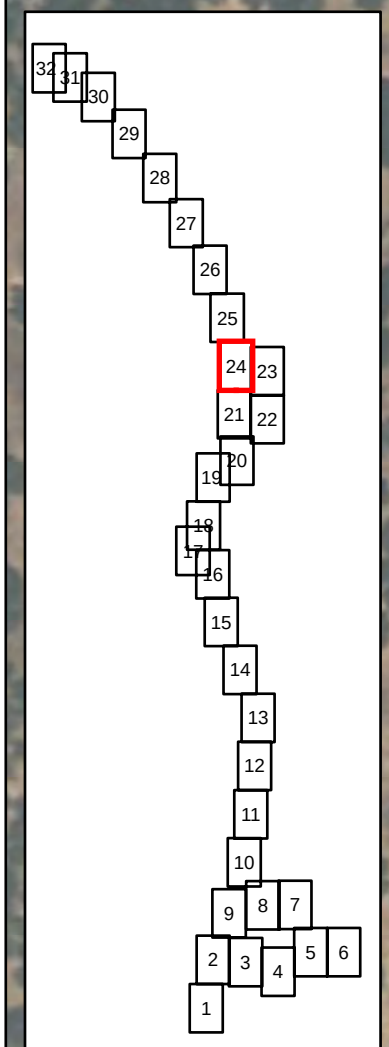
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 23 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



65/9
65/10
65/11
65/12
65/13
101
65/14
65/15
66/0
66/1
66/2
66/3
66/4

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

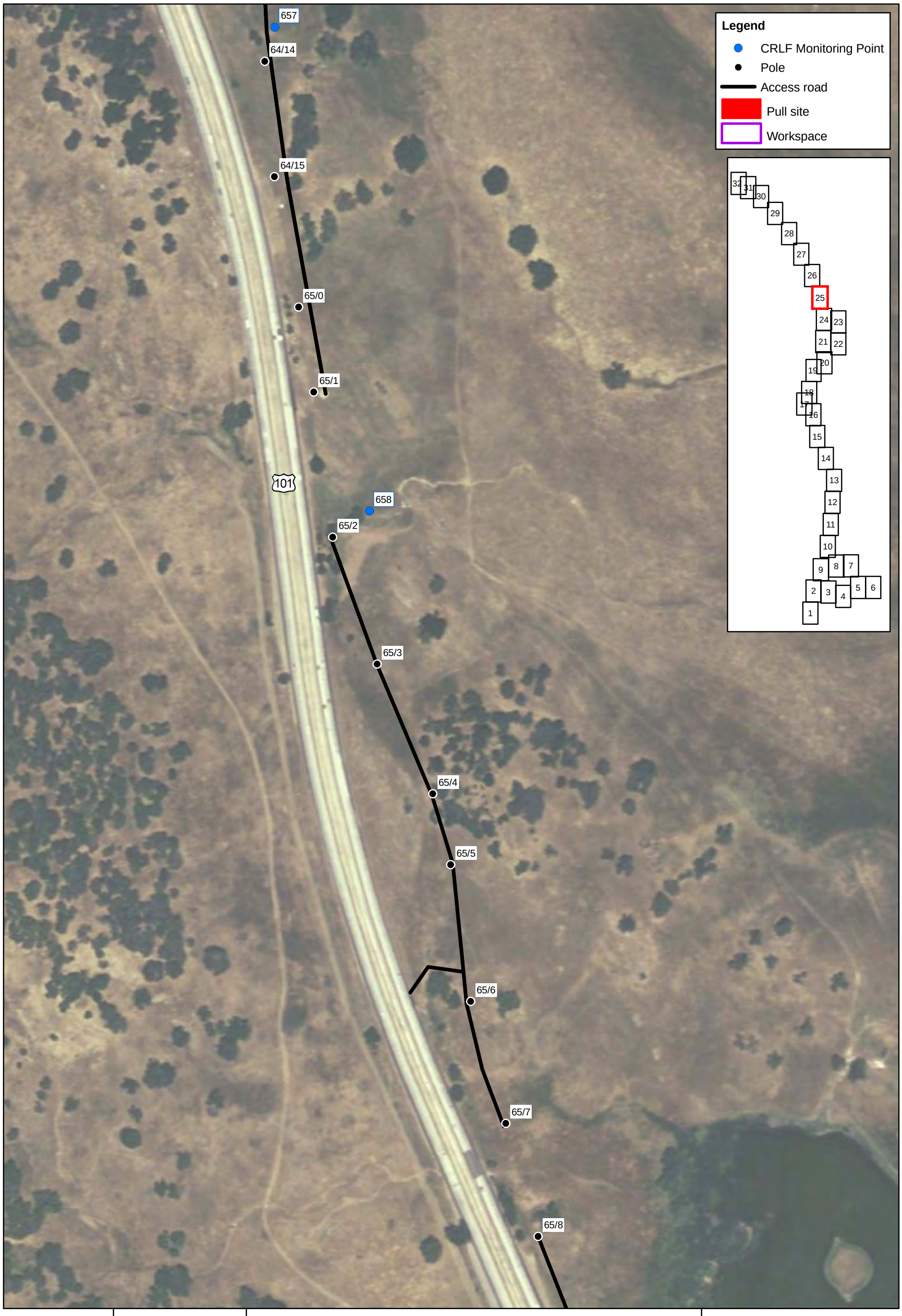
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 24 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

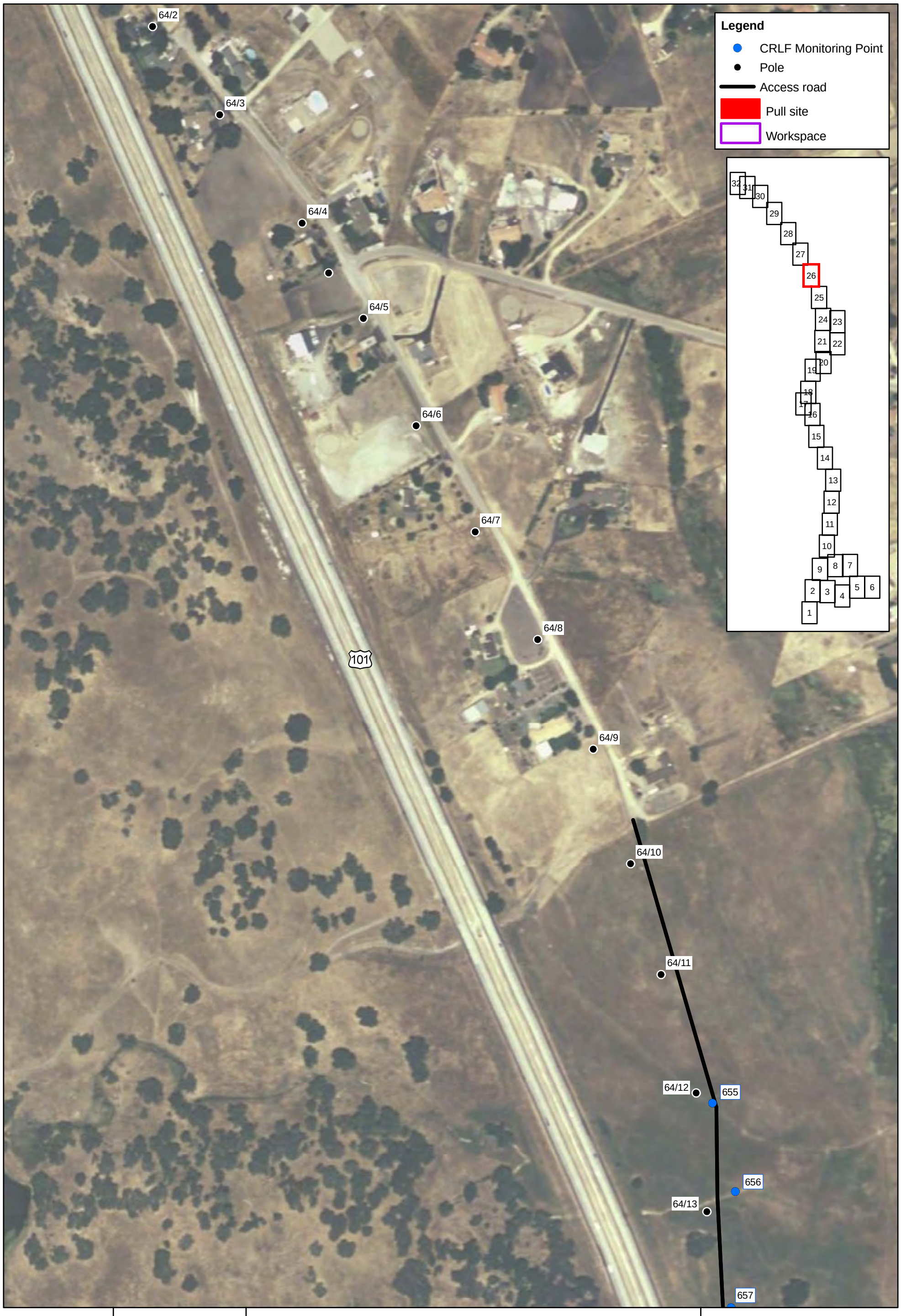
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 25 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

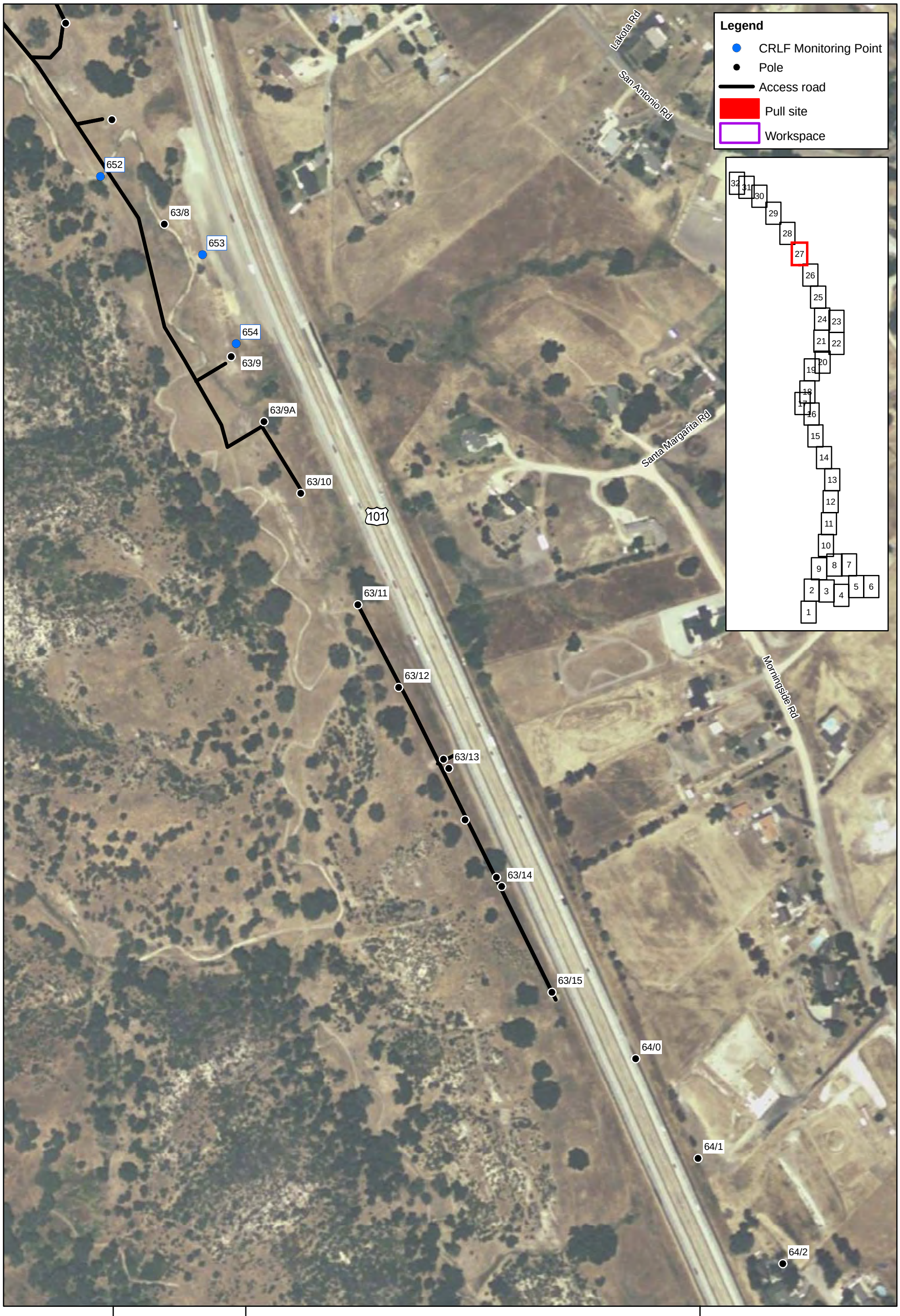
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 26 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

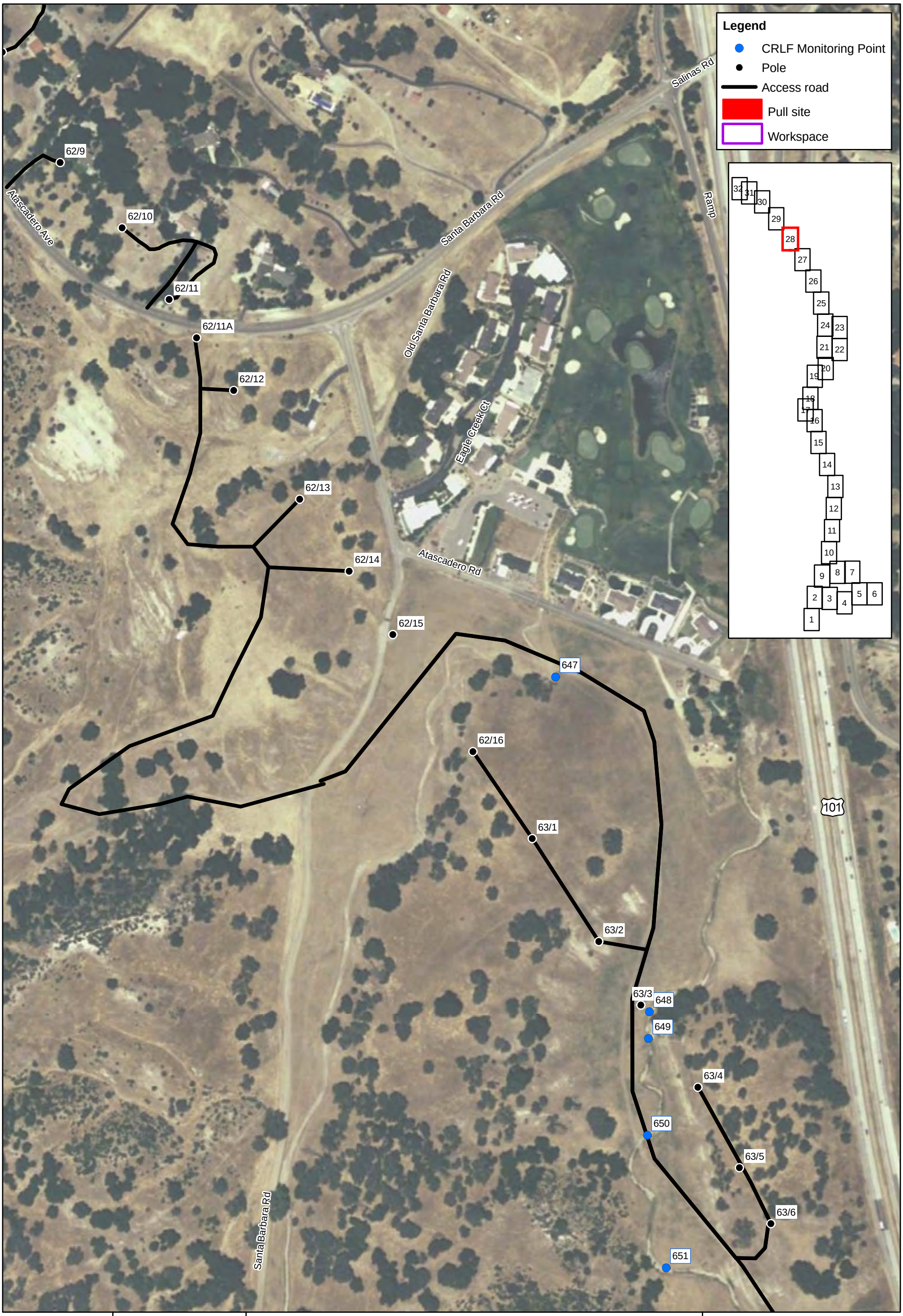
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 27 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

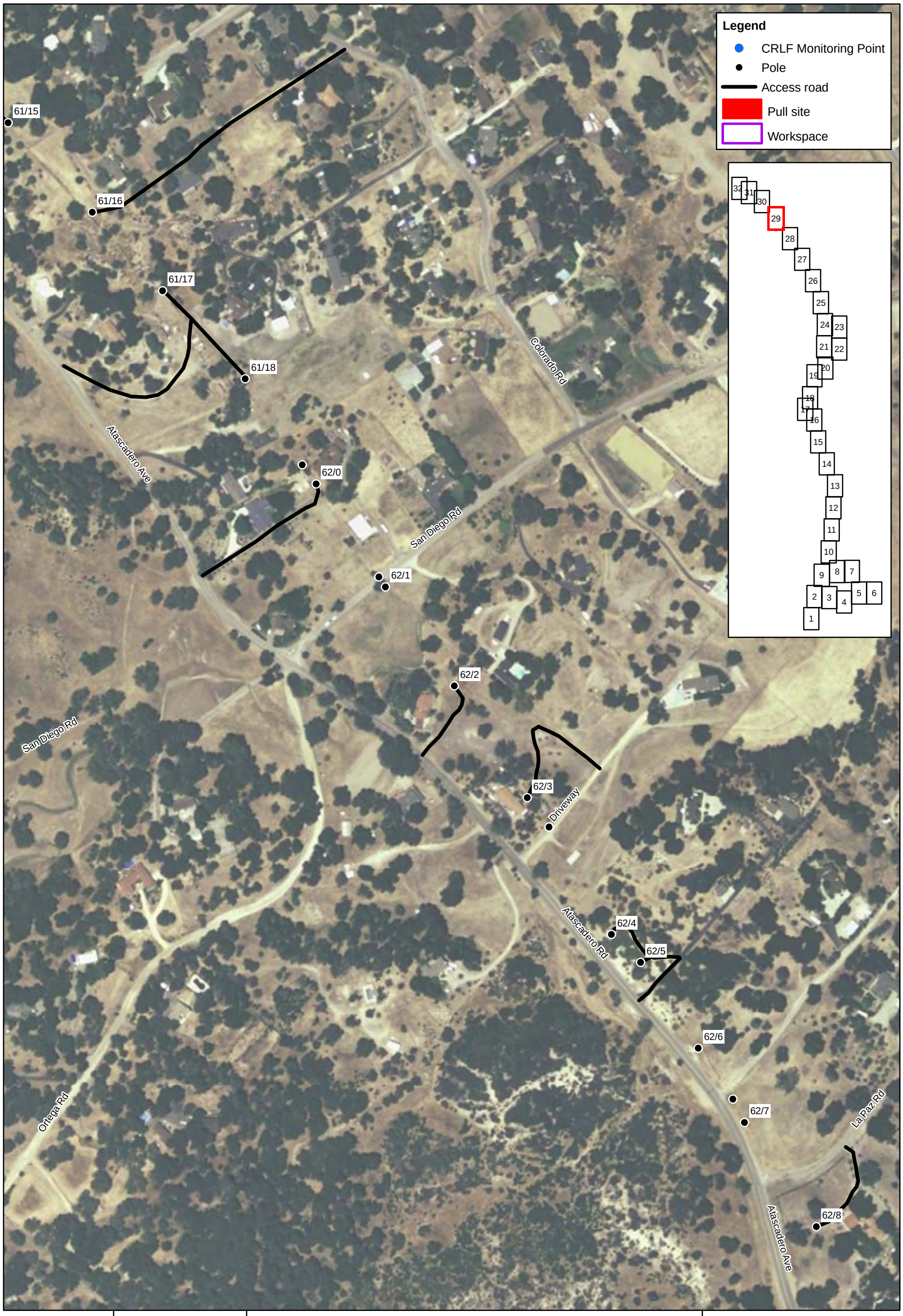
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 28 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

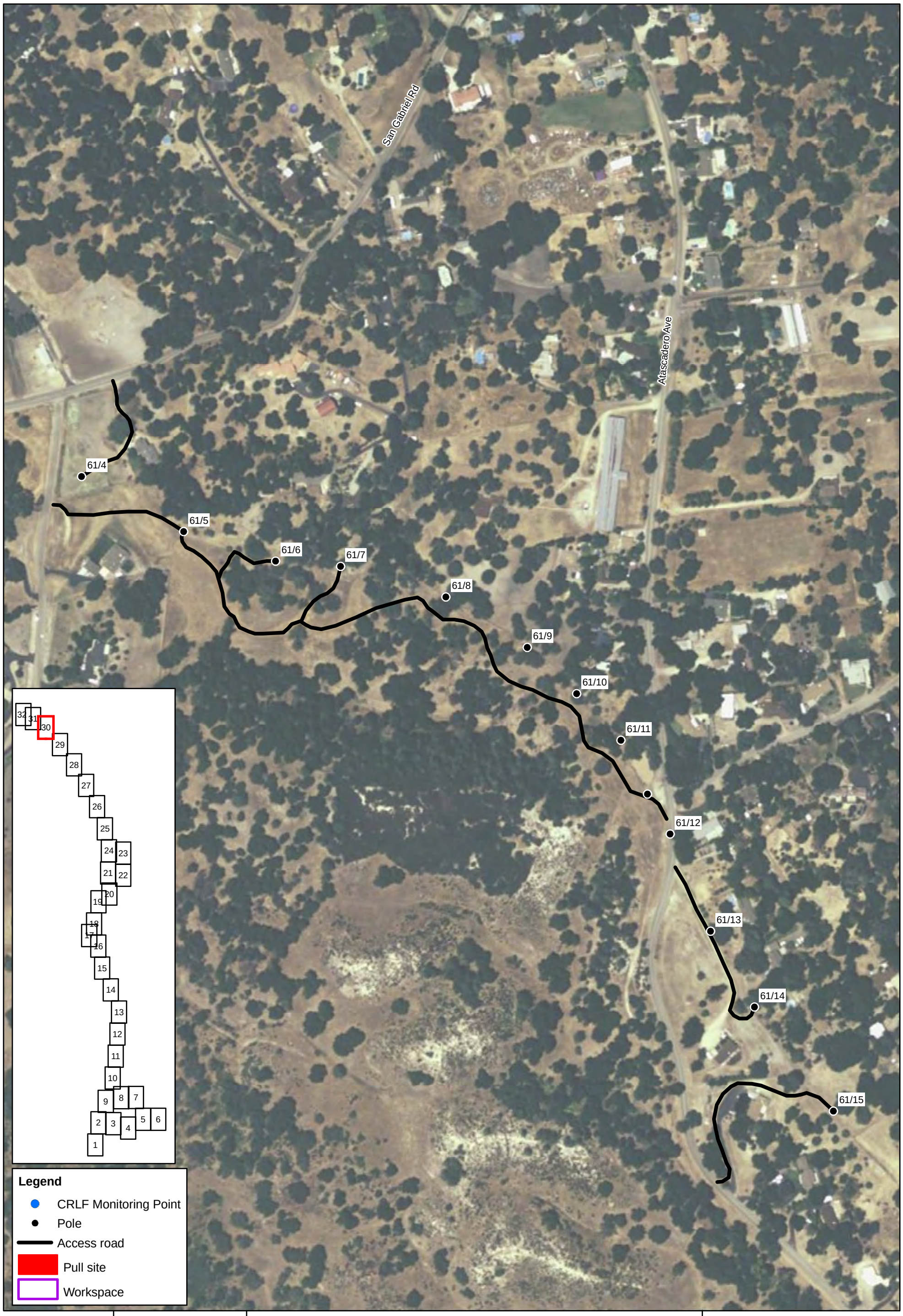
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 29 of 32



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

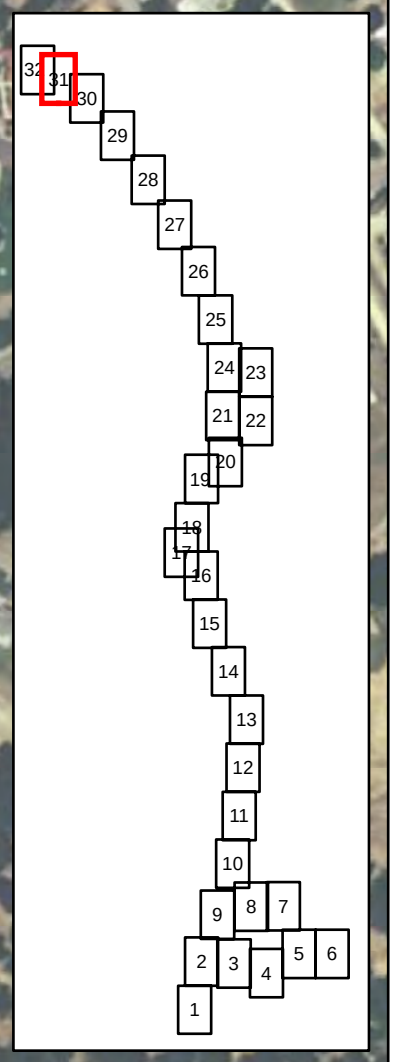
Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 30 of 32

Legend

- CRLF Monitoring Point
- Pole
- Access road
- Pull site
- Workspace



Marchant Way
Lake View Dr
Mountain View Dr
Santa Rosa Rd
San Gabriel Rd
San Guillermo Ln

60/13
60/13A
60/14
60/15
60/16
60/17
60/18
60/19
61/0
61/1
61/2
61/3
61/4

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 31 of 32

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero-SLO
Water Features

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 32 of 32

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

ATASCADERO – SAN LUIS OBISPO 70KV POWER LINE RECONDUCTORING PROJECT

PRECONSTRUCTION AVIAN SURVEY REPORT

Prepared for:
TRC Solutions, Inc.
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Prepared by:
Terra Verde Environmental Consulting, LLC
3765 South Higuera Street, Suite 102
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

April 27, 2011

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This report was prepared at the request of TRC Solutions, Inc. (TRC) on behalf of Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) for the Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line Reconductoring Project. The project entails the replacement of wood poles, steel towers, and a conductor along a 15.5-mile stretch from the City of Atascadero to the City of San Luis Obispo in San Luis Obispo County, California. Preconstruction avian surveys were performed along the alignment, access roads, and workspaces for the presence of nesting birds and birds showing breeding or nesting behavior (see Appendix A: Figure 2 - Nesting Bird Survey Results). For raptors and burrowing owls, the survey radius was 500 feet, and for all other birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) the radius was 250 feet. The initial survey radius of 250 feet for raptors and 50 feet for other birds protected by the MBTA was changed once the Avian Protection Plan (Plan) was issued after surveys had commenced. Areas surveyed before this change will be revisited prior to construction and the larger radius will be surveyed. Ten active raptor nests, 23 active non-raptor nests (three of which were European starling), and 20 inactive non-raptor nests were observed within the survey area. No burrowing owls or sign of burrowing owls were observed.

Methodology

The alignment was surveyed on foot by a Terra Verde Environmental Consulting, LLC (Terra Verde) team of two beginning April 11, 2011 and was completed April 23, 2011. The surveys were appropriately timed for the avian nesting and breeding season. Mapped access roads were followed as far as possible, and the remaining distance was covered on foot. Surveys began in the morning around 7:00 a.m. and lasted up to 10 hours and were usually completed by 6:00 p.m. As expected, birds tended to be more active in the morning and evening, and energy was focused on surveying during these hours. Surveys during non-ideal times of the day or during inappropriate weather conditions focused on locating nests. Temperature and weather conditions were noted and helped dictate when to perform surveys. If timing and/or environmental conditions appeared to affect bird activity, locations were revisited to ensure and/or confirm initial survey results.

Direct observation, visual sign, and/or auditory sign indicated the presence of a species in an area. Binoculars and field guides were used in the identification of species present. The iPhone bird application was utilized to confirm calls when necessary. When approaching a pole or tower, binoculars were used from a distance to locate any birds present that may flush from the survey area once approached. The pole or tower was then thoroughly scanned for the potential presence of nests, nesting material, cavities, and birds. A survey radius of 500 feet was used for raptors and burrowing owls, and a 250-foot radius was used for all other birds. Trees, shrubs, burrows, and structures within the survey area were evaluated for the potential to contain nests or birds exhibiting breeding behavior. All burrows within the survey area were examined for the presence of burrowing owls or for the potential to be a burrowing owl den (i.e., for the presence of feathers, whitewash, and pellets).

Field data sheets were used to collect data and take field notes, (see Appendix A: Figure 1 - Field Data Sheet).

Results

A summary of the survey results is organized as a table; (refer to Appendix A: Figure 2 – Nesting Bird Survey Results).

When a nest was found, the state of the nest was evaluated and documented. Ten active raptor nests, 23 active non-raptor nests (three of which were European starling), and 20 inactive non-raptor nests were observed within the survey area. No burrowing owls or sign of burrowing owls were observed. The definition of active used in the field is not the same as is defined in the Avian Protection Plan, which defines an active nest as one with egg(s) present. For this report, a nest was determined to be active if there was a bird or birds present on the nest for a period of time, if there were fresh signs indicating the use of a nest by birds (i.e., feathers, whitewash, etc.), if there was a bird or birds flying in or around the nest exhibiting breeding or nesting behavior, or if a bird was observed actively building or adding to a nest. A nest was determined to be inactive if no birds were observed in or around the nest or if the nest appeared to be decrepit, misshapen, or old with no fresh sign. No special-status species were identified during the survey.

Several raptor nests were documented to occur within the survey area. The survey documented four active red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) nests, three active barn owl (*Tyto alba*) nests, three active nests belonging to unidentified raptors, and active nests belonging to various other smaller bird species including the following: European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), chestnut-backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), and lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), (see Appendix B: Maps 1-20 - Nest Locations and Buffers).

In conjunction with the general nesting bird survey, a burrowing owl survey was conducted. Following the protocol outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines,* burrows in grassland and scrubland habitat were thoroughly scanned for sign of burrowing owl, including the presence of feathers, whitewash, egg shells, and pellets in or near a burrow. Burrows are typically created by fossorial animals such as squirrels or badgers, but man-made structures such as debris piles were surveyed as well. No burrowing owls or sign of burrowing owls were observed during the survey.

Red-shouldered Hawk

Several active red-shouldered hawk nests were observed within the survey area. Between poles 60/11 and 60/12 in a valley oak tree (*Quercus lobata*), two adults were observed flying in and out of an area with what appeared to be food. During a follow-up survey, an adult was again observed here actively building and/or adding to a nest. Based on these observations, eggs may not have yet been laid. Follow-up surveys will be conducted prior to the onset of any construction activities to better develop a timeline of laying, hatching, and fledging, which may last through July. A 500-foot radius buffer will be required during construction activities to minimize impacts to the hawks. If construction activities are

expected to occur within the buffer area, a qualified biologist shall be present to monitor potential disturbance to the nest.

Another red-shouldered hawk nest was observed near pole 60/16 in a tree above a bridge. During the initial and follow-up surveys, an adult was observed sitting on the nest with little to no movement for up to one hour. Based on these observations, the adult may be incubating eggs. With an average incubation period of 28 days, it is expected that the young will hatch within one month of first observation, which occurred April 11, 2011. Follow-up surveys will be conducted prior to the onset of any construction activities. A 500-foot radius buffer will be required during construction activities to minimize impacts to the hawks. If construction activities are expected to occur within the buffer area, a qualified biologist shall be present to monitor potential disturbance to the nest.

Two adult red-shouldered hawks were observed on a pine tree near pole 61/7. They appeared to be a mating pair, but there was no sign of a nest. Follow-up surveys will be conducted to see if there are any signs of nest-building activity.

In the northern part of the proposed staging area at Wood Winery, red-shouldered hawks were heard during the initial survey and again during a follow-up survey. Also, during the follow-up survey, two active nests were located. The status of these nests is unknown at this time, and follow-up surveys will be conducted prior to construction activities. A 500-foot radius buffer will be required during construction activities to minimize impacts to the hawks. If construction activities are expected to occur within the buffer area, a qualified biologist shall be present to monitor potential disturbance to the nest.

Red-shoulder hawks typically breed in riparian forest or wooded swamp and usually nest in trees. Old nests often become eating platforms, so it is not unusual for them to return to an old nest or to find large nests near each other. Pairs and/or kin may use the same territory for many years. Platform nests are built by both the male and female hawk, and both the male and female will sit on the nest. They typically have only one brood of two to four. Semialtricial young generally hatch within 28 days of the eggs being laid. It generally takes between 39 and 45 days for the young to fully fledge. They are tolerant of human disturbance if mature trees and high canopy are maintained.

Barn Owl

Several active barn owl nests were observed within the survey area. Within the survey areas at the original work spaces at Wood Winery, three active nests were observed. There is a large cavity on the north side of a sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) with a box on it. A barn owl was observed flying into this cavity. A follow-up survey confirmed the presence of nesting owls in this cavity. In the same work area, several nests were found in the coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*). A bird box suspended from a large branch showed sign of barn owls during the initial and follow-up survey. Another coast live oak has a large cavity in the main trunk with sign, and during the follow-up survey an adult was present and showed defensive behavior upon approaching the cavity. Two additional nests in the canopy of the oak showed owl sign in the duff and litter below (i.e., pellets, whitewash, etc.); however, these nests are platform nests and appear to be old, unused hawk nests and have been documented as such. A 500-foot radius buffer will be required during construction activities to minimize impacts to the owls. If

construction activities are expected to occur within the buffer area, a qualified biologist shall be present to monitor potential disturbance to the nest.

Barn owls typically make a cavity nest in trees, caves, or structures and will readily use nest boxes. They typically have one brood, but may have two, of three to eleven young. They feed mostly on rodents and eject pellets, which are easily observable sign. Throughout incubation the male will feed the female. They roost diurnally and occasionally communally. Young hatch asynchronously and can span up to 14 days. Incubation typically lasts between 30 and 34 days, and fledging of young may take 52 to 56 days.

Unidentified Raptor

An unidentified raptor was observed flushing from a nest in a coast live oak tree about 150 feet from pole 68/6. Based on the size, body shape, and coloration it may have been a merlin (*Falco columbarius*) or prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*). Follow-up surveys will be conducted prior to the onset of construction activities to gain a positive identification and check on potential active nests. A 500-foot radius buffer will be required during construction activities to minimize impacts to the raptor. If construction activities are expected to occur within the buffer area, a qualified biologist shall be present to monitor potential disturbance to the nest.

Acorn Woodpecker

Several active acorn woodpecker nests were observed within the survey area; however, only two of them were located on or in the power pole. Pole 61/0 has an acorn woodpecker nest where a metal connection piece meets the pole. Adult acorn woodpeckers were observed flying in and out of the nest, which was visible. Additionally, an acorn woodpecker nest is located in a cavity in pole 61/13. The head of an adult was seen protruding from the cavity and several other adults were observed on the pole near the cavity.

PG&E currently holds a special use permit with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for removal and relocation of active acorn woodpecker nests. Recommendations and actions in compliance with the permit are outlined below in the conclusions section of the report. However, for the nest that is situated between the pole and the hardware, actions may need to be modified. An adhesive may need to be placed on both sides of the cavity to prevent any eggs or chicks from falling out the front or back of the nest. Additionally, the hardware will need to be left in place to support the nest.

Acorn woodpeckers typically nest in oak trees, whose fruit are a main food source, but will also nest in poles. They typically live in communal groups of up to 16 individuals, including the two breeding adults, young from previous nestings, and cousins. Incubation typically lasts 11 to 12 days and fledging may take 30 to 32 days. European starlings commonly evict acorn woodpeckers from their nest cavities.

House Finch

Nesting house finches were observed in tower 73/3 along with lark sparrows. Adults were seen flying in and out of small space created at the connection of diagonal structural elements and their cover. (It should be noted that this is the only tower with this protective cover over the structural elements.) Nesting material was visible in the small space, and birds actively building the nest were observed.

Follow-up surveys will need to be conducted to monitor the progress of the nest and provide a timeline of hatching and fledging.

House finches commonly nest in trees, shrubs, and structures. Female house finches build the nest, which is typically either a cup or cavity nest, and sometimes the nest of another bird is appropriated. The incubating female is occasionally fed by the male. Incubation typically lasts from 12 to 14 days, and fledging typically last from 11 to 19 days.

Lark Sparrow

Lark sparrows were also observed actively making a nest in the same space as the house finches, between the structural element and the cover. Follow-up surveys will need to be conducted to monitor the progress of the nest and provide a timeline of hatching and fledging.

Lark sparrows typically nest in shrubs or rock crevices and the females make cup nests. They often reuse their nests and the nests of other species. They are gregarious birds and their weak territoriality often disappears entirely when incubation begins. Male often presents food to nesting female, and she feeds nestlings. Incubation typically lasts 11 to 12 days and fledging lasts 9 to 10 days.

Accessibility

There were several poles and/or towers that were inaccessible and were surveyed with binoculars from as close as possible, or in some cases not surveyed. Poles 61/17 and 61/18 were behind a gate with a code that was not provided, so these poles were skipped and will be surveyed prior to construction. Tower 70/2 was surveyed with binoculars due to the extreme terrain and poor condition of the access road. The access road was overgrown and hiking was difficult and dangerous due to the path having collapsed over a drainage and wet, steep slopes from rain the previous night.

Conclusion

The project is scheduled to begin in mid May 2011, with construction occurring during the nesting season (typically February 1 to September 15). General mitigation measures, which apply to acorn woodpeckers, burrowing owls, and all other nesting birds protected under the MBTA, include worker awareness training, marking of sensitive areas, and monitoring during construction activities. The following mitigation measures are from the Avian Protection Plan (Plan) prepared for this project by Garcia and Associates. The Plan has been prepared to comply with the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Mitigation Measures BO-1, BO-3, BO-11, and Bio-24 and federal and State laws and regulations protecting migratory and resident bird species.

Nesting Birds

If work during the breeding/nesting season cannot be avoided, a qualified biologist shall survey within the project footprint and encompassing adjacent habitats up to 500 feet from the project boundary for owls or raptors and up to 250 feet for all other bird species, unless state or federal protocols for listed or fully protected species dictate otherwise. Surveys shall occur within five working days of the start of construction or ground disturbing activities. If no active nests are found within the survey area, no

further mitigation shall be necessary. If breeding activities and/or an active nest(s) are found within the survey area, a non-disturbance buffer shall be established at a minimum of 250 feet from breeding habitat/nest sites listed species, species of special concern, species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (raptors shall have a minimum of a 500 foot buffer established), or a qualified on-site biologist may determine a non-disturbance buffer distance sufficient to minimize disturbance based on the nest location, topography, cover, species' tolerance to disturbance, and type/duration of potential disturbance, as determined by the qualified on-site biologist. The appropriate agency(ies) shall be contacted regarding identified nests of listed and/or species of special concern.

If it is determined, based on the professional judgment of the biologist that work is unlikely to adversely impact the active nest(s) or disrupt breeding behavior, then work may proceed within the non-disturbance buffer as long as a qualified biologist is on site to monitor nest(s) for signs of disturbance. Alternatively, if it is determined that project activities are resulting in nest disturbance, no further work shall occur within the non-disturbance buffer(s) until the nest becomes inactive or the young have fledged, as determined by the biologist or by the appropriate agency.

PG&E will avoid helicopter flights near known active nesting bird sites as determined in consultation with the USFWS and/or CDFG.

Once cleared of active nests during pre-construction surveys, areas within up to 500 feet of active construction will be surveyed weekly for new nest-building attempts as construction continues; surveys will be conducted for two days prior to construction in areas in which construction will commence within the following 5 days.

If active nests for bird species other than raptors are identified within 250 feet (61.0 m) of active construction, a 250-foot buffer will be established with bright green flagging tape and the nest will be monitored for signs of disturbance by the biological monitor (a 500-foot buffer will be maintained for raptor species). The buffer distance may be modified as deemed appropriate by a qualified biologist to allow construction to proceed within 250 feet from a nest site, based on species, observations of tolerance to construction related activities, topography, vegetation, and other site-specific conditions. If construction work appears to be disturbing the nesting behavior, the 250-foot buffer will be re-established by the biological monitor in the field when it is safe for construction to cease in the work area or be relocated.

The high visibility green flagging will be placed 250 feet from non-raptor nests and 500 feet from raptor nests prior to any construction activities expected to occur in the area.

Active nests shall be monitored each day work is occurring within 250 feet of the nest (500 feet for raptors). Otherwise, active nests shall be monitored at least once every 2-4 days when work is approaching the area to document nest stage progression and nesting success.

To the extent possible, working in the vicinity of active nests will be avoided; however, if avoidance is not practicable and if active nests are closer than the established buffer distances to the nearest work site, then the appropriate nest protection buffer will be established by a qualified biologist at the distances discussed and the active nest(s) will be monitored for signs of disturbance. These buffers are based on site-specific and species-specific information. The type of work being carried out at the site, uniqueness of each species' sensitivity, nest location and buffer, and stage of nest (e.g. incubating, fledging) will be considered when establishing a buffer. Use of project vehicles, helicopters, chain saws, heavy equipment, etc. may be limited within these zones. If there is the potential for destruction of a

nest or substantial disturbance to nesting birds due to construction activities, a qualified biologist will monitor the behavior of the nesting birds during construction. Disturbance of active nests will be avoided until it is determined that nesting is complete and the young have fully fledged or until the nest has failed.

As applicable, all project facilities will incorporate the appropriate design standards and perch guards for protection of birds and wildlife from electrocution. Raptor-safe Construction and Wildlife Protection standards are provided in Appendix B (see Avian Protection Plan).

Nesting Acorn Woodpeckers

All woodpecker cavities in wood poles will be visually inspected prior to pole removal, if safe to do so. All poles having cavities that contain elliptical, white eggs or those cavities that have live chicks in a nest will be managed as a pole having an active woodpecker nest. Cavities having nests containing slightly glossy, pale bluish- or greenish-white colored eggs will be considered starling nests and are not afforded protection and no further action will be required.

Prior to disturbing the pole, the entrance to the nest cavity will be covered with duct tape or other suitable adhesive product to prevent the eggs or chicks from falling out of the nest cavity. The orientation of the cavity opening will be noted for future reference, and will then be cut out the section of pole containing the active nest, 3 feet above the cavity and 3 feet below the cavity. The pole section containing the active nest will remain in a vertical position to minimize further disturbance to eggs or chicks in the nest. Once the replacement pole is set, the pole section containing the nest will be strapped to the replacement pole, orienting the cavity hole as noted prior to relocation. The section of pole containing the nest will be placed no lower than one-third the height of the pole. The pole section will be securely positioned on the replacement pole with rope or metal strapping. The adhesive cover will be removed over the cavity entrance.

As a last step, the pole number, circuit name, number of chicks or eggs, date of relocation, and crew supervisor name will be documented and this nest relocation information will be sent electronically to Mike Best, PG&E Bird Protection Program Manager (MBB8). This information will be included in PG&E's annual report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required by PG&E's Special Purpose Permit MB057942-0.

Burrowing Owls

Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist for burrowing owls for all project work areas that provide suitable nesting or wintering habitat (annual grasslands and pastures). Although burrowing owls are not likely to nest in the project area, the potential for nesting owls cannot be precluded. The work area surveys shall be conducted within the ROW, covering the work area and surrounding areas visible from the ROW. The survey shall include checking for burrowing owl and owl signs (e.g., white wash at burrow entrances). If ground-disturbing activities in suitable habitat are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the pre-construction surveys, the site shall be resurveyed. If no burrowing owls are detected, no further mitigation shall be necessary. If active burrows are found near a work area, work in the vicinity of the burrows shall be limited as follows:

a. No disturbance shall occur within approximately 160 feet (50 meters) of occupied burrows during the non-breeding season of September 1 through January 31, or within approximately 250 feet (75 meters) during the breeding season of February 1 through August 31.
b. Limits of the exclusion zone in the project work area shall be clearly marked with signs, flagging, and/or fencing.

If work within these limits is unavoidable while burrows are active, work shall only be conducted in the presence of a qualified monitor who shall determine if the owls show signs of disturbance. Alternatively, upon prior approval from the CDFG, a passive relocation effort (displacing the owls from the work area) may be conducted as described below, and subject to approval from the CDFG. Passive relocation of owls may occur during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31) with prior approval from the CDFG. Passive relocation shall include installing one-way doors on the entrances of burrows. The one-way doors shall be left in place for 48 hours to ensure the owls have vacated the nest site. Owls shall not be relocated during the breeding season. All pole and tower leg holes shall be backfilled or covered at the end of the work day to prevent entrapment of burrowing owls. The open ends of LDS poles, in suitable habitat, shall be covered during storage to prevent burrowing owls from inhabiting the pole openings.

References

The California Burrowing Owl Consortium. 1993.Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines.

Dunn, Jon L. and Alderfer, Jonathan. 2006. *The National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America*. 5th Edition. National Geographic.

Ehrlich, Paul R., Dobkin, David S., and Wheye, Darryl. 1988. The Birder's Handbook: A Field Guide to the Natural History of North American Birds, The Essential Companion to Your Identification Guide. Simon & Schuster, Inc.

Garcia and Associates. April 2011. Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line Reconductoring Project Avian Protection Plan.

Klimkiewicz, Kathleen M. and Robbins, Chandler S. Jan-Mar, 1978. *Standard Abbreviations for Common Names of Birds*. North American Bird Bander. Vol. 3. No. 1.

Sibley, David Allen. 2001. *The Sibley Guide to Birds*. Knopf.

TRC Solutions, Inc. March 2010. Biological Assessment for the Atascadero – San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project.

Waite, Mitchell. 2010. iBird Explorer Pro: Interactive Field Guide to Birds of North America. Version 3.1. Mitch Waite Group.

Appendix A - Figures

Figure 1 - Field Data Sheet

Figure 2 - Nesting Bird Survey Results

Figure 3 – Avian Species Observed

Figure 1 – Field Data Sheet

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo Reconductoring Project
Field Data Sheet

Date _______________ Surveyors ____________________ Time ______________________

Poles/Towers _______________ Temperature __________________

Pole/Tower #

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

________ ☐ Nest on/in pole ☐ Cavity in pole ☐ Bird(s) Present ☐ Nest within disturbance zone

Notes, including species, observations, nest status, follow up recommendations, etc.
Pole/Tower #

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

________ ____
____

Figure 2 – Nesting Bird Survey Results

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo Reconductoring Project
Nesting Bird Survey Results

Date	Pole/Tower #	Nest Status	Species Present	Notes
04/11/11	60/9, 60/10	active	EUST	Adult carrying food into cavity in nearby tree, not protected
04/11/11	60/11, 60/12	active	RSHA	2 adults observed with food going in/out of nest in QULO, observed again 4/22 adult with nesting material, actively building nest. 500' recommended buffer
04/11/11	60/13	inactive	none	Nest in QUAG without activity, observed again 4/22, again without activity
04/11/11	60/16	active	RSHA	In tree above bridge, adult present, not moving, appears to be incubating eggs, observed again 4/22 sitting in nest and not moving. 500' recommended buffer
04/11/11	60/19	active	EUST	Nest in cavity made by metal connection on pole, not protected
04/11/11	61/0, 61/1	inactive	none	Nest in QULO without activity, observed again 4/22, again without activity
04/11/11	61/6, 61/7	none	RTHA	Male and female adults observed flying to and from large pine, landed and perched on same branch
04/13/11	61/0	active	ACWO	Nest in metal connection piece on upper part of pole, actions to be taken as defined in USFWS service-granted permit
04/13/11	61/4	active	KILL	2 adults and 3 chicks present in grassy pasture near pole, 250' recommended buffer
04/13/11	61/5	inactive	none	Nests in QUAGs, no signs of birds
04/13/11	61/6, 61/7	none	RSHA	2 adults perched in pine
04/13/11	61/8	inactive	none	2 nests in QUAGs, about 25' and 30' from pole
04/13/11	61/9, 61/10	inactive	none	2 unoccupied nests in QUDO
04/13/11	61/11	active	ALHU	In QUAG about 25' from pole, adult flying around then sitting in nest, 2nd adult flying around, probably nesting pair, probably incubating, 250' recommended buffer

04/13/11	61/13	active	ACWO	Head of adult protruding from cavity, 2 other adults on pole near cavity, actions to be taken as defined in USFWS service-granted permit
04/13/11	61/13, 61/14	inactive	none	Nest in QUAG, no birds observed
04/13/11	61/15	inactive	none	Nesting material in cavity in metal part of pole
04/13/11	62/2	inactive	WEBL, LEGO, WBNU	Nest in pine, no birds observed in/around nest; in eaves of shed 1 male and 1 female WEBL, probably nesting pair building their nest
04/13/11	62/8	active	AMRO	Nest in QULO about 40’ from pole, 250’ recommended buffer
04/14/11	62/9	inactive	none	Nest in QUDO about 20’ from pole, nest in QUAG about 30’ from pole
04/14/11	62/11A	inactive	none	Nest in QUAG
04/14/11	62/12	active	ACWO	Acorn woodpeckers flying in/out of cavity in QULO about 50’ upslope of pole, one seen with something in beak, 250’ recommended buffer
04/14/11	63/2	active	ACWO	Bird flying in/out of cavity in QULO about 75’ from pole, 250’ recommended buffer
04/15/11	65/9	none	BRBL	Nesting pair in QULO next to pole, calling and with nesting material in beak
04/15/11	66/1	active	BASW	Birds flying in/out of concrete drainage structure, five nests counted, possibly more, nest status unknown, follow-up surveys wil be conducted, 250’ recommended buffer may be reduced due to protection provided by structure
04/15/11	66/2	inactive	none	Large nest in QUAG about 25’ from pole, appears old with trash and debris
04/15/11	66/4	active	HOWR	Several small nests in nearby QUAGs with no birds, one nest with house wrens, possibly with chicks, 250’ recommended buffer
04/19/11	67/4	inactive	none	Nest in QUAG next to pole
04/19/11	67/7	active	HOWR	Nest in QUAG about 50’ from pole, 250’ recommended buffer
04/19/11	67/11	inactive	none	Large nest in QUAG about 150’ from pole
04/20/11	68/2	inactive	none	2 large nests in QUAG about 75’ from pole (tree marked with orange paint)
04/20/11	68/5	inactive	none	Nests in 2 oaks, about 40’ and 70’ from pole
04/20/11	68/6	active	UNKRA	Flew from QUAG about 150’ from pole,

			(MERL/PRFA?)	large nests in nearby QUAGs, 500' recommended buffer, small nest in poison oak patch without birds, and nest in QUAG about 25' downslope from pole also without birds
04/20/11	68/10	active	none	Small nest with feathers in QUAG about 50' from tower, foolow-up surveys to be conducted to get positive i.d. and check nest status
04/20/11	69/0	none	BCCH	2 adults flying in/out a cavity in QUAG about 30' from tower
04/21/11	71/1	active	BASW	Birds flying in/out/around culvert, at least 3 nests inside culvert about 50' from tower, 250' recommended buffer may be reduced due to preotection from structure
04/21/11	71/2	none	ALHU	Cavities in nearby QUAG, bird perched on branch and returns to same branch, potential nest site
04/22/11	Proposed staging Wood Winery	active	RSHA, CBCH	No nest observed during initial survey but hawks heard, 2 nests observed during follow-up survey 04/25/11, nest status unknown, follow-up survey to be conducted, 500' recommended buffer, CBCH nest in sycamore in southern part of area, 250' recommended buffer
04/22/11	72/1	none	WEBL	Nesting pair in QUAG next to tower, male mounted female, possible nesting site

04/22/11	Original (old) workspace at Wood Winery	active	BAOW, AMKE, BUOR, WEBL, NUWO, RWBL, WEKI, BHGR, BEWR	Variety of birds abundant; several BAOW nests found, BAOW seen flying into nest in sycamore cavity (best seen from north); 2 BAOW nests in QUAGs, one nest in box and one in large cavity in main trunk, 2 raptor nests in canopy with signs of BAOW, 500' recommended buffer around all nests; AMKE feeding in sycamores, possibly nesting nearby, follow-up surveys to be conducted; BUOR gathering nesting material in sycamore, follow-up survey to be conducted, nesting pair of WEBL, BEWR cavity nest in sycamore, 250' recommended buffer, NUWO observed during initial survey seen going in/out of cavity in sycamore during follow-up on 4/25, additional survey to be conducted to confirm nest, unidentified little brown bird seen leaving nest, follow-up survey to be conducted to get positive i.d. and check nest status, 250' recommended buffer
04/22/11	73/0, 73/1	none	WEME	Pair singing while perched on last year's yucca stalk nearby, possible nesting pair
04/22/11	73/1	none	SOSP	Adults mating on rock nearby
04/22/11	73/2	none	AMKE	Mating pair perched on tower, both flew uphill, same pair seen again following day, possibly nesting nearby
04/23/11	73/3	active	HOFI, LASP, BUOR	Many birds flying on/around tower, several with nesting material, at least one nest present on tower where two structural pieces meet and make a "V" - underneath cover, follow-up survey to be conducted to check nest status, wait until young have fledged to replace tower, nesting pair of BUOR but no nest observed

* The definition of active is not the same as is defined in the Avian Protection Plan, which defines an active nest as one with egg(s) present. For this report, a nest was determined to be active if there was a bird or birds present on the nest, if there were signs indicating the presence of birds (i.e., feathers, whitewash, etc.), if there was a bird or birds flying in or around the nest, or if a bird was observed actively building or adding to a nest. A nest was determined to be inactive if no birds were observed in or around the nest or if the nest appeared to be decrepit, misshapen, or old.

Avian Species Acronyms

ACWO Acorn woodpecker
ALHU Allen's hummingbird
AMKE American kestrel
AMRO American robin
BAOW Barn owl
BASW Barn swallow
BCCH Black-capped chickadee
BEWR Bewick's wren
BHGR Black-headed grosbeak
BRBL Brewer's blackbird
BUOR Bullock's oriole
EUST European starling
HOFI House finch
HOWR House wren
KILL Killdeer
LASP Lark sparrow
LEGO Lesser goldfinch
MERL Merlin
NUWO Nuttall's woodpecker
PRFA Prairie falcon
RSHA Red-shouldered hawk
RTHA Red-tailed hawk
RWBL Red-winged blackbird
SOSP Song sparrow
UNKRA Unknown raptor
WBNU White-breasted nuthatch
WEBL Western bluebird
WEKI Western kingbird
WEME Western meadowlark

Plant Species Acronyms

QUAG Coast live oak
QUDO Blue oak
QULO Valley oak

Avian Species Observed During Surveys

Scientific Name	Common Name
Agelaius phoeniceus	Red-winged blackbird
Aimophila ruficeps	Rufous-crowned sparrow
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard
Aphelocoma californica	Western scrub-jay
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle
Ardea alba	Great egret
Baeolophus inornatus	Oak titmouse
Buteo lineatus	Red-shouldered hawk
Carpodacus mexicanus	House finch
Cathartes aura	Turkey vulture
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer
Chondestes grammacus	Lark sparrow
Colaptes auratus	Northern flicker
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	Common raven
Cyanocitta stelleri	Steller's jay
Eremophila alpestris	Horned lark
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird
Falco columbarius	Merlin?
Falco mexicanus	Prairie falcon?
Falco sparverius	American kestrel
Fulica americana	American coot
Geococcyx californianus	Greater roadrunner
Hirundo rustica	Barn swallow
Hylocharis xantusii	Xantus's hummingbird
Icterus bullockii	Bullock's oriole
Larus californicus	California gull
Melanerpes formicivorus	Acorn woodpecker
Meleagris gallopavo	Wild turkey
Melospiza melodia	Song sparrow
Mimus polyglottos	Northern mockingbird
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey
Passerina amoena	Lazuli bunting
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Cliff swallow
Phalacrocorax auritus	Double-crested cormorant
Pheucticus melanocephalus	Black-headed grosbeak
Pica nuttalli	Yellow-billed magpie
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker
Pipilo crissalis	California towhee

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Pipilo maculatus	Spotted towhee
Poecile atricapillus	Black-capped chickadee
Poecile rufescens	Chestnut-backed chickadee
Psaltriparus minimus	Bushtit
Quiscalus mexicanus	Great-tailed grackle
Sayornis nigricans	Black phoebe
Selasphorus rufus	Rufous hummingbird
Selasphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird
Sialia mexicana	Western bluebird
Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted nuthatch
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch
Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	Northern rough-winged swallow
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian-collared dove
Sturnella neglecta	Western meadowlark
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling
Tachycineta bicolor	Tree swallow
Tachycineta thalassina	Violet-green swallow
Troglodytes aedon	House wren
Turdus migratorius	American robin
Tyrannus verticalis	Western kingbird
Tyto alba	Barn owl
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove

Appendix B – Maps

Maps 1- 20 – Nest Locations and Buffers

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Overview

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Watercourse Alignment Access roads Pull Sites Workspace

TERRA • VERDE

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 1

LAGO AVE
PISMO AVE
MORRO RD
EL PARQUE AVE
AVENAL AVE
SANTA ROSA RD
MARCHANT WAY

60/7
60/7A
60/8
60/8A
60/9
EUST
60/10
60/11
RSHA
60/12
60/12A
60/13

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive
- Active
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Raptor Buffer
- Non-Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 2

MARCHANT WAY

SANTA ROSA RD

LAKE VIEW DR

RIO BLANCO CT

SAN GABRIEL RD

60/13

60/13A

60/14

60/15

RSHA

60/16

60/17

60/18

EUST

60/19

61/0 ACWO

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Raptor Buffer
- Non-Raptor Buffer

TERRA-VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 3

SANTA ROSA RD

CALETA LN

ACWO

61 / 0

61 / 1

61 / 2

61 / 3

61 / 4

61 / 5

KILL

SAN GABRIEL RD

LERMO LN

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 4

SAN GABRIEL RD

61/5
61/6
61/7
61/8
61/9
61/10
61/11
61/12

RTHA
RSHA
? ?

ALHU

ATASCADERO AVE

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- ? Breeding Behavior Observed
- Raptor Buffer
- Non-Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 5

SAN RAFAEL RD

COLORADO RD

ATASCADERO AVE

61/12

61/13 ACWO

Nest Inside Pole

61/14

61/15

61/16

61/17

61/18

62/0

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- ? Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA-VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 6

62 / 0
62 / 1
62 / 2
62 / 3
62 / 4
62 / 5
62 / 6
62 / 7

SAN DIEGO RD
San Diego Rd
ORTEGA RD
Ortega Rd
ATASCADERO AVE
Atascadero Avg
Atascadero
Atascadero

WBNU
LEGO
WEBL

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Raptor Buffer
- Non-Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 7

LA PAZ RD

Atascadero

62/7

ATASCADERO AVE

AMRO

62/8

62/9

62/10

Atascadero

62/11

62/11A

62/12 ACWO

SANTA BARBARA RD

62/13

62/14

62/15

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 8

62/14
62/15
62/16
63/1
63/2
63/3
63/4
63/5
63/6
63/7
ACWO

Atascadero Rd
ATASCADERO RD
Santa Barbara Rd
SANTA BARBARA RD
Hwy 101

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 14

65/7
65/8
65/9
BRBL
65/10
65/11
65/12
65/13
65/14

S HWY 101
N HWY 101
El Camino Real
10

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 15

65/15
66/0
BASW
66/1
66/2
66/3
66/4
HOWR
66/5

El Camino Real
HWY 101

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA-VERDE

N

Map 18

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

67 / 3

67 / 4

67 / 5

67 / 6

HOWR

67 / 7

67 / 8

67 / 9

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

Watercourse
Poles
Public roads
Access roads
Alignment
Workspace
Pull Sites
Inactive Nests
Active Nests
Breeding Behavior Observed
Non-Raptor Buffer
Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Map 19

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

67/9
67/10
67/11
67/12
68/0
68/1
68/2

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA-VERDE

N

Los Padres National For

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 20

68/2
68/3
68/4
68/5
UNKRA
68/6
68/7
68/8

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA-VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 21

68/9

68/9

68/10

BCCH

?

69/0

0 100 200 400 600 800

Feet

Watercourse

Poles

Public roads

Access roads

Alignment

Workspace

Pull Sites

Inactive Nests

Active Nests

? Breeding Behavior Observed

Non-Raptor Buffer

Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 26

N HWY 101

S HWY 101

OLD 101

OLD 101

VISTA DEL CIUDAD

70/6

71/0

BASW

71/1

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 27

ALHU

?

71/2

71/3

71/4

71/5

S HWY 101

N HWY 101

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

Watercourse
Poles
Public roads
Access roads
Alignment
Workspace
Pull Sites
Inactive Nests
Active Nests
Breeding Behavior Observed
Non-Raptor Buffer
Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 29

S HWY 101

N HWY 101

RSHA

RSHA

WEBL

?

72/1

72/2

72/3

EUST

NUWO

BAOW

AMKE

?

BUOR

BEWR

?

WEKI

?

BAOW

UNKRA

BAOW

UNKRA

?

CBCH

0 100 200 400 600 800

Feet

Watercourse

Poles

Public roads

Access roads

Alignment

Workspace

Pull Sites

Inactive Nests

Active Nests

? Breeding Behavior Observed

Non-Raptor Buffer

Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 30

72/4

73/0

WEME

?

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

- Watercourse
- Poles
- Public roads
- Access roads
- Alignment
- Workspace
- Pull Sites
- Inactive Nests
- Active Nests
- ? Breeding Behavior Observed
- Non-Raptor Buffer
- Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Map 31

73/0

?

SOSP

?

73/1

73/2

AMKE

?

BUOR

HOFI LASP

73/3

0 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

Watercourse
Poles
Public roads
Access roads
Alignment
Workspace
Pull Sites
Inactive Nests
Active Nests
? Breeding Behavior Observed
Non-Raptor Buffer
Raptor Buffer

TERRA • VERDE

N

H. T. HARVEY & ASSOCIATES
ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

2 May 2011

Mark Cassady
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

H. T. Harvey & Associates Project # 3191-01. Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project, Bat Surveys

Dear Mark,

The following letter provides the results of tree removal bat surveys for the Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project in San Luis Obispo County conducted on 19 April 2011.

Methods: I conducted focused surveys for bat habitat in 30 trees along the project alignment on 16 April 2011. These trees were identified on maps provided by you and in the field by Darrell Capps of P G & E. All trees were located between the cities of Atascadero and San Luis Obispo. Each tree was surveyed for potential bat roosting habitat by examining the tree for crevices, cavities, exfoliating bark and other characteristics associated with trees with bat roosts. Each tree was scored from 0 to 3 with a 0 indicating there was no potential for bat roosting habitat and a 3 indicating the tree had potential for good roosting habitat. If any tree was scored with a 3, then it was to be surveyed acoustically for several days to help determine if any bats were presently roosting, and if so, which species.

Results: No trees identified to be removed had a high potential for bat roosting habitat. Twenty-eight trees scored a "0" and two trees, a valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) immediately south of power pole 60/15 and a coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) located on Cuesta Grade at structure 69/0, each had a score of 1. Neither of these two trees is presently suitable for bat roosts. The valley oak was short, had been topped and had too many branches in the way of potential bats' ingress and egress to a potential roost rendering it unusable. The coast live oak was located too near another tree and a tower so likewise, the lack of clear ingress and egress to potential roost sites make it unusable for bat roosts at this time.

Please feel free to contact me, at djohnston@harveyecology.com or (408) 458-3226, or Ron Duke, at rduke@harveyecology.com or (408) 458-3201, with any questions you may have. Thank you for contacting H. T. Harvey & Associates regarding this survey.

Sincerely,

Dave Johnston, Ph.D.
Senior Wildlife Ecologist

cc: Ron Duke

GANDA

Garcia and Associates
435 Lincoln Way
Auburn, CA 95603
Phone: (530) 823-3151 Fax: (530) 823-3138

To: Mark Cassady, Senior Biologist

From: Rob Witthaus, Terrestrial Biologist

Date: April 29, 2011

RE: April 2011 Botanical Survey Results for the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo Reconductor Project

---

Garcia and Associates (GANDA) is pleased to provide the results of botanical surveys conducted in April 2011 in support of Pacific Gas & Electric Company's (PG&E) Atascadero-San Luis Obispo Reconductor Project. Surveys were conducted in compliance with project Mitigation Measure BO-29 requiring focused surveys of project areas during the appropriate blooming period to identify special-status plant species potentially not previously identified during project planning. Results of botanical surveys conducted by TRC in support of project planning during June 2009 identified numerous occurrences of rare plants in proposed project work areas. The results of the previous survey were utilized during the current survey to mark in the field the known occurrences of special-status plant species. Additionally, the current surveys conducted by GANDA targeted identification of occurrences of species which may not have been blooming during the 2009 survey. Surveys were conducted on April 6, 7, 8, and 12 by GANDA biologists Ms. Susan Infalt and Mr. Brett Hartman and April 13 and 22 by Mr. Brett Hartman and Ms. Katherine Rindlaub. Surveys included tower sites, access routes, staging areas and work areas identified for the project. All project features and existing botanical survey data were loaded into GPS equipment for mapping and identification in the field. Observations of new occurrences of special status plants were mapped with the GPS equipment and transferred to GIS for plotting on project maps (Attachment).

Nine new occurrences of special-status plant species were recorded at project tower sites and access roads as a result of surveys in April 2011. An additional occurrence of straight-awned spineflower (*Chorizanthe rectispina*) was mapped at pole 61/16. An additional occurrence of San Luis Obispo dudleya (*Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*) was mapped near a known occurrence at tower 72/0.

Previously undocumented occurrences of San Luis Obispo owl's clover (*Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*) (CNPS 1B.2) were identified at the tower and staging area at 72/3 as well as three locations along the Reservoir Canyon Road access route to towers 74/2 & 1. A new occurrence of Brewer's spineflower (*Chorizanthe breweri*) was mapped slightly closer to tower 72/4 than a known occurrence. Lastly, previously undocumented occurrences of San Benito fritillary (*Fritillaria viridea*) (CNPS 1B.2) and most-beautiful jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus*) (CNPS 1B.2) were mapped along the access route to and surrounding tower 75/0. All new occurrences of special-status plant species were marked in the field using green flagging tape and/or pin flags designated for marking sensitive resources in project areas and are shown on the attached project maps.

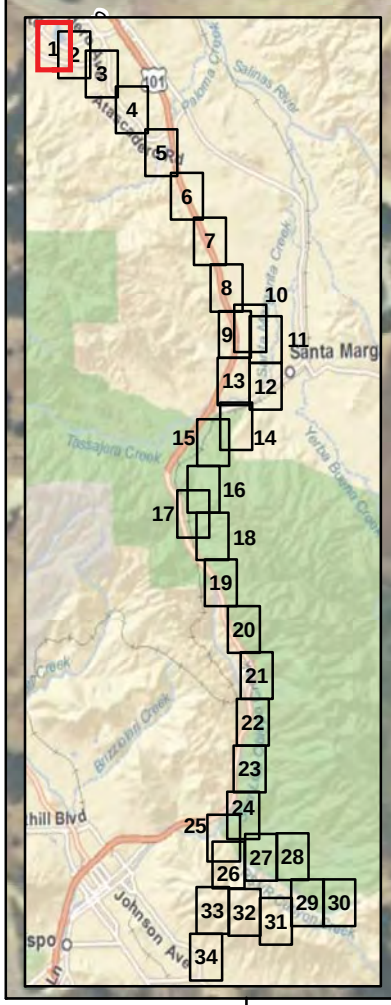
Known occurrences of special-status plant species mapped during 2009 surveys were also marked in the field with the green, sensitive resource flagging and are also depicted on the attached project maps.

A second replicate of botanical surveys is proposed for mid-May 2011 to confirm the presence/absence of additional special-status species not readily identifiable during the April survey. Specifically, biologists identified numerous occurrences of *Calochortus* sp. which could not be distinguished as San Luis Obispo mariposa lily (*Calochortus simulans*) or more common species as they were not yet in bloom during the April survey. Additionally, an observation of *Calystegia* sp. at pole 61/17 (shown on attached maps) could not be positively identified as potentially Cambria morning-glory (*Calystegia subacaulis* ssp. *episcopalism*) or a more common species.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this memorandum, please do not hesitate to contact me at (408) 779-6529.

ATTACHMENT

Lago Ave
Lake View Dr
Mountain View Dr
Pismo Ave
El Parque Ave
41
60/7
60/7A
60/8
Santa Rosa Rd
Avenal Ave
60/8A
60/9
60/10
60/11
60/12
60/12A
Marchant Way
60/13
60/13A
60/14
60/15
60/16
60/17
60/18
San Gabriel Rd



Legend

- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

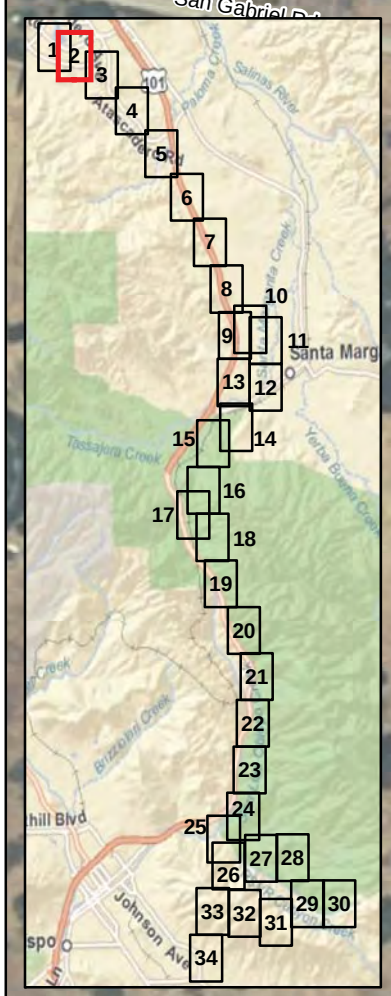
0 — 500 Feet
0 — 150 Meters

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Marchant Way
Lake View Dr
Mountain View Dr
Santa Rosa Rd
San Gabriel Rd
San Guillermo Ln
60/13
60/13A
60/14
60/15
60/16
60/17
60/18
60/19
61/0
61/1
61/2
61/3
61/4



Legend

- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 — 500 Feet
0 — 150 Meters

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

San Gabriel Rd

Atascadero Ave

San Rafael Rd

61/4

61/5

61/6

61/7

CHRE

61/8

61/9

61/10

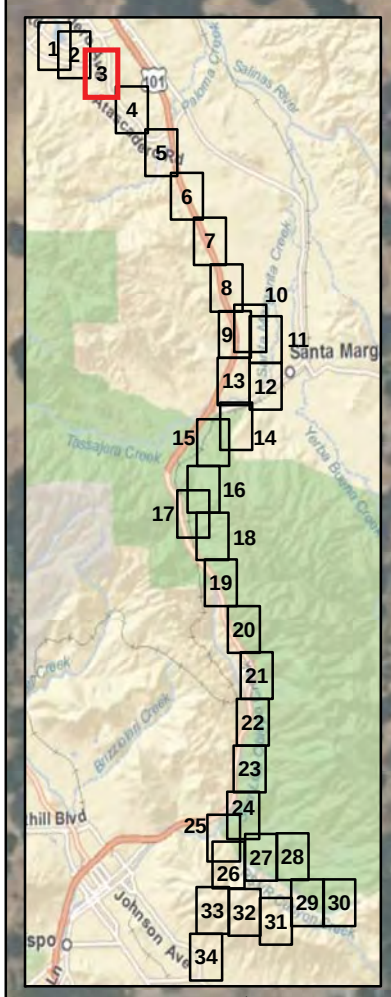
61/11

61/12

61/13

61/14

61/15



Legend

- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 3 of 34

Legend

- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

61/15
61/16
CHRE
CHRE
CHRE
61/17
CASP
61/18
62/0
62/1
62/2
62/3
Driveway
62/4
62/5
62/6
62/7
62/8
Atascadero Ave
San Diego Rd
San Diego Rd
Atascadero Rd
Ortega Rd
La Paz Rd
Atascadero Ave

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

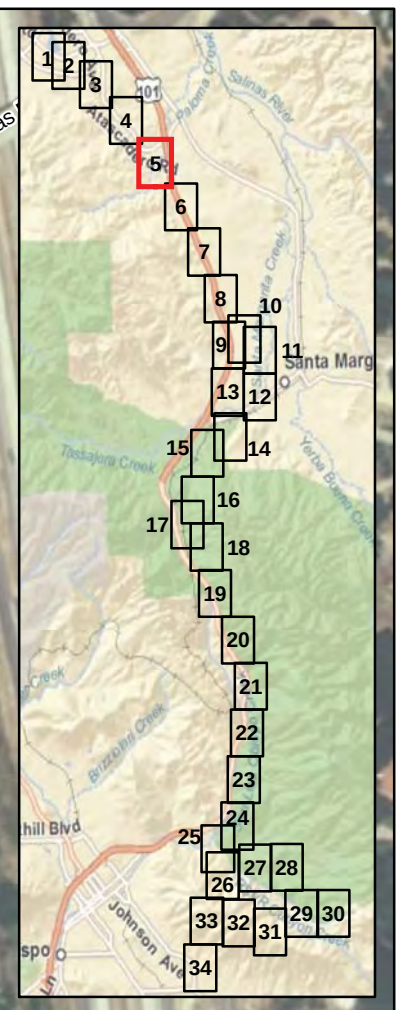
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 4 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



62/9
62/10
62/11
62/11A
62/12
CHRE
CHRE
62/13
62/14
62/15
62/16
63/1
63/2
CHRE
63/3
63/4
63/5
63/6
CHRE
Atascadero Ave
Santa Barbara Rd
Old Santa Barbara Rd
Atascadero Rd
Eagle Creek Ct
For
101
Santa Barbara Rd

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

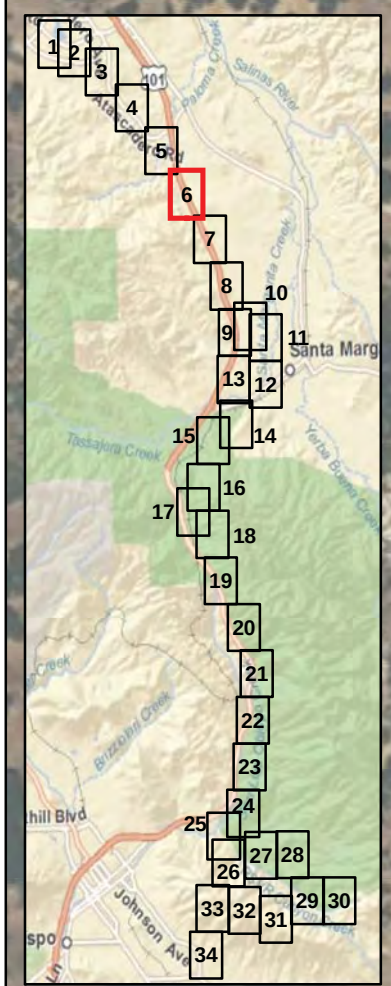
1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 5 of 34

63/6
CHRE
63/7
63/8
63/9
63/9A
63/10
63/11
63/12
63/13
63/14
63/15
HOCU
64/0
64/1
64/2
Lakota Rd
San Antonio Rd
Santa Margarita Rd
Morningside Rd
101



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 — 500 Feet
0 — 150 Meters

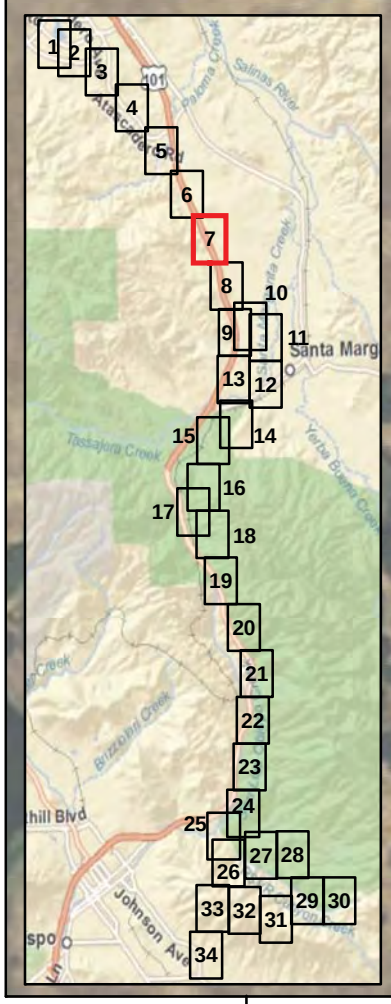
1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 6 of 34

64/2
64/3
64/4
64/5
64/6
64/7
64/8
64/9
64/10
64/11
64/12
64/13
Santa Margarita Rd
Tierra Rd
101
Powerline Rd



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

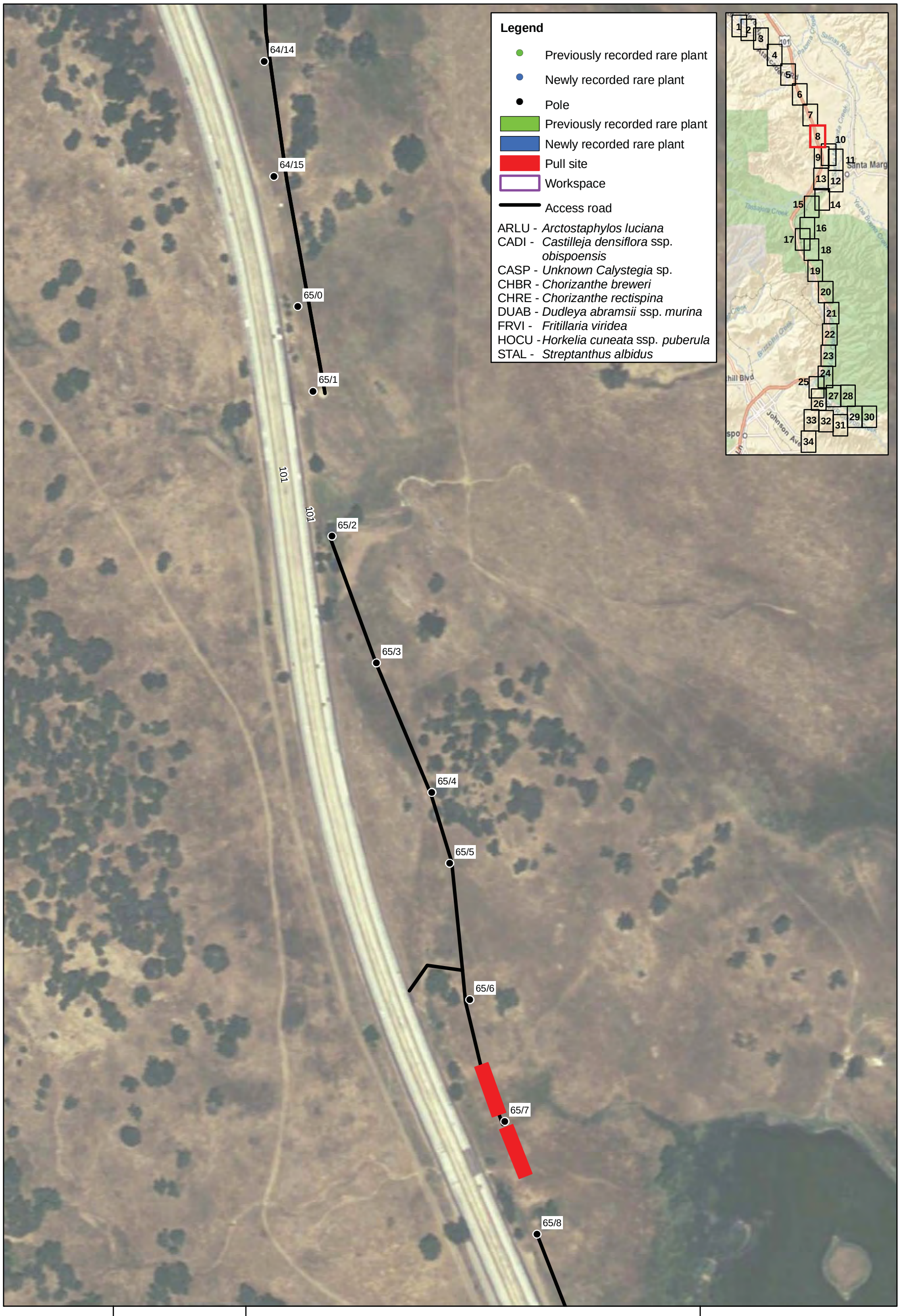
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 7 of 34



GANDA

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 8 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

65/9
65/10
65/11
65/12
65/13
65/14
65/15
66/0
66/1
66/2
66/3
66/4
101

GANDA

Project Location

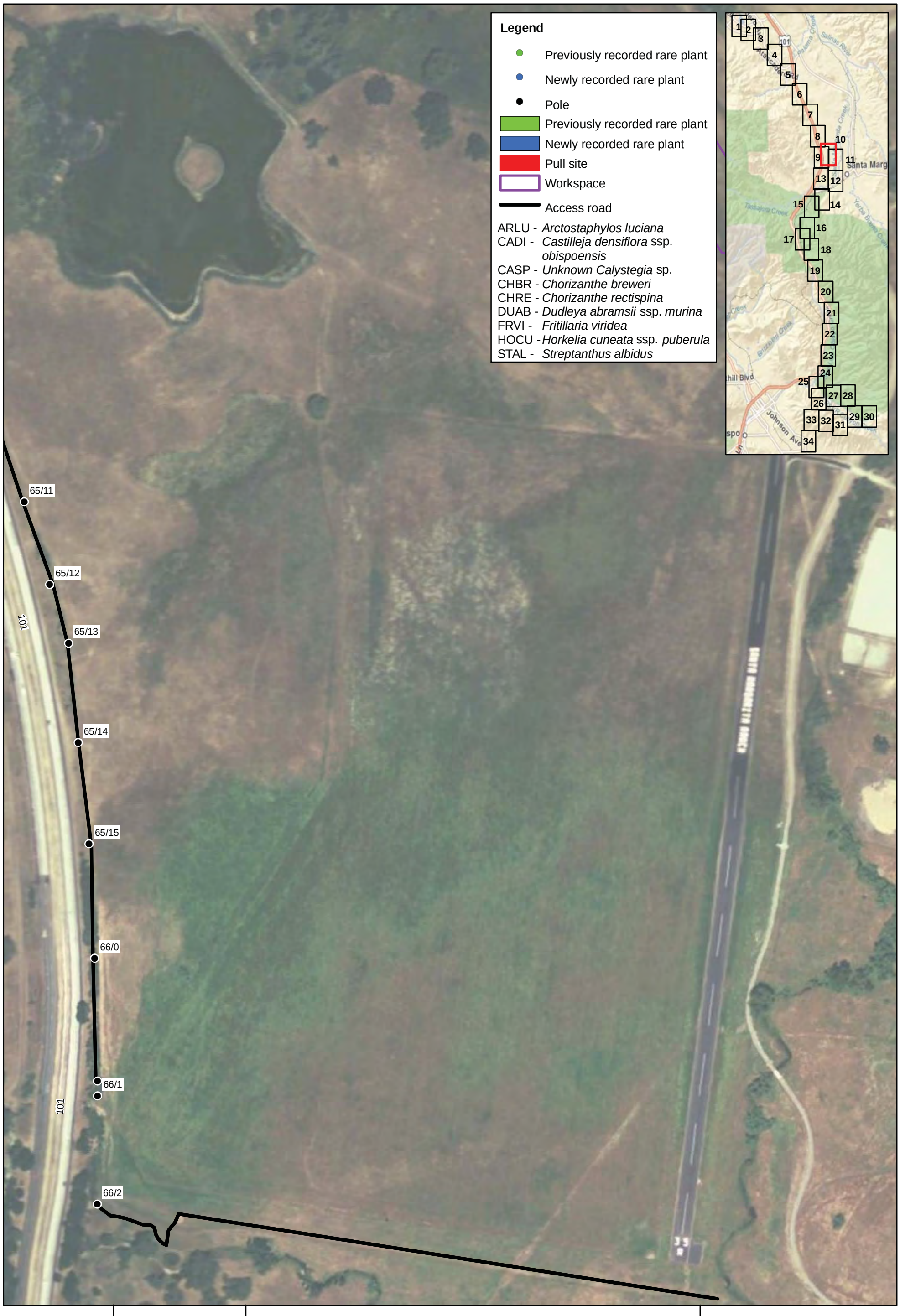
0 Feet 500
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 9 of 34



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

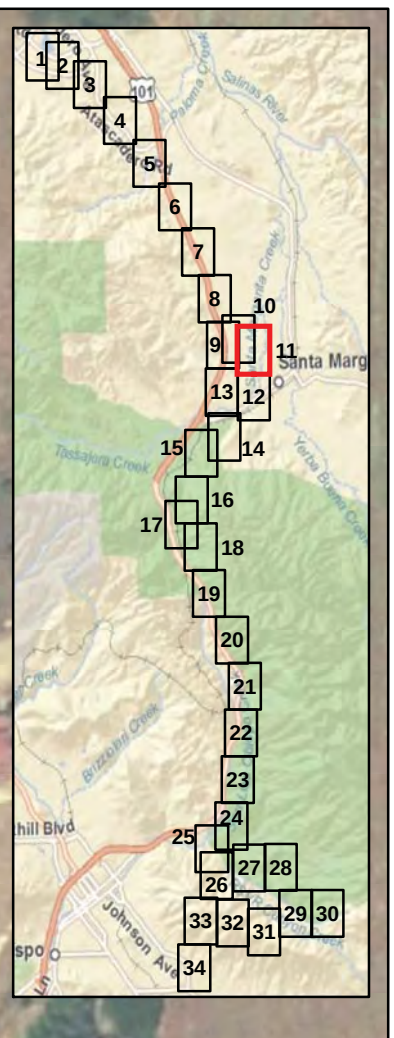
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 10 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



Yerba Buena Ave

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

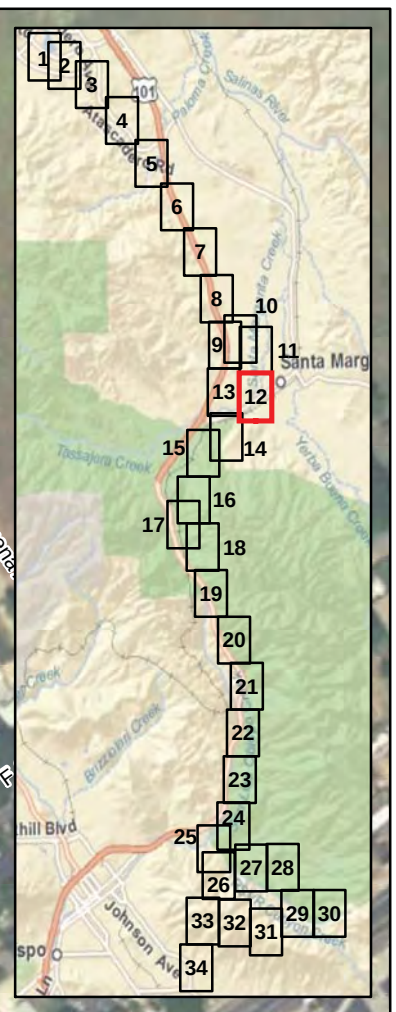
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 11 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



Maria Ave
Maud Ave
58
Helena St
I St
Maud Ave
Wilhelmina Ave
Staging area

GANDA

Project Location

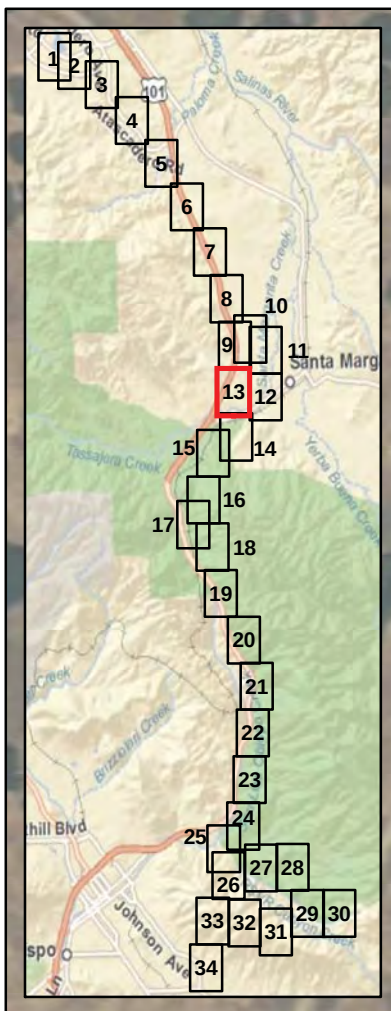
0 — 500 Feet
0 — 150 Meters

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 12 of 34



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

66/5
66/6
66/7
66/8
66/9
66/10
66/11
66/12
66/13
66/14
66/14A
101
58

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

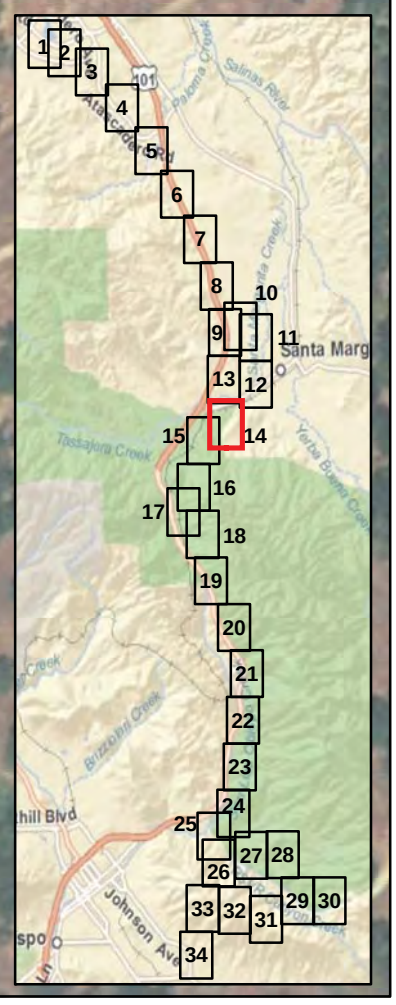
Map 13 of 34

66/14A
66/15
67/0
67/1
67/2
67/3
67/4
67/5
67/6
58

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



GANDA

Project Location

Feet
0
500

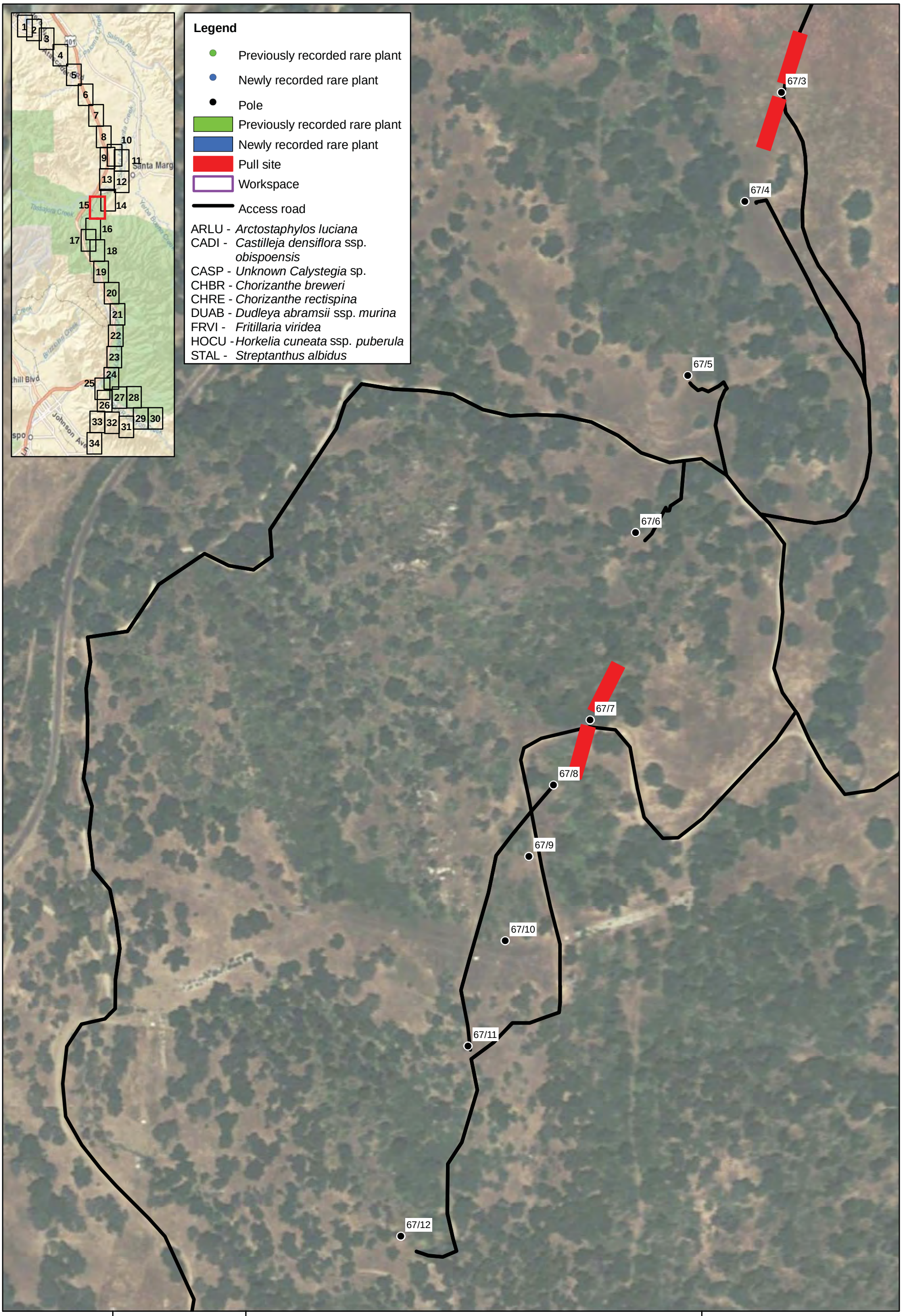
Meters
0
150

1 inch = 250 feet

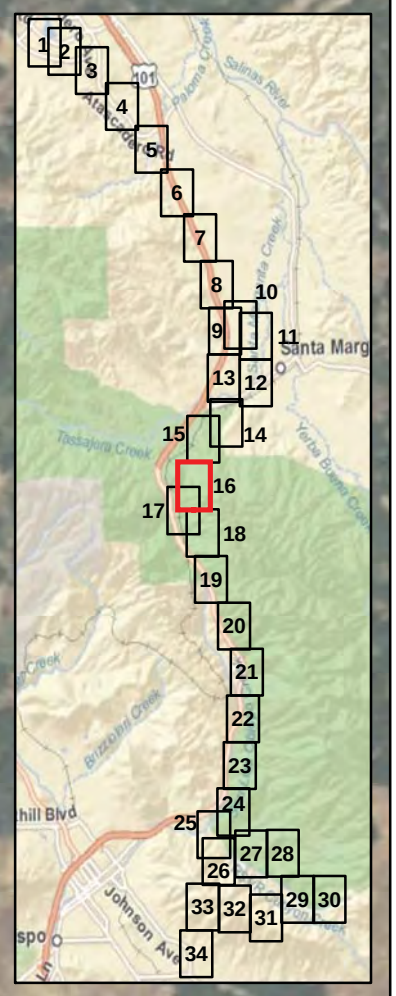
Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 14 of 34


Legend
Previously recorded rare plant
Newly recorded rare plant
Pole
Previously recorded rare plant
Newly recorded rare plant
Pull site
Workspace
Access road
ARLU - Arctostaphylos luciana
CADI - Castilleja densiflora ssp. obispoensis
CASP - Unknown Calystegia sp.
CHBR - Chorizanthe breweri
CHRE - Chorizanthe rectispina
DUAB - Dudleya abramsii ssp. murina
FRVI - Fritillaria viridea
HOCU - Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula
STAL - Streptanthus albidus
67/3
67/4
67/5
67/6
67/7
67/8
67/9
67/10
67/11
67/12
Santa Marg
Johnson Ave
Project Location
Feet
0
500
Meters
0
150
1 inch = 250 feet
GANDA
Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011
Map 15 of 34

68/0
68/1
68/2
68/3
68/4
68/5
68/6
68/7
68/8
68/9
68/9



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

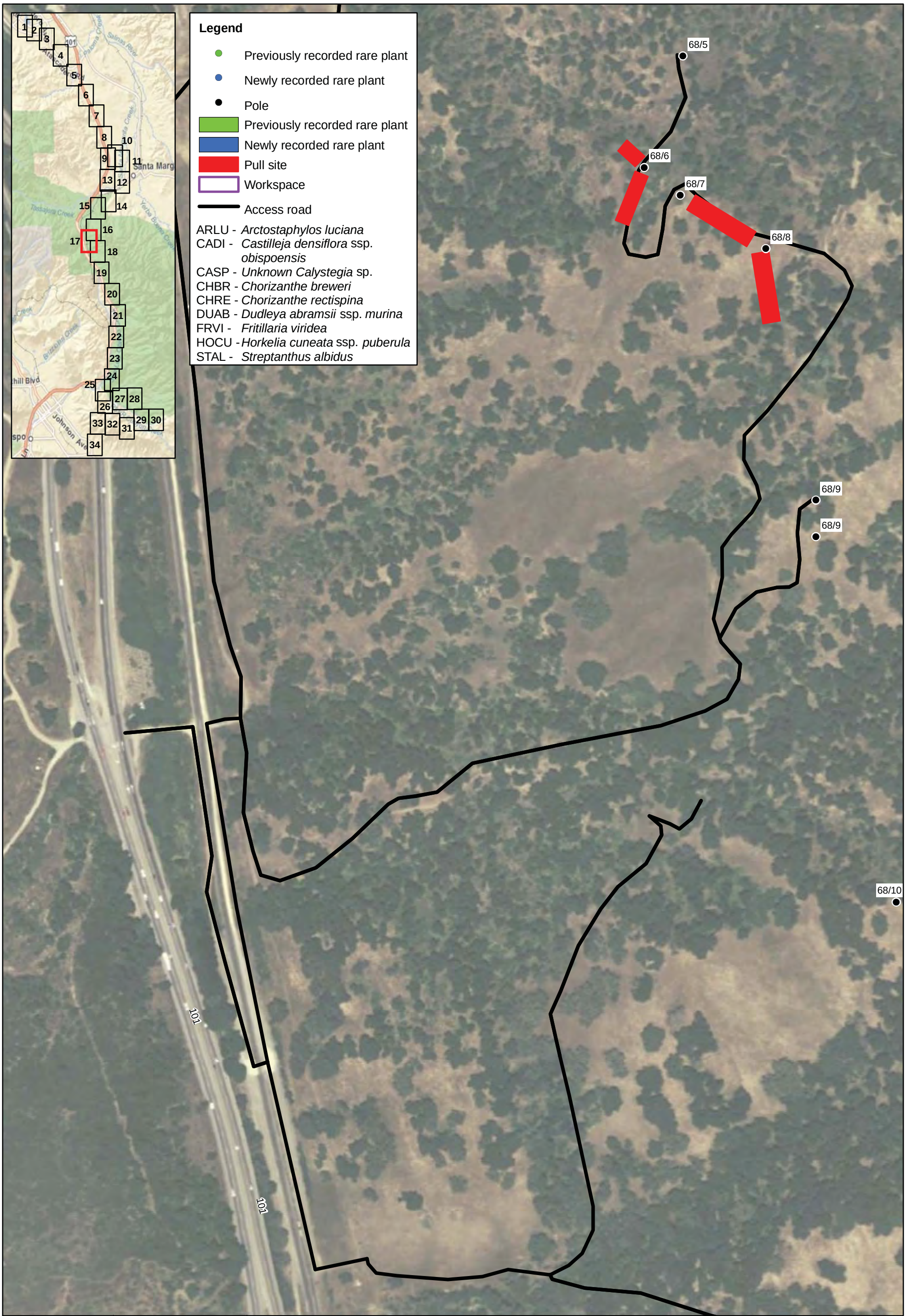
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 16 of 34



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

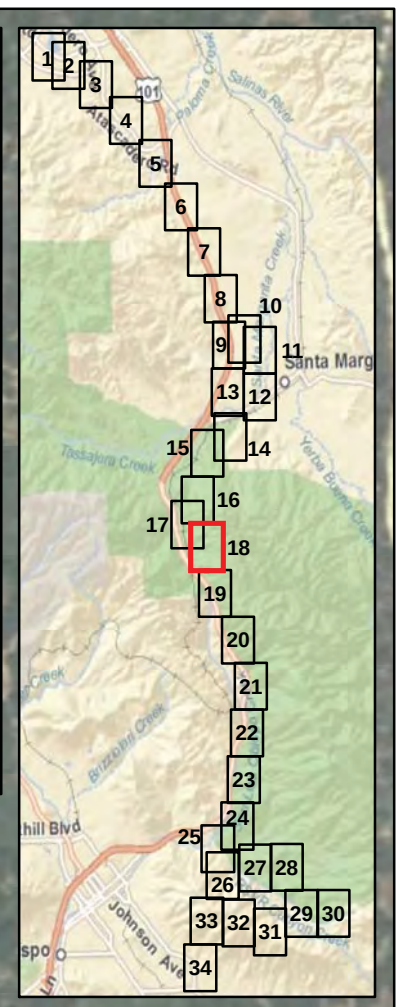
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 17 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



68/10

69/0

69/1

101

101

For

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 18 of 34

69/2

69/3

69/4

69/5

69/6

Staging area

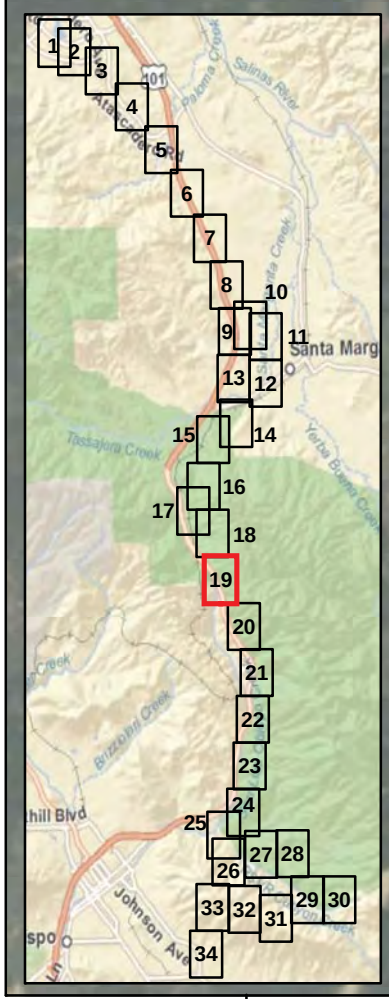
70/0

For

For

101

101



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 — 500 Feet

0 — 150 Meters

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 19 of 34

ARLU

ARLU

For

70/1

LZ and staging area

70/2

70/3

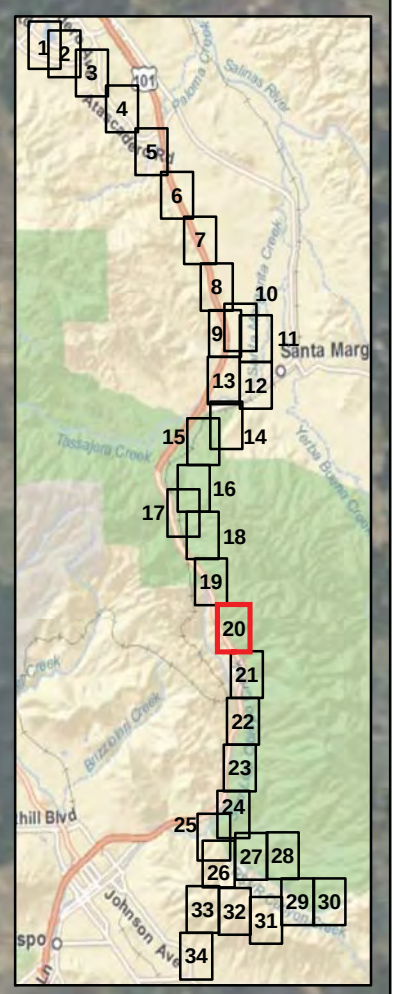
Old 101

70/4

70/5

101

101



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

Feet
0
500

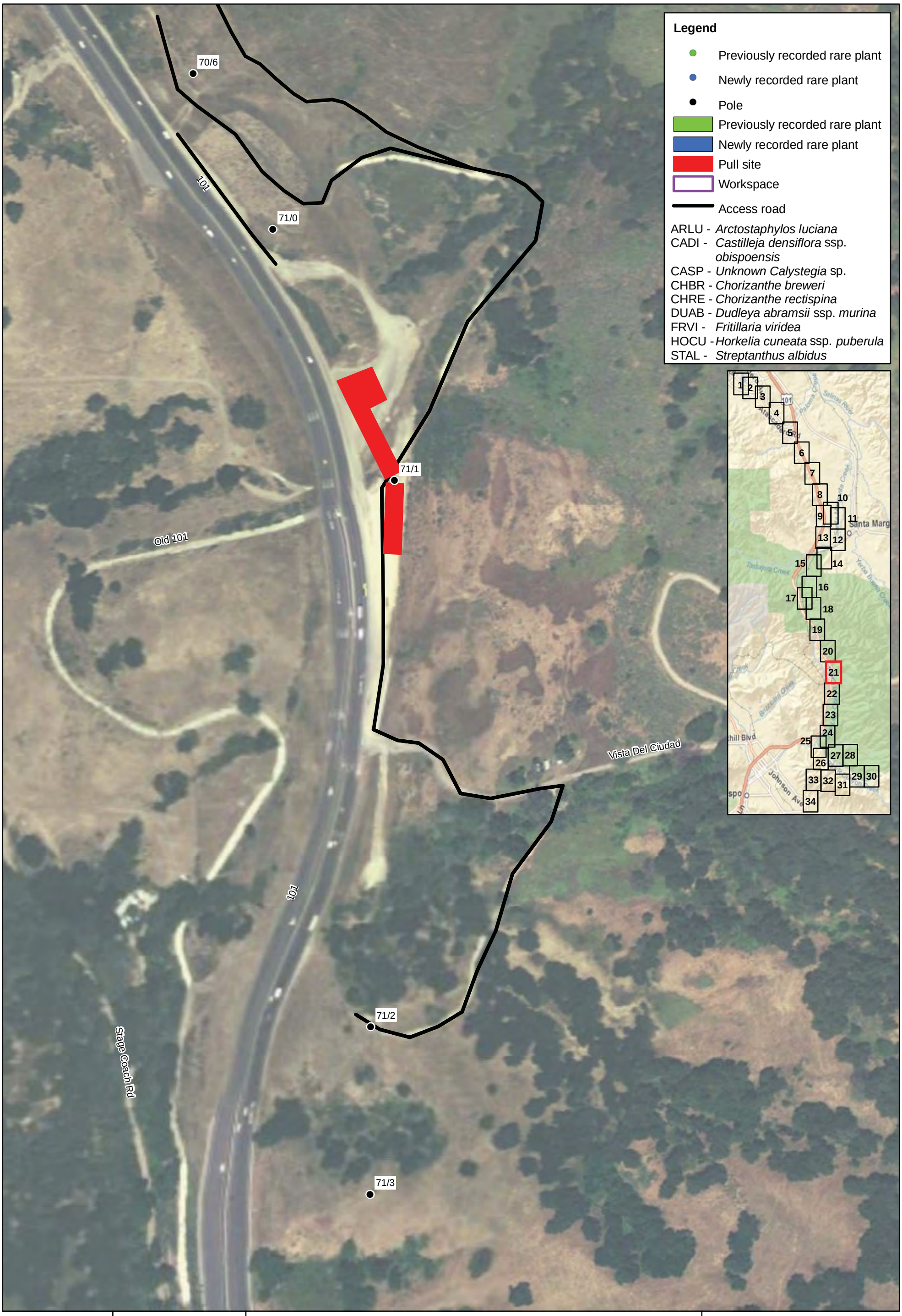
Meters
0
150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 20 of 34



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 21 of 34

Stage Coach Rd

Old 101

71/4

71/5

72/0

DUAB

DUAB

DUAB

DUAB

DUAB

CHBR

DUAB

DUAB

DUAB

72/1

Hawk Hill Rd

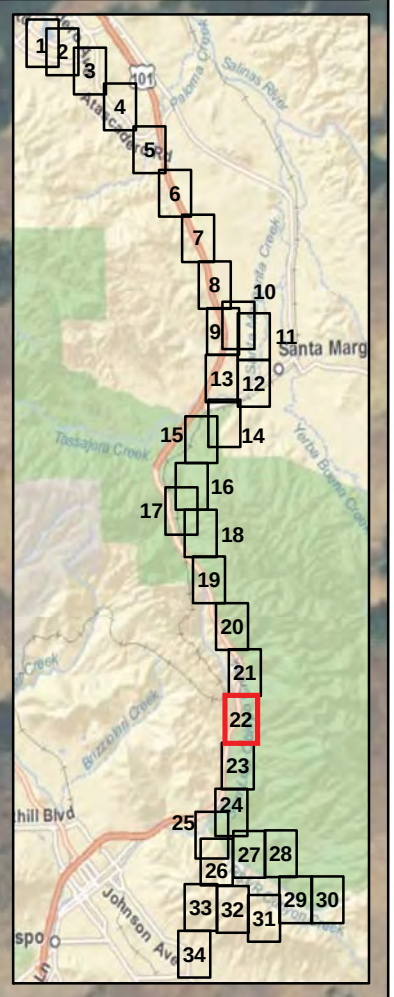
101

101

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

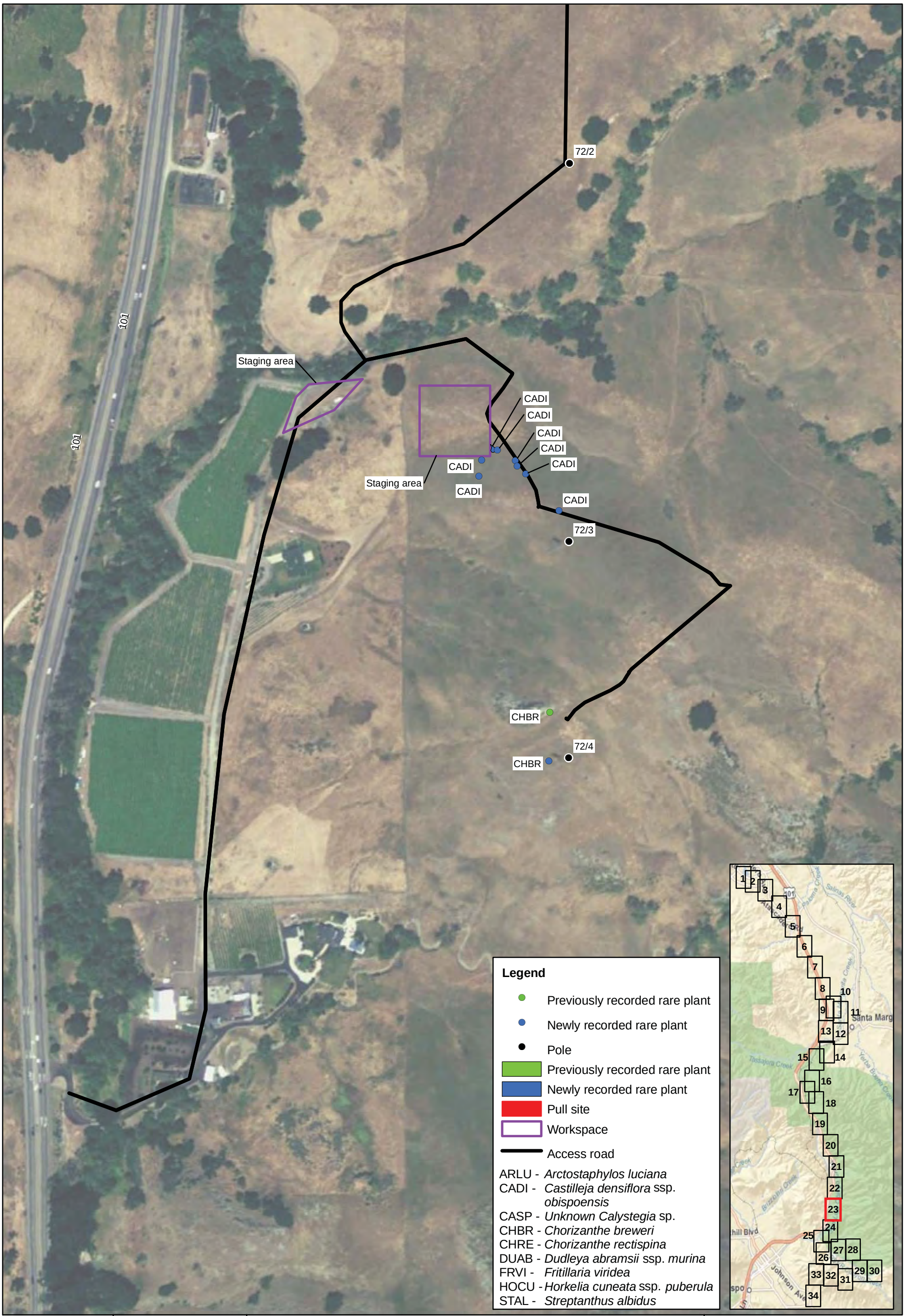
0 Meters 150

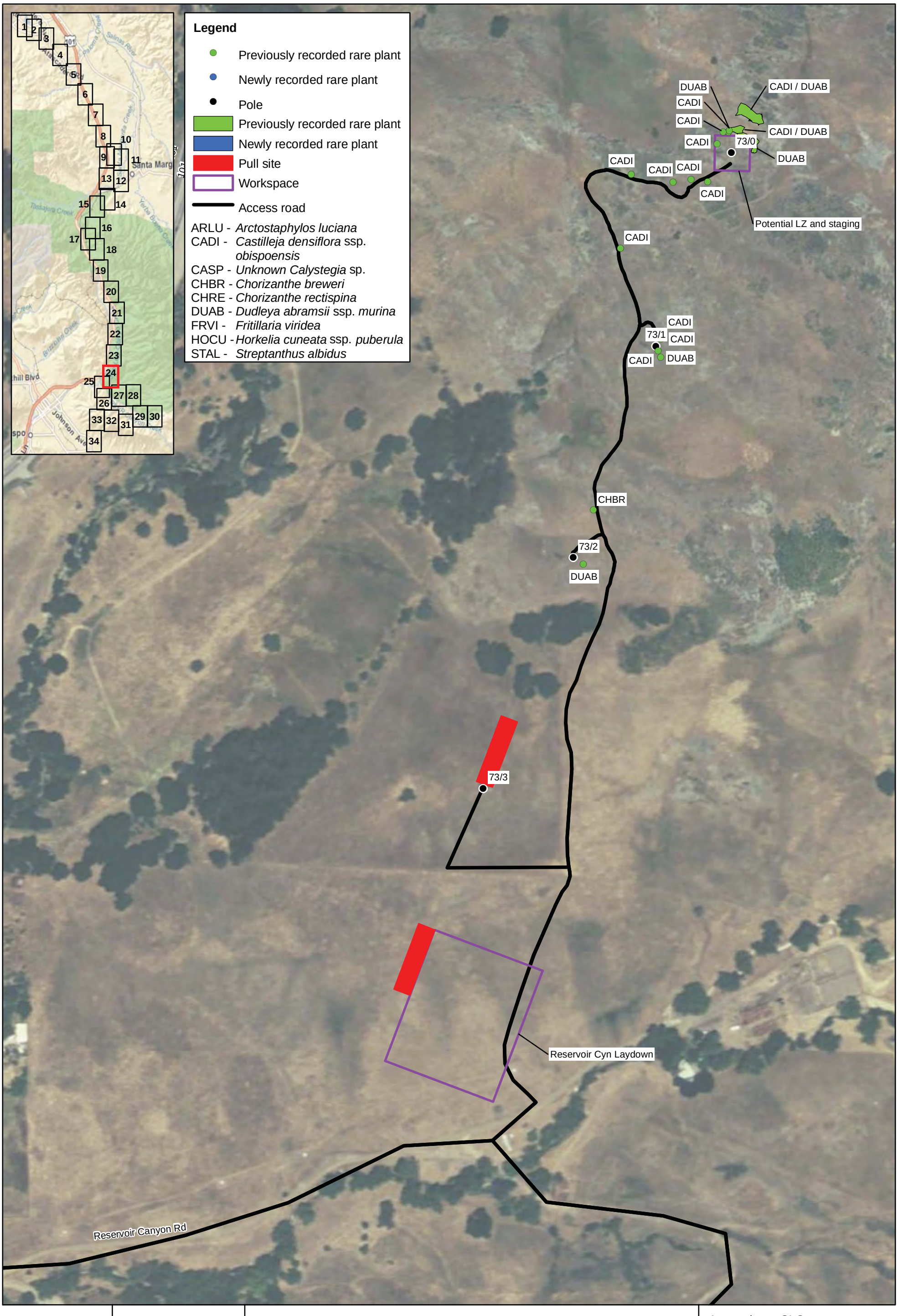
1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 22 of 34


72/2
Staging area
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
Staging area
72/3
CHBR
72/4
CHBR
101
Legend
Previously recorded rare plant
Newly recorded rare plant
Pole
Previously recorded rare plant
Newly recorded rare plant
Pull site
Workspace
Access road
ARLU - Arctostaphylos luciana
CADI - Castilleja densiflora ssp. obispoensis
CASP - Unknown Calystegia sp.
CHBR - Chorizanthe breweri
CHRE - Chorizanthe rectispina
DUAB - Dudleya abramsii ssp. murina
FRVI - Fritillaria viridea
HOCU - Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula
STAL - Streptanthus albidus
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
Santa Marg
Johnson Ave
Project Location
0
500
Feet
0
150
Meters
1 inch = 250 feet
GANDA
Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011
Map 23 of 34



Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 24 of 34

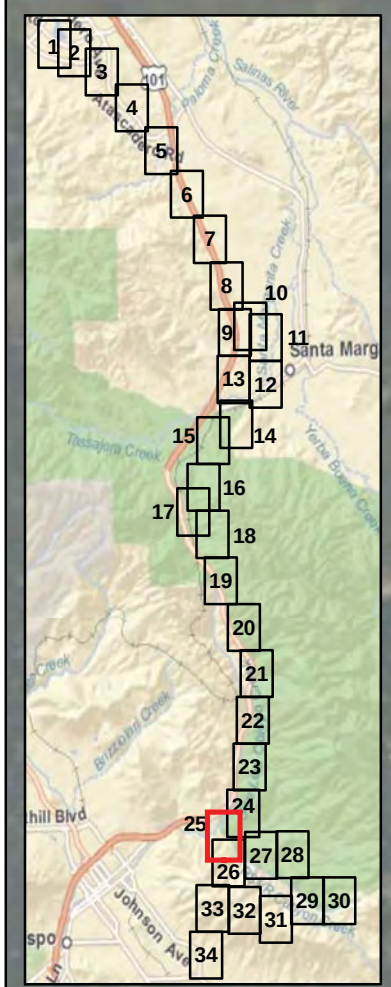
Reservoir Canyon
Alt Laydown Area B

Reservoir Canyon
Alt Laydown Area B

Reservoir Canyon Rd

73/4
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
DUAB

CADI
CADI
CADI
74/0



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

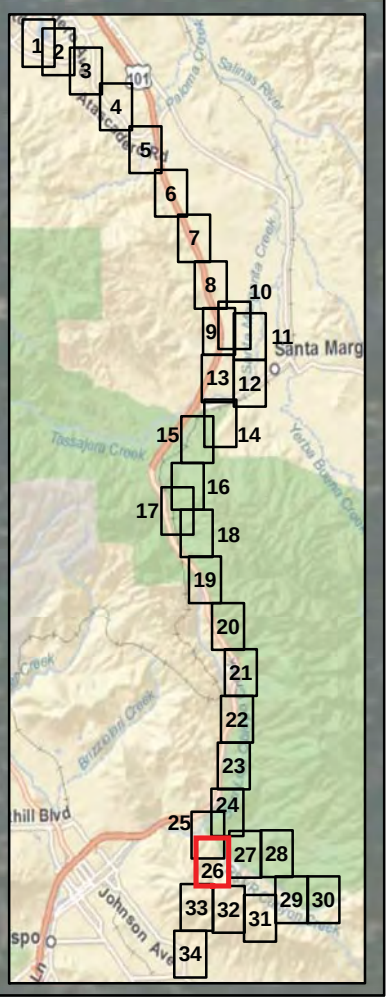
Map 25 of 34

73/4
CADI
CADI
CADI
CADI
DUAB
CADI
CADI
CADI
74/0
CADI
CADI
CADI
74/1
CADI
CADI
74/2

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

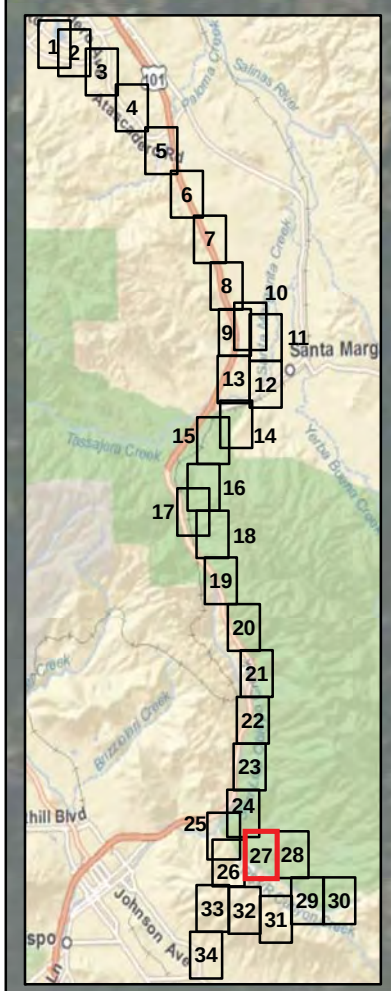
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 26 of 34

Reservoir Canyon Rd

CADE

CADE



Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

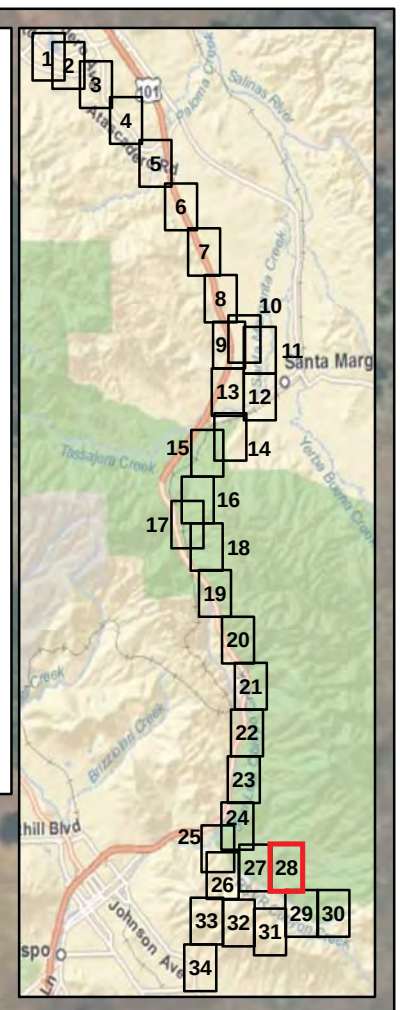
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 27 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



Reservoir Canyon Rd

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

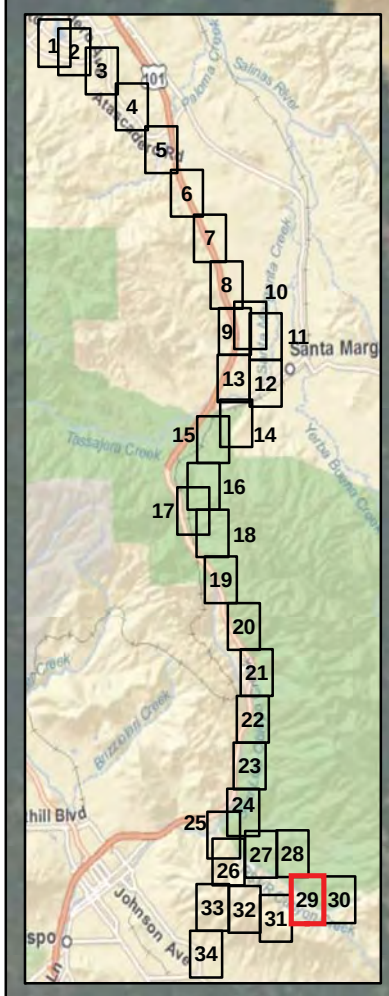
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 28 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace
- Access road

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



Reservoir Canyon Rd

CADI
CADI
CADI

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

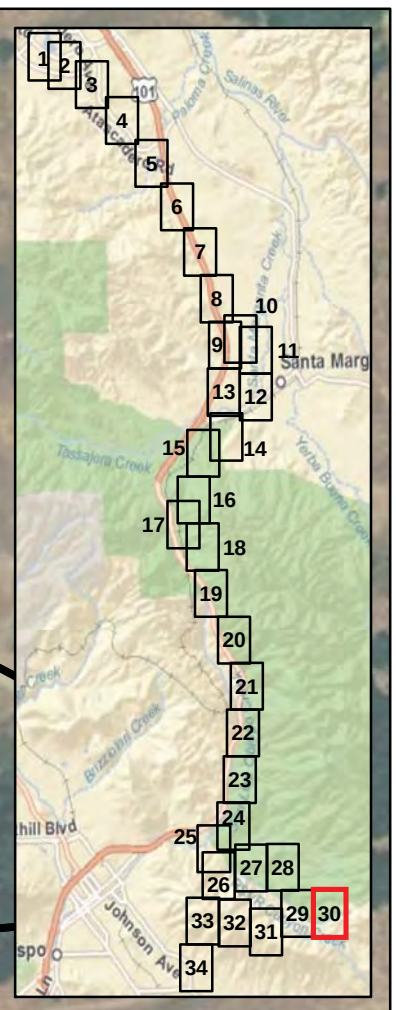
Map 29 of 34

Reservoir Canyon Rd

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Access road
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



CADI

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

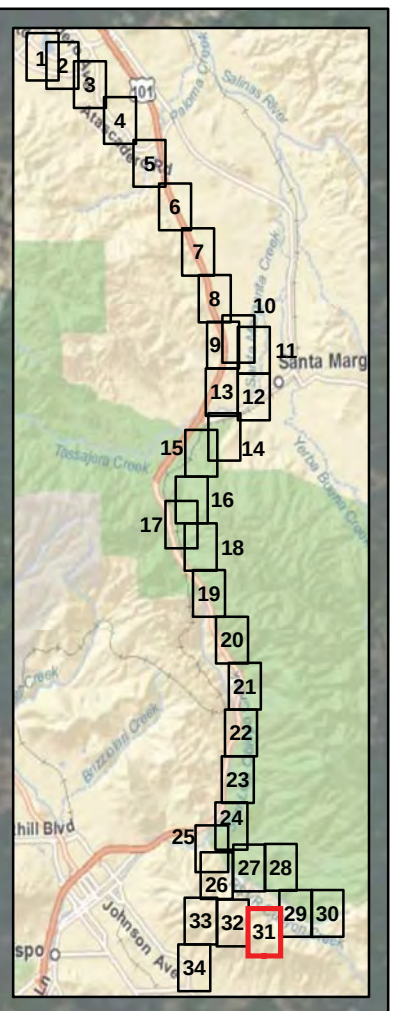
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 30 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Access road
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



CADI

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

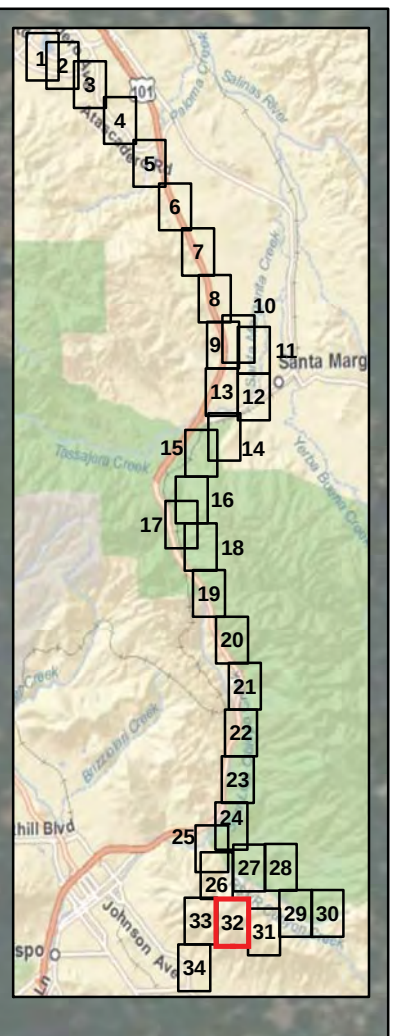
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 31 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Access road
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



CADI
CADI
DUAB
CHBR
STAL
CADI
CADI

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

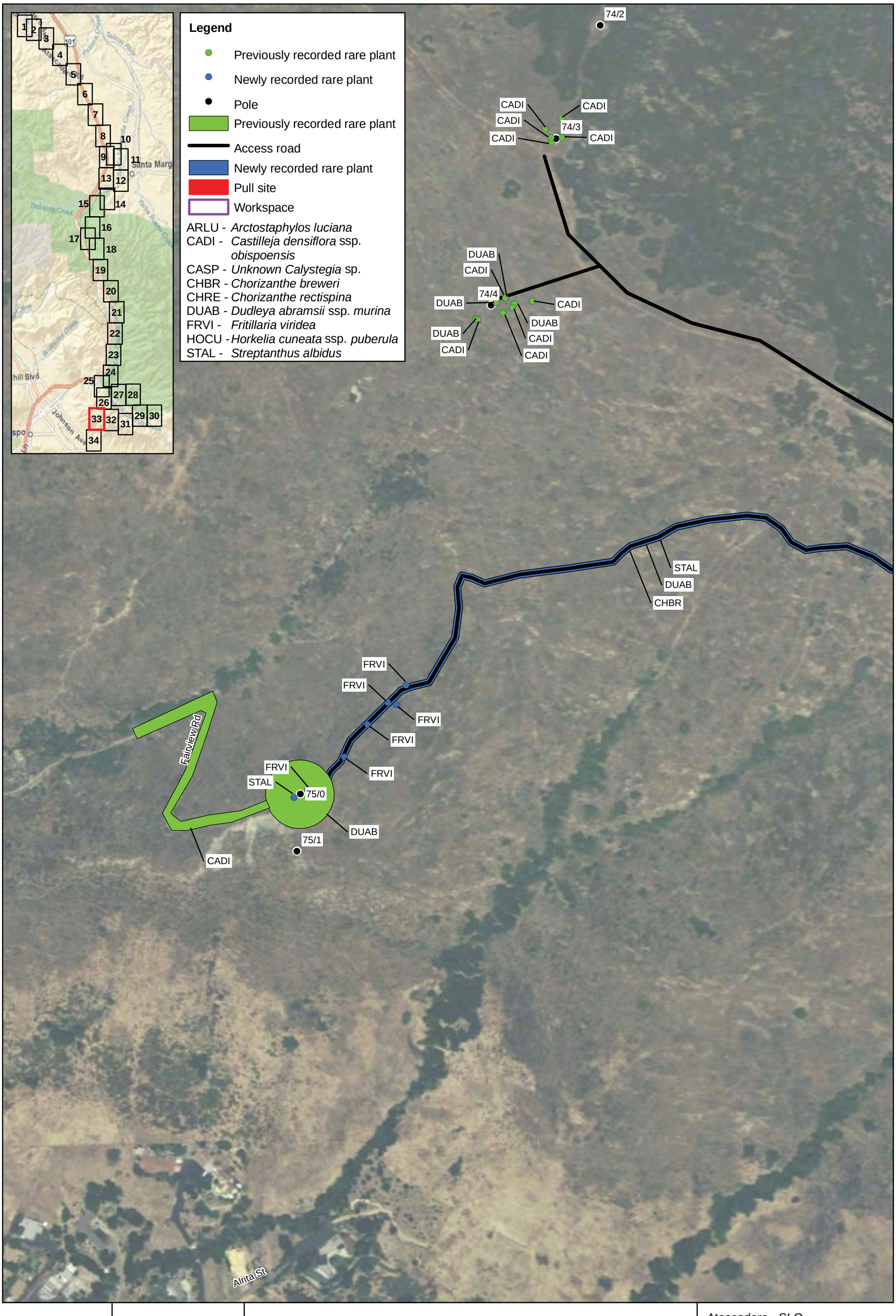
0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 32 of 34



Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

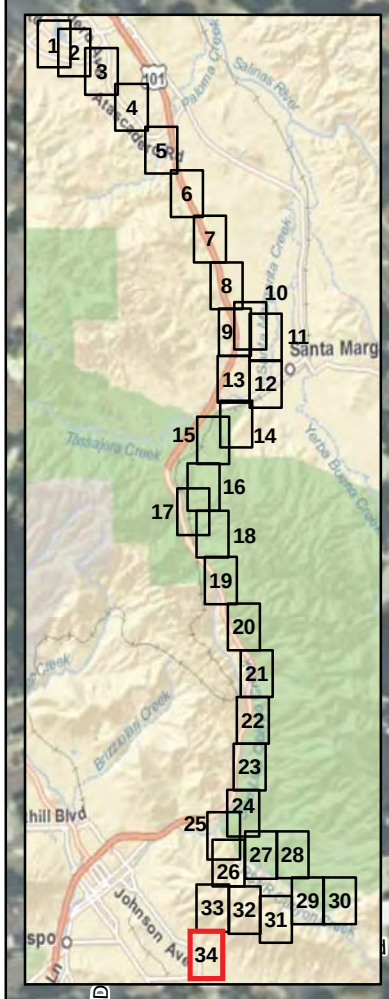
San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 33 of 34

Legend

- Previously recorded rare plant
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pole
- Previously recorded rare plant
- Access road
- Newly recorded rare plant
- Pull site
- Workspace

ARLU - *Arctostaphylos luciana*
CADI - *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*
CASP - *Unknown Calystegia* sp.
CHBR - *Chorizanthe breweri*
CHRE - *Chorizanthe rectispina*
DUAB - *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *murina*
FRVI - *Fritillaria viridea*
HOCU - *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*
STAL - *Streptanthus albidus*



75/2
75/3
75/4
76/0
76/1
Knoll Dr
Flora St
Carla Ct
El Caserio Ct
Colina Ct
Barranca St
Harmony Way
Sequoia Dr
Fernwood Dr
Oakwood Ct
Gregory Ct
Sycamore Dr
Crestview Cir
Lee Ann Ct
Kentwood Dr
Tanglewood Ct
Cedar Ct
Tanglewood Dr
Johnson Ave
Lawnwood Ct
Lawnwood Dr
Orcutt Rd

GANDA

Project Location

0 Feet 500

0 Meters 150

1 inch = 250 feet

Atascadero - SLO
Botanical Survey Report

San Luis Obispo, CA
April, 2011

Map 34 of 34

BRADY and ASSOCIATES
Geological Services
California Professional Geologist, Oregon Registered Geologist

Stream Restoration ◆ Engineering Geology ◆ Geophysics ◆ Field Mapping ◆ Paleontologic Studies

2703 N. Adoline Ave., Fresno CA 93705 ◆ (559) 284-1501 ◆ Brady_geology@msn.com

Mr. Barry Price
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
743 Pacific Street, Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805-594-1590

April 13, 2011

RE: Report on Field Paleontologic Reconnaissance, PG&E Atascadero-SLO Powerline Corridor, San Luis Obispo County, California

INTRODUCTION:
This letter reports on the results of a field reconnaissance survey I conducted for the PG&E Atascadero-San Luis Obispo powerline corridor, 4-5 April, 2011.

As described in *Paleontological Identification Report for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Powerline Upgrade, San Luis Obispo County, California* (Brady and Associates 2010), approximately 38% of the corridor is underlain by geological formations noted as having "high paleontologically sensitivity": the Monterey, Santa Margarita, and Vaqueros Formations. From oldest to youngest, these units are:

The Upper Oligocene-Lower Miocene Vaqueros Sandstone underlies 0.2 mi (1%) of the corridor route west of the big bend in Highway 101 north of Cuesta Pass. The Vaqueros Sandstone consists of coarse-grained, shallow marine sedimentary rocks in 5- to 10-ft thick beds, including massive, gritty, arkosic sandstone with sandy and pebbly reefoid limestone, pebble conglomerate, and pebbly sandstone. Although it has produced a variety of vertebrate fossils in the area, the Vaqueros Sandstone was not examined in this survey because where the unit is crossed by the powerline, is it very thin, and it does not underlie any of the towers where construction disturbance would occur.

The Middle Miocene Santa Margarita Formation underlies about 2 miles (13%) of the corridor, east of Highway 101 between Santa Barbara Creek to just north of the City of Santa Margarita. The Formation is a marine deposit, consisting of pale, coarse-grained, arkosic sandstone and interbeds of mudstone, siltstone, diatomite, up to 1,400 feet thick. The Santa Margarita Formation is highly fossiliferous. Vertebrate fossils include horse, shark, antelope, reptiles, seal, fish, marine birds, and sea cow, many of which have been recovered in San Luis Obispo County.

The Upper Monterey Formation underlies about 3.8 miles (24%) of the corridor: the northern 2.6 miles and then a little more than 1 mile south of Cuesta Pass, making it the most extensive "sensitive" geologic unit.

The Monterey Formation consists of mainly of white, laminated diatomite with lesser sandstone and siliceous shale and chert. In San Luis Obispo County, the formation has produced a wide array of vertebrate fossils including sharks, bat rays, fish, turtles, crocodiles, dolphins, baleen whales, sea lions, manatees, desmostylians (hippo-like mammals), horses, primitive squirrels, primitive dogs, antelope and birds.

SITE SURVEY:
Three areas of the powerline corridor are underlain by paleontologically "highly sensitive" units and are referred to herein as the Northern, Central, and Southern segments. These areas were field surveyed on 4-5 April, 2011 to minimize possible impacts during upcoming construction.

Northern Segment:
The Northern segment of the corridor (Figs. 1A, B), was surveyed for some 14,000 feet (2.7 miles) from the Atascadero Substation to Tower 63/10, west of Highway 101. It is underlain mainly by the Monterey Formation, but has few exposures, being suburban residential and highly vegetated (Figs. 2 and 3). This segment was driven and sparse outcrops along Atascadero Road were examined on foot.

Quaternary deposits along this section could potentially contain vertebrate fossils if they are Pleistocene in age. The deposits exposed in the banks of Santa Barbara Creek between Towers 62/15, 63/10 and 63/1 are unconsolidated, dark brown loamy silt overlying cobble conglomerate. This material has a weakly developed mollic A horizon but lacks features present in Pleistocene soils in the area such as buried paleosols or well developed B and C horizons. Therefore, it is undoubtedly Holocene in age and is too young to contain fossils.

Although several fossil shells were observed in the the Monterey Formation near Tower 61/13 during an earlier archaeological survey, no vertebrate fossil material was noted anywhere along this segment during the archaeological or paleontological surveys.

Central Segment:
The Central segment lies east of Highway 101 (Fig. 1C), and is underlain by the Santa Margarita Formation. It was surveyed for approximately 8,000 feet between Towers 63/11 and 64/10. The northern 500 feet is suburban residential and outcrops are sparse (Fig. 4), so it was traversed by vehicle, examining the few outcrops along Powerline Road. However, the remaining distance south of the end of Powerline Road (appx. 3,800 ft) is open pastureland and, although covered by grass throughout, there are a number of good outcrops (Fig. 5). This part was walked twice in its entirety and the outcrops examined closely but no fossils were seen.

Southern Segment:
The Southern segment (Fig. 1D) was surveyed for approximately 5,750 feet southward from Cuesta Pass, from Towers 69/5 to 71/1 east of Highway 101. This area was accessed from the fire road at Cuesta Pass and from the siding at Stagecoach Road on the south, and walked in its entirety. The slope is very steep and densely vegetated by grasses and broadleaf weeds up to 5 feet high, and is cut by numerous deep gorges that are choked with poison oak, briars, brush, and trees. The towers are located on the tips of the west-facing ridges, 500-800 feet apart. The Southern segment is underlain by the Monterey Formation, but outcrops are few and colluvial (landslide) deposits are widespread (Figs. 6-9). However, the underlying material is exposed as rubble at the tower sites. No fossil material was seen.

CONCLUSION:
Although the Monterey and Santa Margarita Formations are considered to be paleontologically sensitive units, no fossil material was noted anywhere along the corridor route. However, since the exposures are poor along the corridor, undiscovered fossil resources may be present within these units.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
1) Paleontologic monitoring is deemed not necessary within the Northern, Central, and Southern segments at sites solely where existing towers will be replaced and no road grading will be undertaken. Although augering will be necessary in pole replacement, it is not feasible to salvage from augered holes even if plant or vertebrate fossils are encountered. However, should construction crews encounter such fossils, they are required to notify the Paleontologic Site Supervisor.

2) Full-time, qualified, paleontologic monitors should be present in areas of the Northern, Central, and Southern segments where road grading will be undertaken such as in the Southern segment where two, access road needing improvement are noted on Figure 1D (PG&E site Map #4).

3) Prior to construction, equipment operators and supervisors should receive training from a qualified Paleontologic Site Supervisor on:
   A) CEQA regulations and responsibilities to protect paleontologic resources,
   B) Role of Paleontologic Site Supervisors and Monitors and their authority to halt or divert construction should paleontologic resources be encountered,
   C) Methods to avoid negative impact during construction, and
   D) Methods Supervisors and Monitors may use to document and salvage paleontologic resources.

4) If any fossils are encountered during construction, they should be treated according to existing Mitigation Measure CR-6 of the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration.

With best regards,

Roland H. Brady III

Roland H. Brady III, Ph.D., P.G.

Attachments:
1) Figure 1A-D. Project maps.
2) Figures 2-9. Photos of project site.

Figure 1A. Project site map.

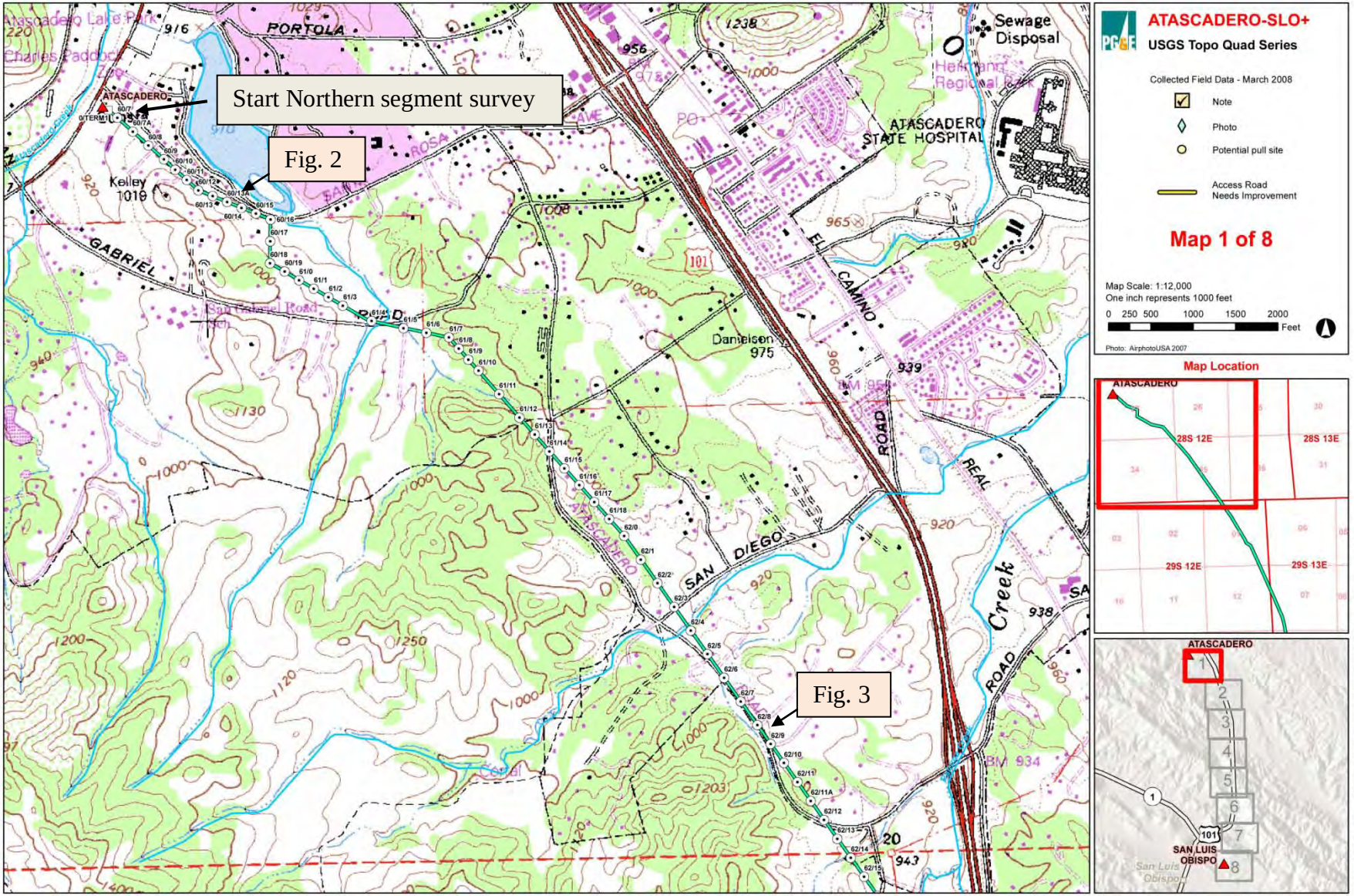


Figure 1B. Project site map.

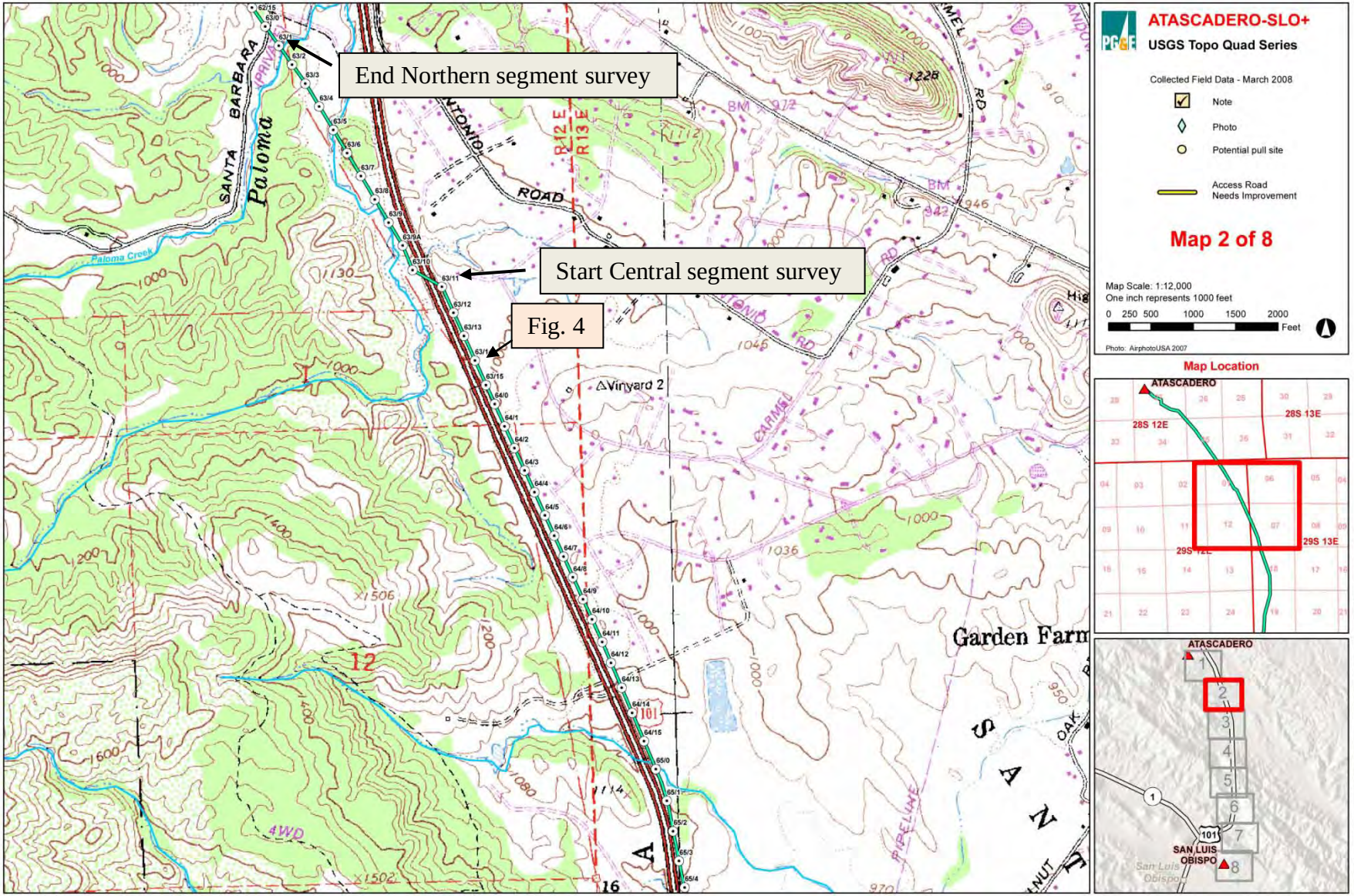


Figure 1C. Project site map.

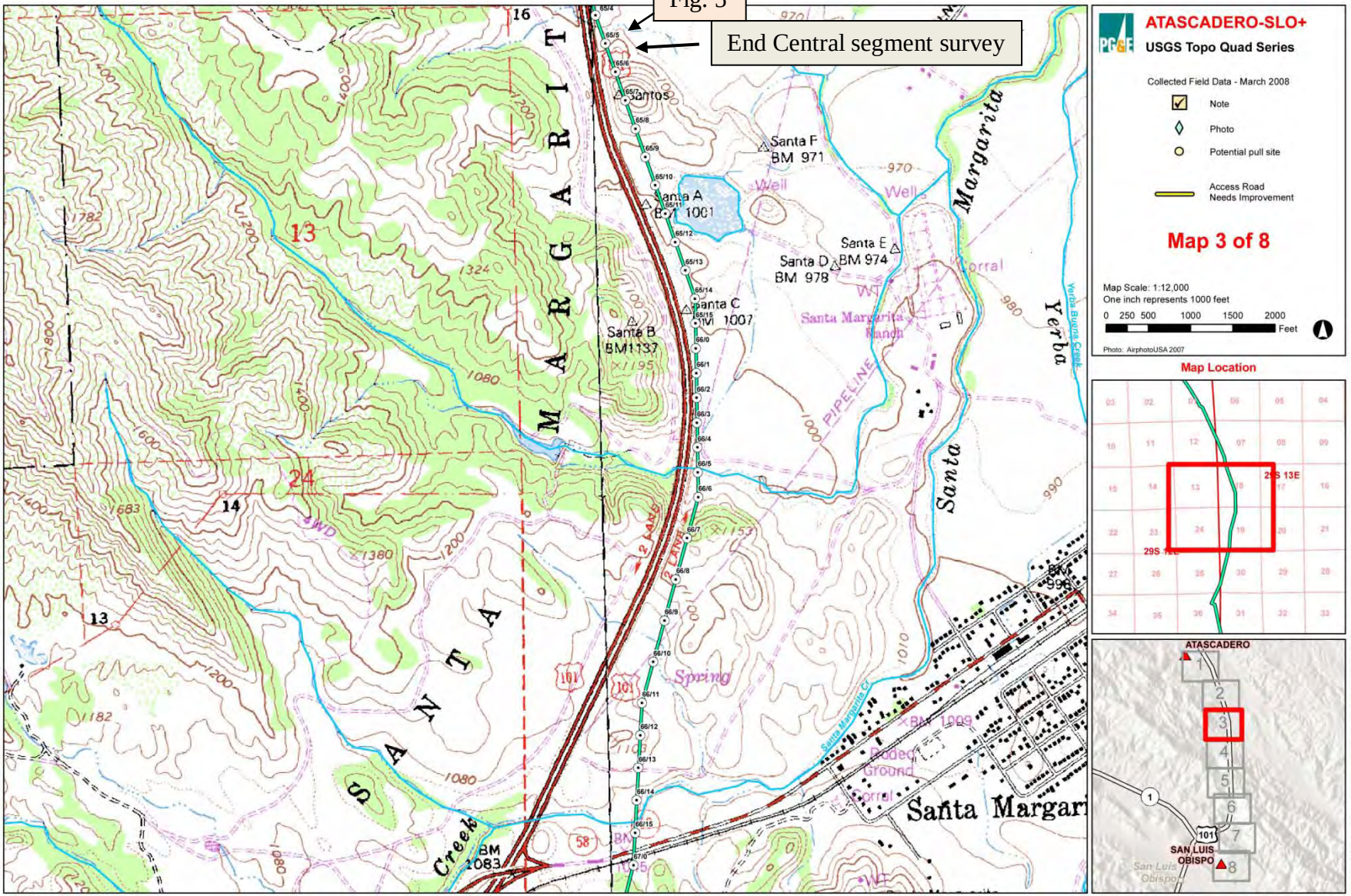


Figure 1D. Project site map.

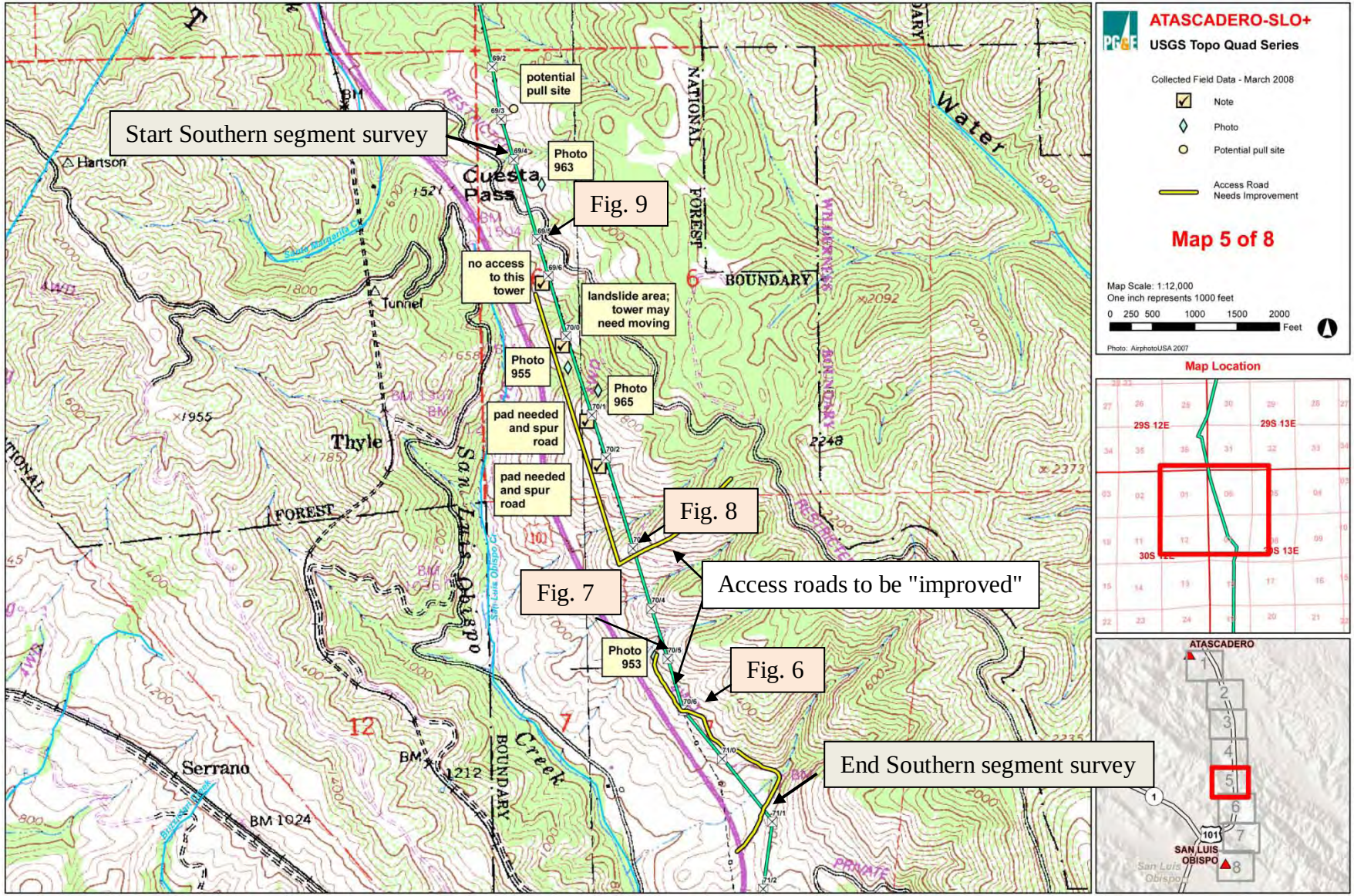


Figure 2. Northern segment. (See Fig. 1A)

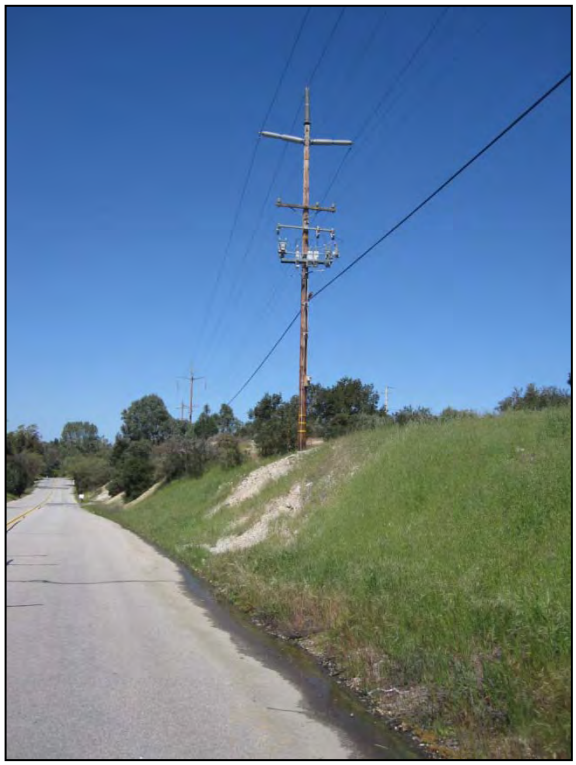


Figure 3. Northern segment. (See Fig. 1A)

Figure 3. Central segment. (See Fig. 1B)

Figure 5. Central segment. Outcrops of Santa Margarita Formation. (See Fig. 1C)

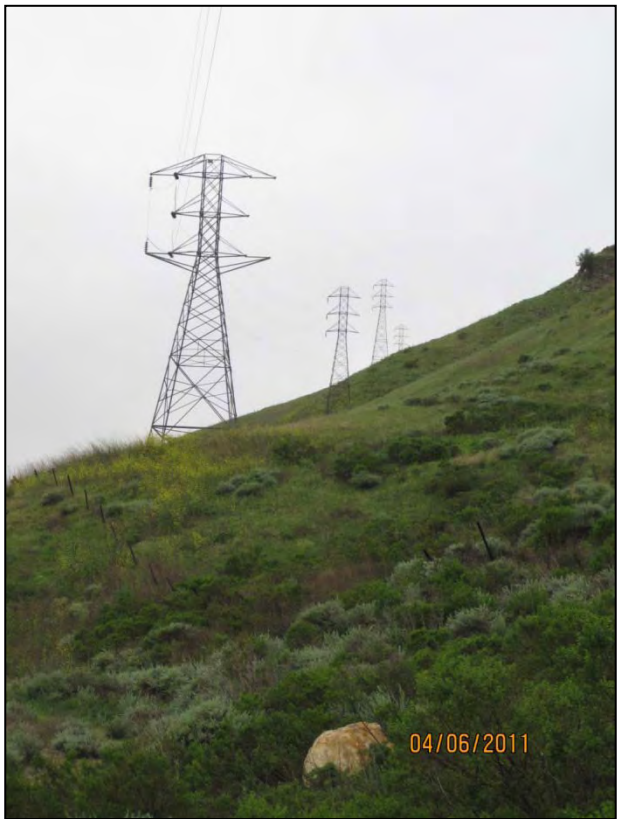


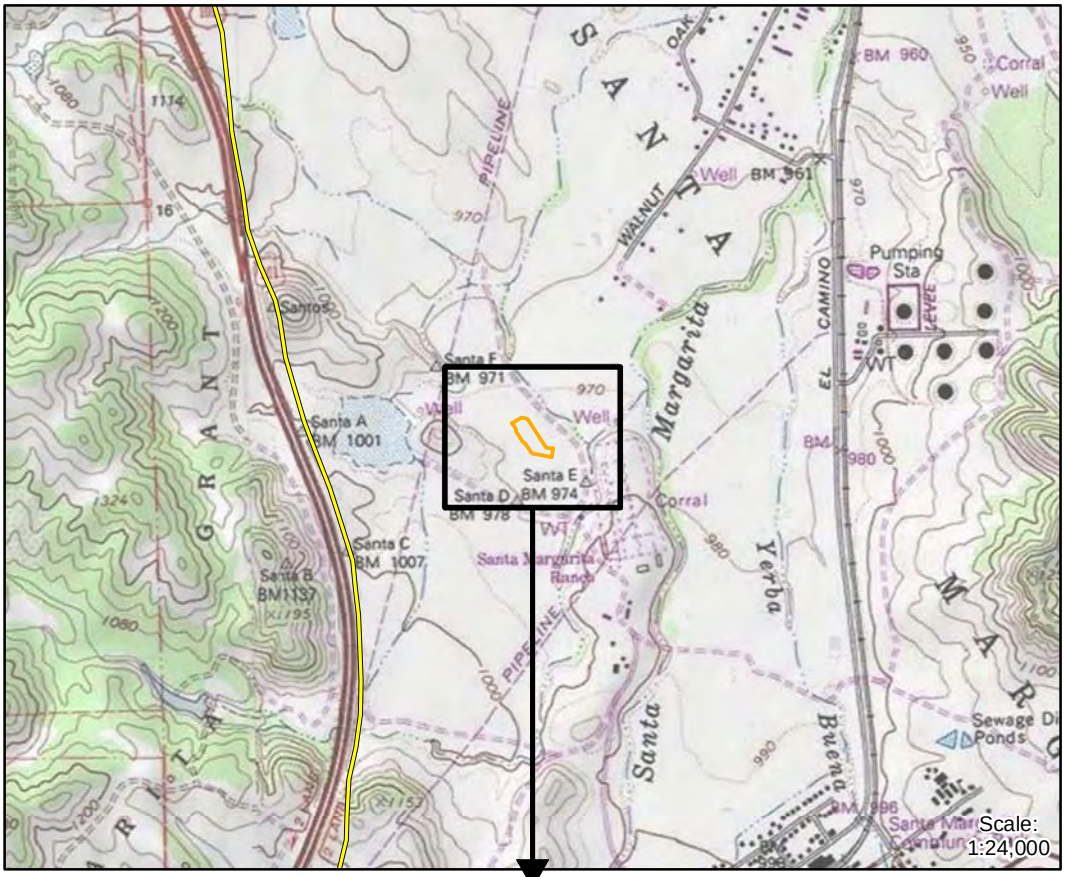
Figure 6. Southern segment. (See Fig. 1D)

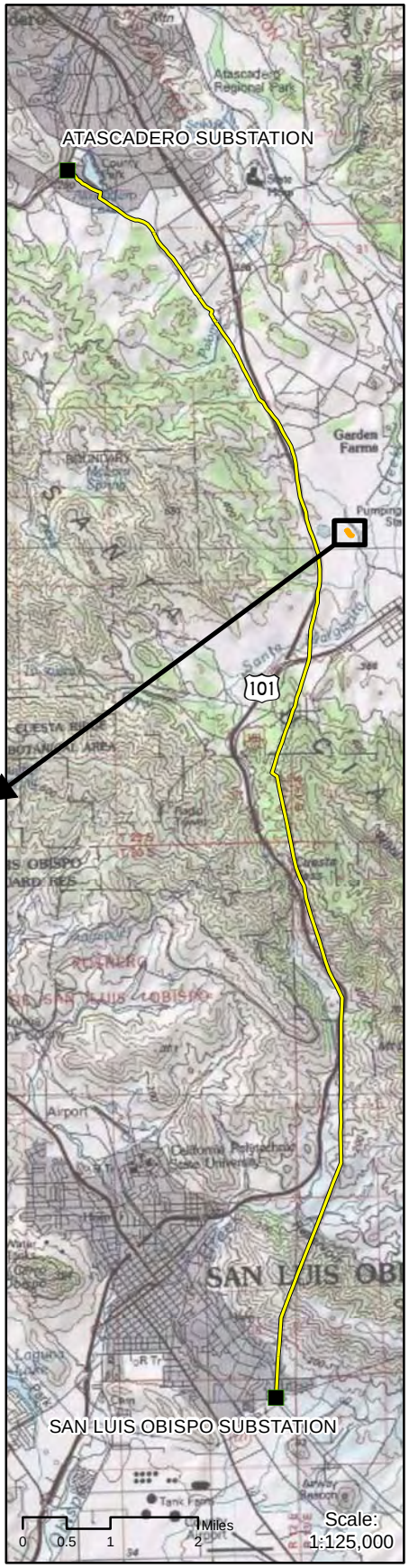
Figure 7. Southern segment. Thick colluvium. (See Fig. 1D)

Figure 8. Southern segment. (See Fig. 1D)

Figure 9. Southern segment. (See Fig. 1D)

ATTACHMENT 4: SANTA MARGARITA RANCH LANDING STRIP STAGING AREA/LANDING ZONE





Santa Margarita Staging Area Map
Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other

N

- Substation
- Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line
- Santa Margarita Staging Area

ATTACHMENT 5: WOOD WINERY STAGING AREA/LANDING ZONE

TRC
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Main 650.726.8320
Fax 650.712.1190

Memorandum

To: Robyn Salvadori
Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E)
Project No.: 2500212350
From: Mark Cassady
Senior Biologist, TRC
Subject: Atascadero to San Luis Obispo 70 kV Reconductoring
Project Wood Winery Staging Area
Biological Reconnaissance
Date: February 28, 2011
CC:

Robyn:

Pacific Gas & Electric Company's (PG&E) Atascadero to San Luis Obispo 70 kV Reconductoring Project had previously planned to use an area west of Tower 72/3 at the Wood Winery as a concrete staging area. However, the property owner has suggested that PG&E use an alternative location in the same area so that fewer heavy trucks would need to cross his bridge. This site has in the recent past been utilized as a plant nursery. On February 24, 2011, I conducted a survey of this site (please refer to attached maps and photos).

Alternative Staging Area at Wood Winery

The new staging area is approximately 400 feet due west of the previous staging area location and is accessed through a graveled drive off of Highway 101. The surveyed area is irregularly shaped and approximately 800 feet long and 150 to 200 feet wide (approximately four times the size of the previous site). The site is bordered on the west by Highway 101 and on the east by San Luis Obispo Creek. The creek vegetation is dominated by willows (*Salix* sp.), along with many mature sycamore trees (*Platamus racemosa*) which overhang portions of the proposed staging area. A 7-foot tall fence surrounds the site and there is a locked gate at the entrance off of Highway 101.

Whereas the northeast end, which is covered in geotextile fabric from the nursery operation, has a slight slope, the remaining area is very flat. The dominant vegetation is non-native annual grassland with numerous ruderal species including various grasses, castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), and plantain (*plantago* sp.). Also on site are several small coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), a few small coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), a few elderberry bushes (*Sambucus nigra*), and various ornamental species that appear to have escaped from the nursery operation.

Soils are friable and there are numerous small mammal burrows occupied by California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) throughout much of the site. Prominent on the site, along with the castor bean plants which were 6 to 10 feet high, were numerous slash and debris piles. The piles were compiled of logs, limbs, and various detritus presumably from the former nursery. Old nursery supplies including pots, lumber, and landscaping materials are also in piles mostly along the eastern side.

Survey Results and Conclusions

The riparian vegetation along San Luis Obispo Creek, particularly the large sycamore trees, provides suitable nesting habitat for raptors and other birds. Visibility through the trees was good because the trees had only just started to leaf out, and no large nests were observed. Bird species seen in the riparian area included bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), chestnut backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were observed overhead. Dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) nests were also observed in the riparian area. Use of this area for staging would not likely affect any woodrat nests.

Species observed within the proposed staging area site included black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and Big Sur shoulderband snail (*Helminthoglypta umbilicata*), as well as the ground squirrels.

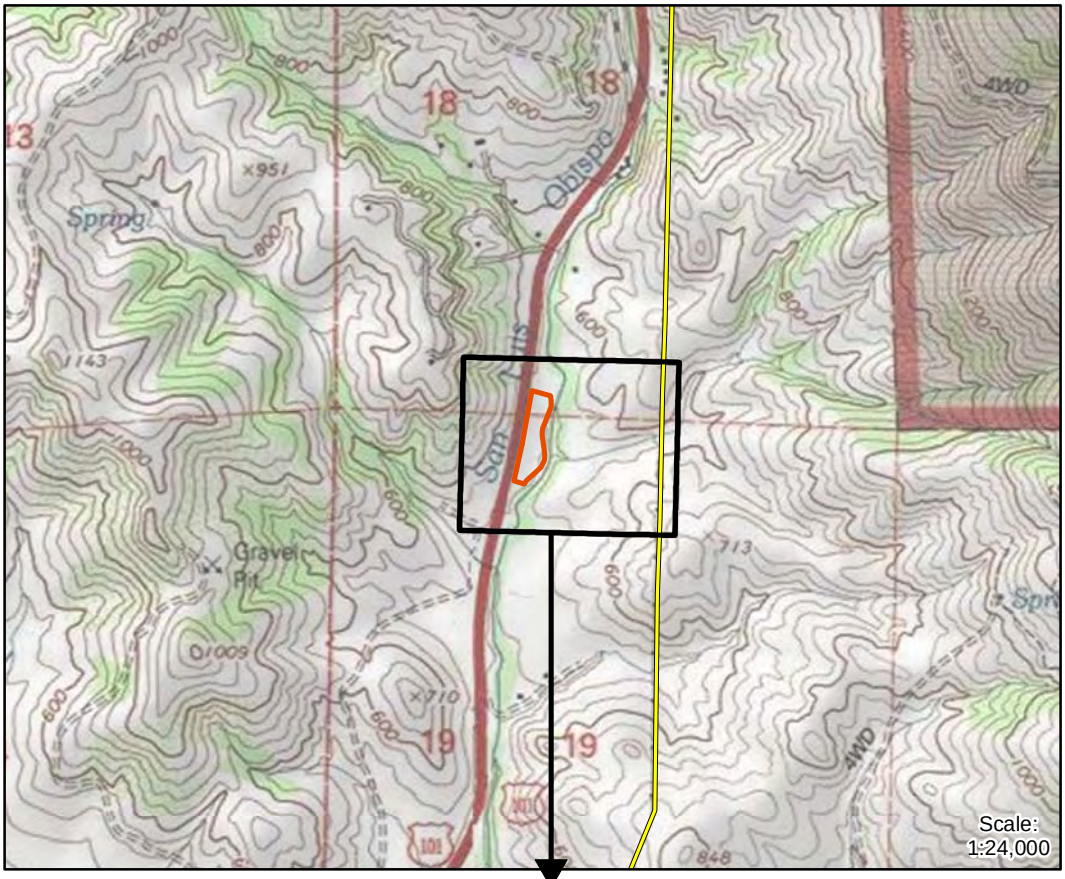
The extensive ground squirrel burrows and low vegetation creates potentially suitable habitat for burrowing owls. However, no owls were observed and there were no owl signs, such as pellets, feathers, small mammal bones, or whitewash outside any of the burrow openings. Prior to use, the site should be checked again and the trees along the creek should be resurveyed for nesting birds.

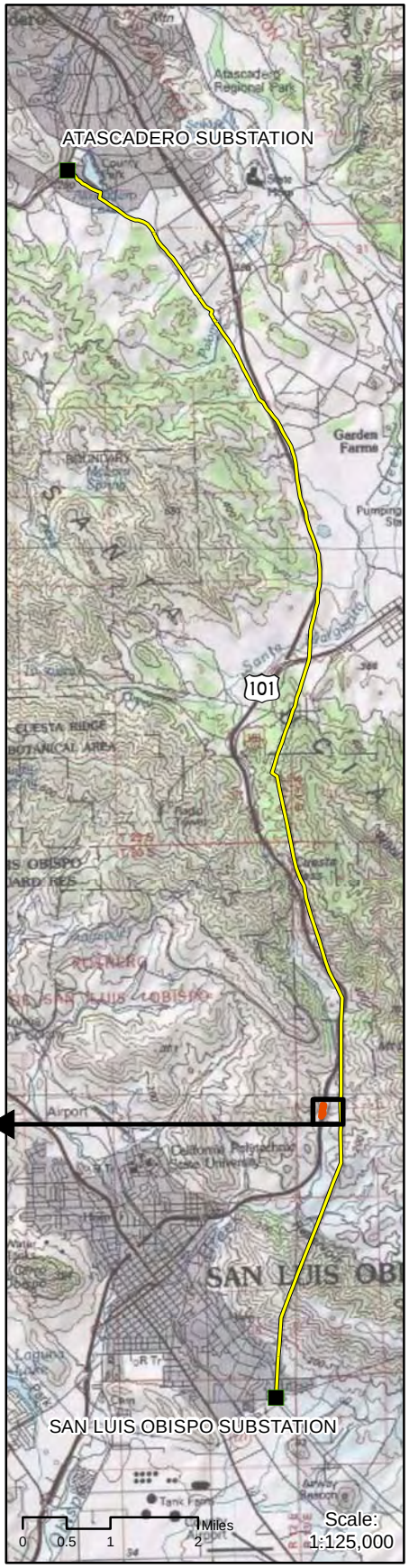
Given the proximity to the creek along with the numerous ground squirrel burrows and slash piles, the primary constituent elements are present for California red-legged from (*Rana aurora draytonii*) upland habitat. This species has the potential to use this area for shelter, forage, and predator avoidance. Prior to use of the site, surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist and exclusion fencing should be installed along the eastern boundary above the creek. In addition, given that the area surveyed is much larger than what is likely needed, PG&E should try to locate the staging area in an open area such that disturbance of the debris piles is avoided. If any of the debris piles must be disturbed, it should be done carefully and a qualified biological monitor should be present.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mark Cassady
805-528-7099





Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

PG&E

Substation

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line

Survey Area

Wood Winery Staging Area Survey Map
Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

N

View southeast from the entry gate off of Highway 101.

View southwest from entry gate off of Highway 101.

View north from the southwest end of the survey area.

Typical debris piles and large castor bean plant.

Applied EarthWorks Inc.

743 Pacific Street
Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 594-1590
FAX (805) 594-1577

CONFIDENTIAL—Not for Public Distribution

22 April 2011

Mr. Mark Cassady, Senior Biologist
TRC
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA, 94019

RE: Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project
Cultural Resources Survey of the Wood Winery Staging Area

Dear Mr. Cassady:

At the direction of Dr. Christophe Descantes of Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), a subcontractor of TRC, completed an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of a proposed staging area at Wood Winery, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of San Luis Obispo, California. PG&E plans to use this location, identified as the Wood Winery Staging Area, for temporary storage of equipment and materials for its planned maintenance and upgrade of the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70kV power line.

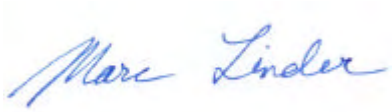
As shown on the attached Figure 1, the proposed Wood Winery Staging Area is located on the east side of U.S. Highway 101 in an area most recently used as a plant nursery. The property is within the area covered by Æ's original records search for the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Maintenance and Upgrade Project (Linder et al. 2009); thus, an additional records search was not conducted. No prehistoric or historical sites have been recorded previously at or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed staging area. .

The approximately 3.1 acre staging area is situated on a large, relatively flat alluvial terrace between the highway and San Luis Obispo Creek, extending from a graveled driveway southward approximately 760 feet across the landform (Figure 1). Dense native and exotic vegetation covers most of the ground surface, including: oat and wheat grass, sedge and other bunch grasses, star thistle, California sage brush, poison hemlock, night shade, castor bean, poison oak, mustard, coyote brush, plantain, California poppy, yellow dock, fennel, ice plant, ceanothus, elderberry, coast live oak, willow, sycamore, and other herbaceous species.

Ground surface visibility was approximately 5 percent at the time of the archaeological survey. Native alluvial sediments consisted of medium grayish brown silty loam with approximately 10 percent (mostly angular) rocks and gravels of Monterey shale, chert, sandstone, and similar material. The entire area surface has been has been heavily impacted over time by agriculture and related activities; disturbances include plowed/tilled sediments, underground irrigation, imported sediments, a standing shed, several unpaved roads, two billboards, and dumped/stockpiled material and debris.

No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were found in the study area. All accumulated debris appeared modern in origin. Therefore, no further action is recommended.

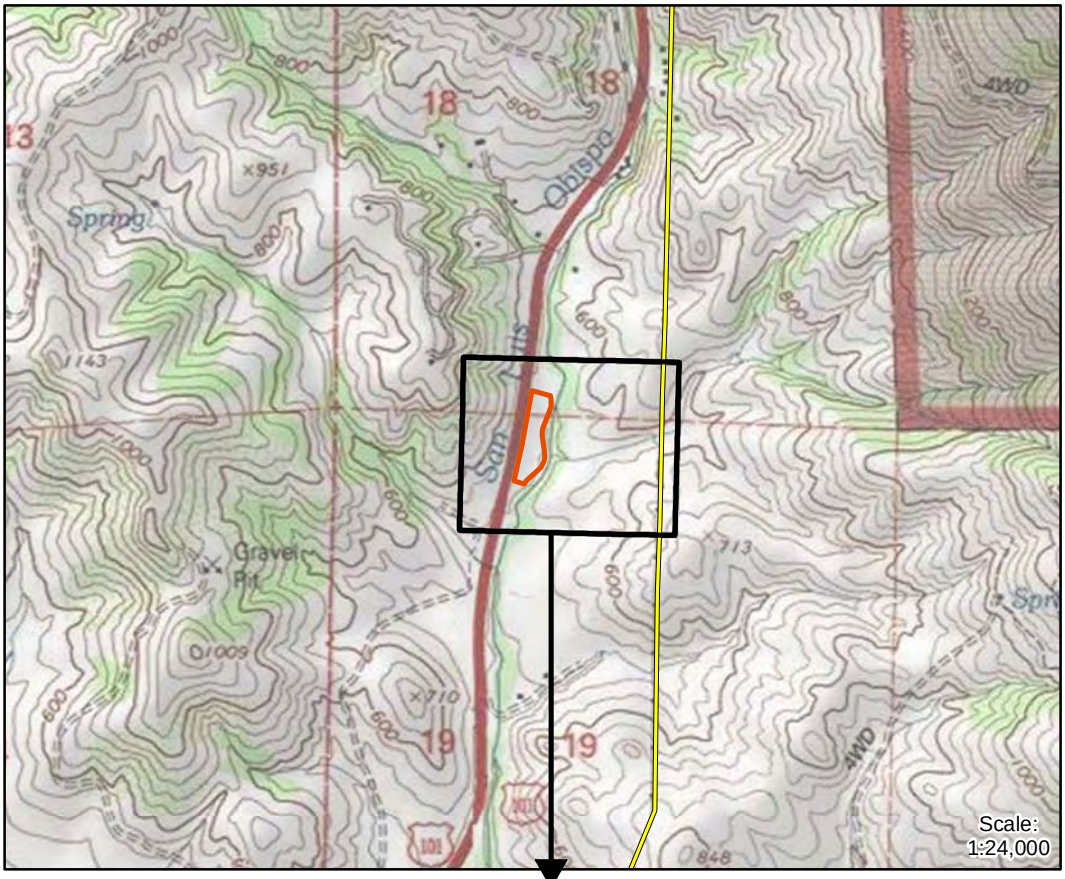
Sincerely,

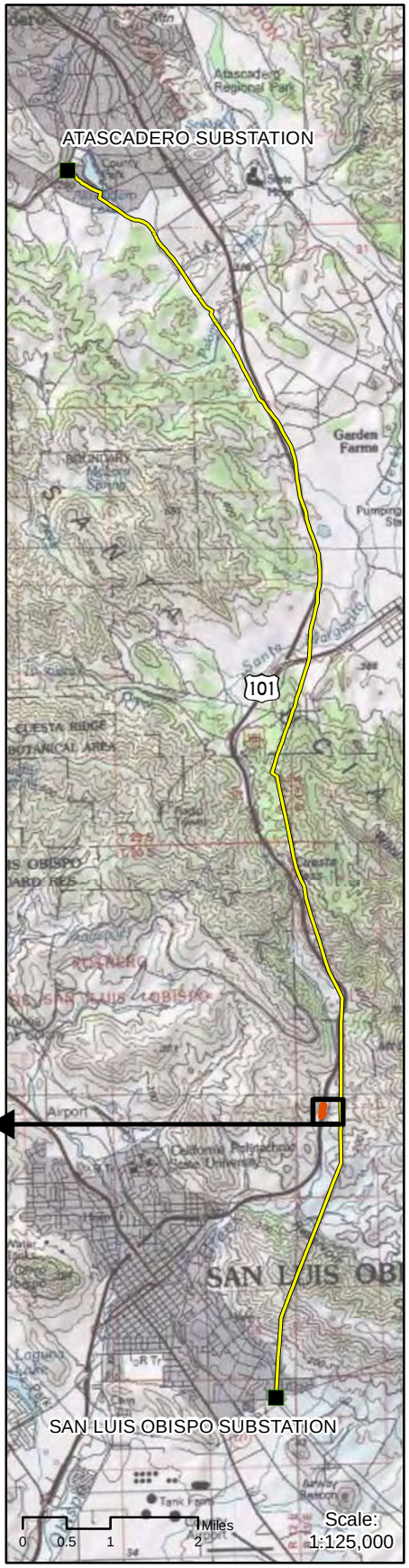


Marc D. Linder, B.A.
Staff Archaeologist

References

Linder, Megan M., Marc D. Linder, and Barry A. Price
2009 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 115kV Power Line Maintenance and Upgrade Project, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.





Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors.

PG&E

Substation

Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line

Survey Area

Wood Winery Staging Area Survey Map
Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

N

ATTACHMENT 6: RESERVOIR CANYON STAGING AREA/LANDING ZONE

TRC
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Main 650.726.8320
Fax 650.712.1190

Memorandum

To:	Robyn Salvadori Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E)	**Project No.**:	2500212350
From:	Mark Cassady Senior Biologist, TRC		
Subject:	Atascadero to San Luis Obispo 70 kV Reconductoring Project Reservoir Canyon Staging Area Alternatives		
Date:	October 26, 2010		
CC:	Lee Ellis		

Robyn:

Pacific Gas & Electric Company's (PG&E) Atascadero to San Luis Obispo 70 kV Reconductoring Project had previously projected to use an area south of Tower 73/3 in Reservoir Canyon for the staging of equipment and supplies and for helicopter-landing. Since then, PG&E learned that the property owner of this area began construction of a residence in this location, making this particular location not a feasible alternative. In a subsequent meeting between PG&E and the property owner, two alternative staging area locations were identified. On October 22, 2010, I met Jim Layugen, PG&E, and surveyed these two sites (please refer to attached maps and photos).

Alternative Staging Area A

Alternative Staging Area A is located adjacent and to the west of the previously identified staging area location (south of Tower 73/3). There is a swale south of this staging area. Staging Area A extends above and around this feature to an electric distribution line that forms the western boundary. A residence is located approximately 100 yards northwest of Staging Area A.

Access to Staging Area A would require travel across grassland and through the original staging area and the 70 kV right-of-way. Access could also be accomplished alongside the swale (to the south) through grasslands located off the dirt road. However, I recommend this access not be used due to the proximity of the swale and the availability of the alternative access.

The ground surface is unlevel with gently sloping/rolling slopes. The vegetation is composed of lightly grazed annual grassland. The black clay loam soil is rocky in places but no rock outcrops were identified. Small mammal burrows were common.

Alternative Staging Area B

Alternative Staging Area B is located on the west side of Reservoir Canyon Road, just before the road passes over San Luis Obispo Creek. The staging area is accessed via a gate to a large turn-out, and then through a short existing dirt road. Staging Area B is rectangular with San Luis Obispo Creek along the south side and an intermittent tributary along the north side. The access road passes narrowly between these two drainages. The Central Coast Water Authority Pipeline bisects the site in a north-south direction, and there is an existing pipeline vault located on the northern boundary. Two wells are located along the southern boundary. A residence is located on the east side of Reservoir

Canyon Road, approximately 100 yards from the proposed staging area, and the site is partially visible from Highway 101, approximately 250 yards north.

The surface is level and the annual grassland vegetation is heavily grazed. This staging area location was also previously disturbed during construction of the water pipeline in 1995-1997. Ground squirrel burrows are common throughout the site as well as within the banks for the intermittent tributary and San Luis Obispo Creek. Sycamore and oak riparian woodland line San Luis Obispo Creek and a portion of the tributary. Whereas this staging area is located outside of these woodlands, the access road passes beneath the canopy and a large sycamore tree is located in the northwest corner of the site.

Conclusions

The biological setting of **Alternative Staging Area A** is similar to that of the original staging area location and it is unlikely that rare plants are present. However, I recommend that botanical surveys be completed during the appropriate season to determine absence or presence. A review of Staging Area A for cultural resources is also recommended.

If used, Staging Area A should not be accessed along the swale. Erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented along the southern, downhill boundary of the site, particularly if grading is necessary to create a more level surface. Noise from helicopter and other construction activity may disturb residents in the ranch house to the northwest. Also, Staging Area A is located within the direct viewshed of this residence, which from a visual resource perspective is less preferred.

Alternative Staging Area B is in close proximity to San Luis Obispo Creek and an intermittent tributary. The flat terrain minimizes the risk of erosion or sedimentation from the site, but the heavily incised banks of San Luis Obispo Creek are deep and actively eroding. Therefore, I recommend that work remain at least 20 feet away from the edges of this bank. Fencing, as well as sediment control barriers, should be maintained along both sides of the access road and staging area to ensure that aquatic impacts are avoided and work remains within designated boundaries. Tracking BMPs such as shaker plates or mud mats should be installed to prevent tracking dirt or mud onto the paved road.

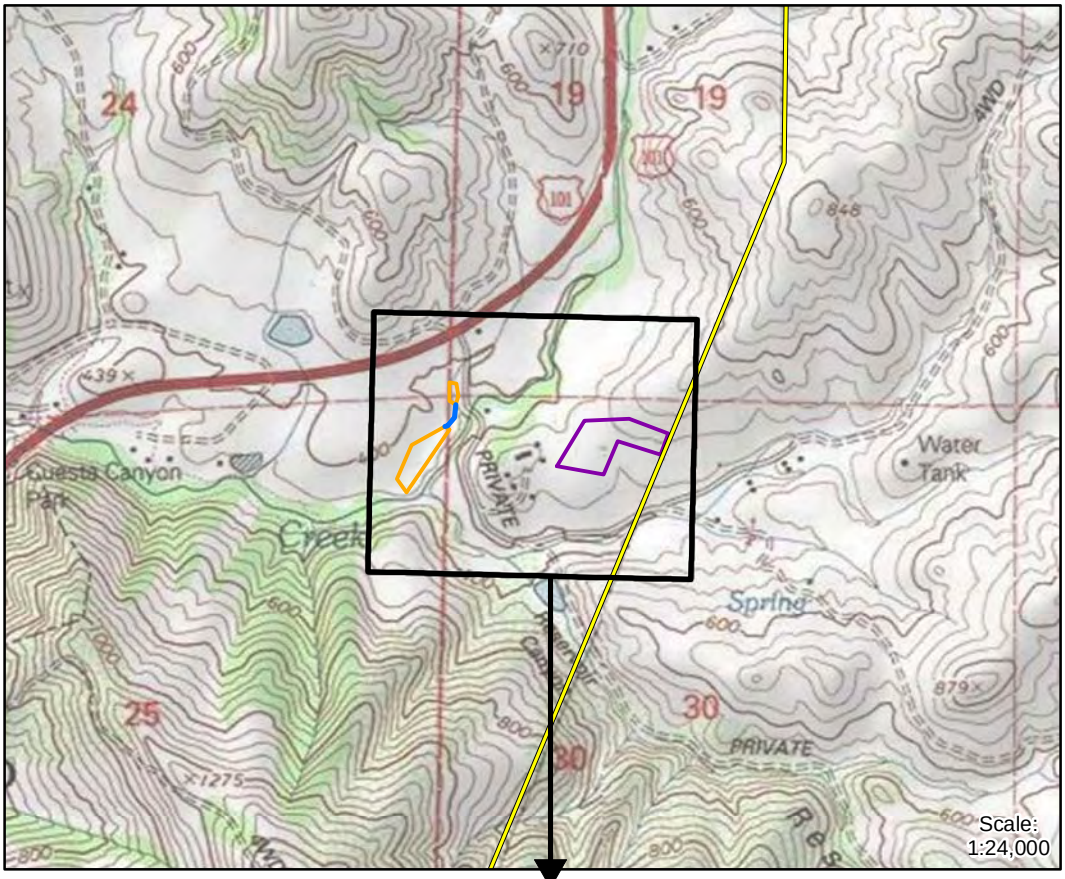
Noise from helicopter and other construction activity may disturb the residence to the east of Reservoir Canyon Road. This house is screened from Staging Area B by tall and reasonably dense vegetation; and therefore, would not obstruct the view. The view of Staging Area B from Highway 101 would be distant and brief.

The extensive ground squirrel burrows and low vegetation at Staging Area B creates potentially suitable habitat for burrowing owls. While no owl signs, such as pellets or feathers, were observed, I recommend the site be surveyed prior to use. Staging Area B should also be surveyed for botanical resources and reviewed for cultural resources.

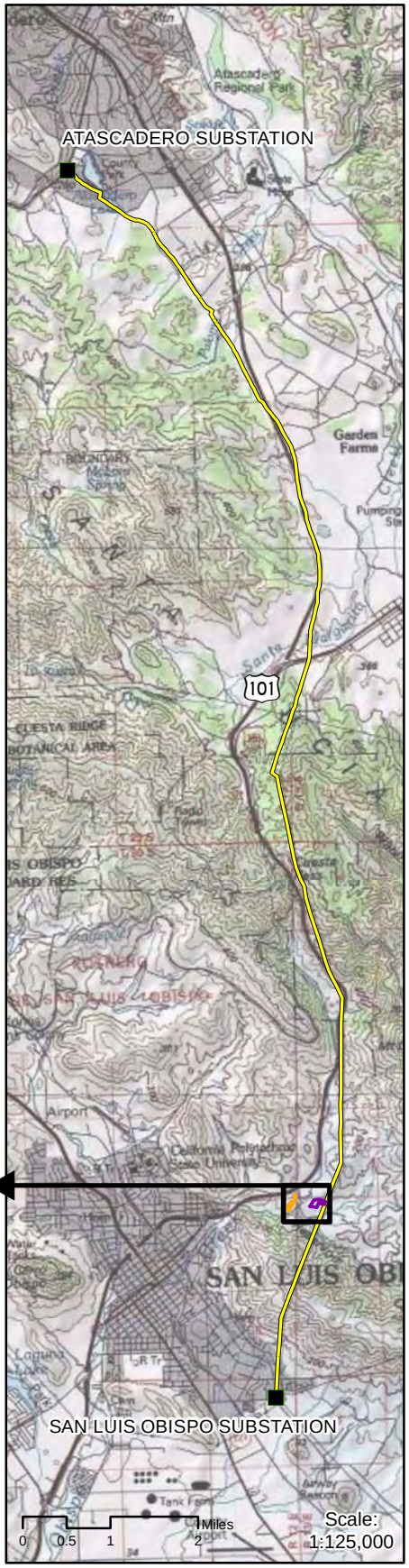
Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mark Cassady
805-528-7099



Preliminary and subject to change based on California Public Utilities Commission requirements, final engineering, and other factors.



PG&E

- Substation
- Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line
- Access Road
- Staging Area A
- Staging Area B

Reservoir Canyon Staging Area Map
Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

N

Alternative Staging Area A looking north toward Tower 73/3.

Alternative Staging Area A looking northwest toward residence.

Alternative Staging Area B looking southwest; San Luis Obispo Creek on the left.

Alternative Staging Area B looking West; intermittent drainage on the right; Central Coast Water Authority vault seen in center.

Access from Reservoir Canyon Road to Alternative Staging Area B.

Turned around, access leading into Alternative Staging Area B; intermittent drainage on the right.

743 Pacific Street
Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 594-1590
FAX (805) 594-1577

CONFIDENTIAL—Not for Public Distribution

30 November 2010

Dr. Christophe Descantes
Sr. Cultural Resources Specialist
Land & Environmental Management
Pacific Gas & Electric Company
245 Market Street, Suite N10A
San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Maintenance and Upgrade Project
Cultural Resources Survey of the Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B

Dear Dr. Descantes:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is preparing to maintain and upgrade the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo (SLO) 70kV power line in San Luis Obispo County. The work involves replacement of conductors, poles, and towers along approximately 17 miles of line. To support the Permit To Construct (PTC) filing, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), a subcontractor of Stillwater Sciences Team, completed an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the power line corridor in November and December 2008 (Linder et al. 2009). Subsequently, Æ evaluated the significance of archaeological and historical resources along the wood pole and steel tower segments of the line (Baloian and Carr 2009; Baloian et al. 2009).

This letter documents the results of a supplemental archaeological study of a proposed staging area in Reservoir Canyon, approximately 1 mile northeast of San Luis Obispo (Figure1). PG&E plans to use this location, identified as Staging Area B, for temporary storage of project equipment and materials. It is located on the west side of Reservoir Canyon Road north of San Luis Obispo Creek, and is divided into two sections on two adjacent alluvial terraces connected by a short access road. The smaller northern section is immediately west of Reservoir Canyon Road and north of an intermittent drainage. This area has light brown loamy surface sediments that appear to have been altered mechanically and mixed with manure in the recent past. Ground visibility was 70 – 80 percent in this area, with very little vegetation on the surface.

A larger southern portion of Staging Area B lies south of the intermittent drainage and just north of San Luis Obispo Creek. This area has moderately dense ground cover of native and exotic grasses, with live oaks and sycamore trees along the creek. Surface visibility was 10 – 15 percent, revealing light to dark brown loamy soils with scattered angular volcanic and metamorphic rocks, including naturally occurring chert nodules.

Æ obtained a records search for the proposed Staging Area B from the Central Coast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on November 12, 2010. The records search indicated that thirteen previous studies have been completed and five archaeological

sites recorded within a half mile radius of the proposed staging area. One prehistoric archaeological site was recorded within the southern portion of Staging Area B. CA-SLO-1799 was identified along San Luis Obispo Creek during construction of the Coastal Branch Aqueduct of the State Water Project. It is described as a low density lithic scatter with associated historic trash (Ruby et al. 1996). Subsequent subsurface testing of the portion of the site within the State Water Project right-of-way involved excavation of twenty 1 x 2 meter sampling units to a depth of 20 – 30 centimeters; these units produced 80 flakes of Monterey and Franciscan chert, one Franciscan chert core, one Monterey chert biface, and a small quantity of unidentified bone fragments (Johnson and Blount 1998). Recent to historic debris was also found, including glass fragments, metal fragments, ceramic fragments, and one square cut nail. The tested portion of the site was judged ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, as it constituted a low density lithic scatter lacking chronologically diagnostic artifacts. Additional prehistoric and historic artifacts were observed north and east of the site, outside of project area.

No cultural materials besides recent roadside debris were observed at Staging Area B during the current surface survey. Despite the lack of visible archaeological material on the ground surface, the area retains strong potential to harbor an archaeological deposit; it is probable that any surface remains have been concealed by recent mechanical soil movement, vegetation growth, and alluvial deposition. The previously tested portion of the site encompasses approximately two-thirds of the southern portion of Staging Area B; the remaining third has not been tested. Therefore, Æ recommends no grading or other ground disturbance occur at Staging Area B. If ground disturbance beyond placement of equipment and materials on the surface is necessary, we recommend that either the site be avoided or the remaining portion of the site be tested and evaluated for significance. If a significant deposit is uncovered and adverse effects cannot be avoided, then impact mitigation would be necessary.

Sincerely,

Marc Linder

Marc D. Linder, B.A.
Staff Archaeologist

References

Baloian, Randy, and Paula Carr

2009 *Significance Evaluations for the Steel Tower Segment of the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Baloian, Randy, Marc D. Linder, and Barry A. Price

2009 *Significance Evaluations for the Wood Pole Segment of the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Johnson, Robert F., and Clinton Blount

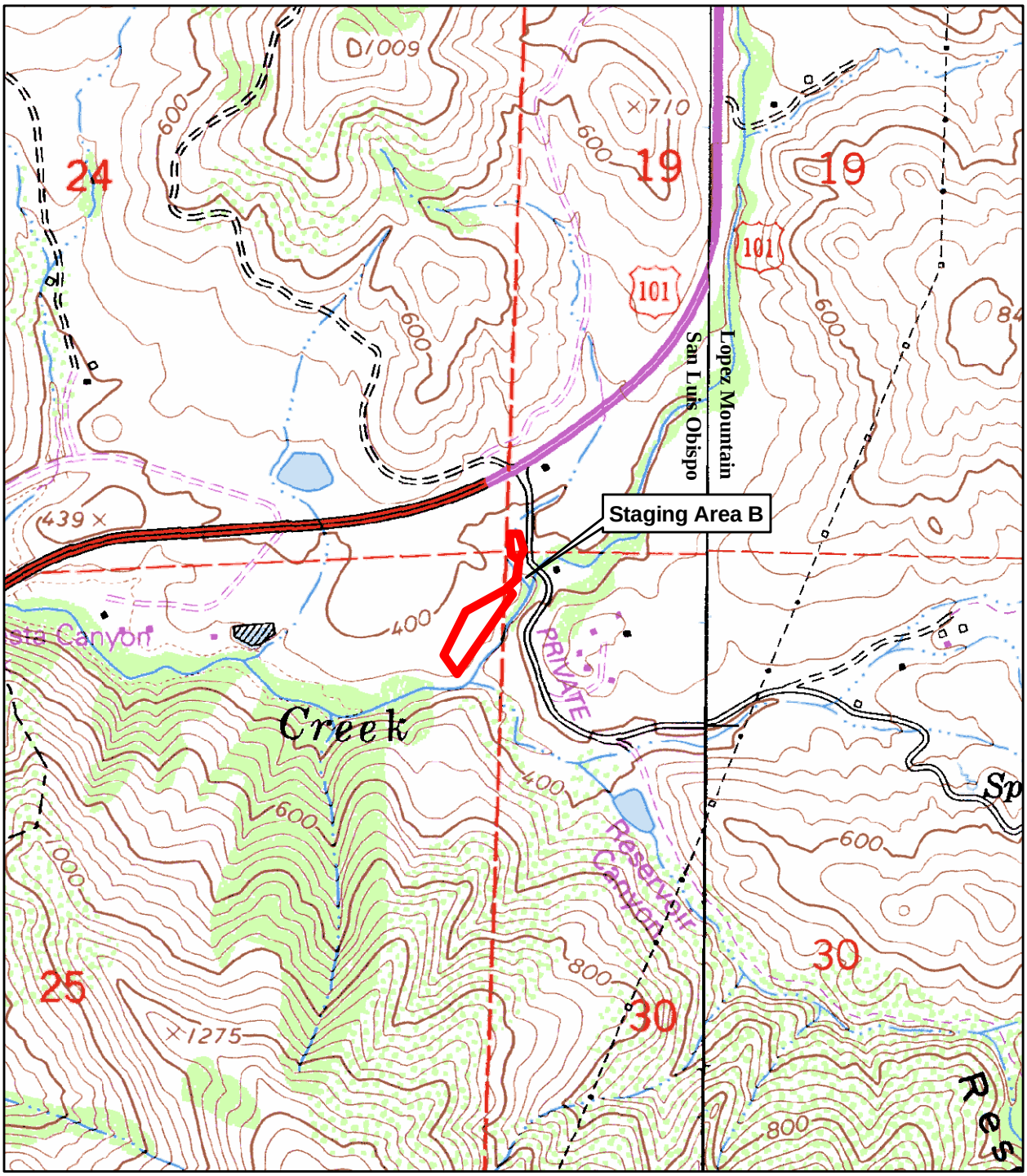
1998 *Coastal Branch, Phase II, State Water Project Cultural Resources Compliance Monitoring Review Report for Reach 5A and Ancillary Areas.* Garcia and Associates, Santa Cruz, California. Prepared for State of California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento, California.

Linder, Megan M., Marc D. Linder, and Barry A. Price

2009 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 115kV Power Line Maintenance and Upgrade Project, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Ruby, Alika, Richard Fitzgerald, and Robert F. Johnson

1996 *Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Record for CA-SBA-1799.* Garcia and Associates, Santa Cruz, California. Prepared for State of California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento, California.



USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps
Lopez Mountain, San Luis Obispo, CA

Figure 1 Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B
Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line

743 Pacific Street
Suite A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 594-1590
FAX (805) 594-1577

CONFIDENTIAL—Not for Public Distribution

2 May 2011

Mr. Mark Cassady, Senior Biologist
TRC Corporation
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA, 94019

RE: Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Maintenance and Upgrade Project
Archaeological Testing at Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B

Dear Mr. Cassady:

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is preparing to maintain and upgrade the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo (SLO) 70kV power line in San Luis Obispo County. The work involves replacement of conductors, poles, and towers along approximately 17 miles of line. To support the Permit To Construct (PTC) filing, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ), a subcontractor of Stillwater Sciences Team, completed an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the power line corridor in November and December 2008 (Linder et al. 2009). Subsequently, Æ evaluated the significance of archaeological and historical resources along the wood pole and steel tower segments of the line (Baloian and Carr 2009; Baloian et al. 2009).

This letter documents the results of a supplemental archaeological study of a proposed staging area in Reservoir Canyon, approximately 1 mile northeast of San Luis Obispo (Figure1). PG&E plans to use this location, identified as Staging Area B, for temporary storage of project equipment and materials. It is located on the west side of Reservoir Canyon Road north of San Luis Obispo Creek, and is divided into two sections on two adjacent alluvial terraces connected by a short access road. The smaller northern section is immediately west of Reservoir Canyon Road and north of an intermittent drainage. A larger southern portion of Staging Area B lies south of the intermittent drainage and just north of San Luis Obispo Creek.

Æ completed an archaeological survey of Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B in November 2010 (Linder 2010). Prior to the survey, Æ obtained a records search from the Central Coast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. One prehistoric archaeological site was recorded within the southern portion of Staging Area B. CA-SLO-1799 was identified along San Luis Obispo Creek during construction of the Coastal Branch Aqueduct of the State Water Project. It was described as a low density lithic scatter with associated historic trash (Ruby et al. 1996). Subsequent subsurface testing of the portion of the site within the State Water Project right-of-way involved excavation of twenty 1 x 2 meter sampling units to a depth of 20 – 30 centimeters; these units produced 80 flakes of Monterey and Franciscan chert, one Franciscan chert core, one Monterey chert biface, and a small quantity of unidentified bone fragments (Johnson and Blount 1998). Recent to historic debris was also found, including glass fragments, metal fragments, ceramic fragments, and one square cut nail. The tested portion of the site was judged ineligible for inclusion

in the National Register of Historic Places, as it constituted a low density lithic scatter lacking chronologically diagnostic artifacts. The State Water Project study did not define the limits of CA-SLO-1799 completely; additional prehistoric and historic artifacts were observed north and east of the State Water Project right-of-way.

No cultural materials besides recent roadside debris were observed at Staging Area B during Æ's 2010 surface survey. Despite the lack of visible archaeological material on the ground surface, however, the area retained potential to harbor a subsurface archaeological deposit. At the request of PG&E, Æ therefore tested the portion of Staging Area B that was not within the State Water Project right-of-way and had not been evaluated previously. On April 28-29, 2011, Æ excavated eight shovel probes at CA-SLO-1799 to define its boundaries and verify that significant archaeological deposits were not present. Shovel probes measured 50 centimeters in diameter and were dug in 20 centimeter levels to a depth of 60 centimeters. Excavated sediments were screened through 1/8 inch wire mesh and replaced in the units after examination. The locations of Æ's shovel probes in relation to the prior testing are show on the attached figure.

Æ's testing did not produce any additional archaeological materials. Exposed sediments consisted of compact grayish brown silty clay loam with minimal (less than one percent) chert and shale gravels. Soils were highly cemented near the surface, increasing in clay content and plasticity with depth. No cultural materials were observed in any of the test units. We therefore conclude that significant archaeological resources are not present within Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B, and that use of the staging area during the proposed upgrade of the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70 kV power line will not result in a significant impact on cultural resources. No further studies are recommended.

Sincerely,

Marc Linder

Marc D. Linder, B.A.
Staff Archaeologist

References

Baloian, Randy, and Paula Carr
2009 *Significance Evaluations for the Steel Tower Segment of the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Baloian, Randy, Marc D. Linder, and Barry A. Price
2009 *Significance Evaluations for the Wood Pole Segment of the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Johnson, Robert F., and Clinton Blount
1998 *Coastal Branch, Phase II, State Water Project Cultural Resources Compliance Monitoring Review Report for Reach 5A and Ancillary Areas.* Garcia and Associates, Santa Cruz, California. Prepared for State of California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento, California.

Linder, Marc D.
2010 *Letter Report: Cultural Resources Survey of the Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Linder, Megan M., Marc D. Linder, and Barry A. Price
2009 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 115kV Power Line Maintenance and Upgrade Project, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, California.

Ruby, Alika, Richard Fitzgerald, and Robert F. Johnson
1996 *Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Record for CA-SBA-1799.* Garcia and Associates, Santa Cruz, California. Prepared for State of California Department of Water Resources, Sacramento, California.

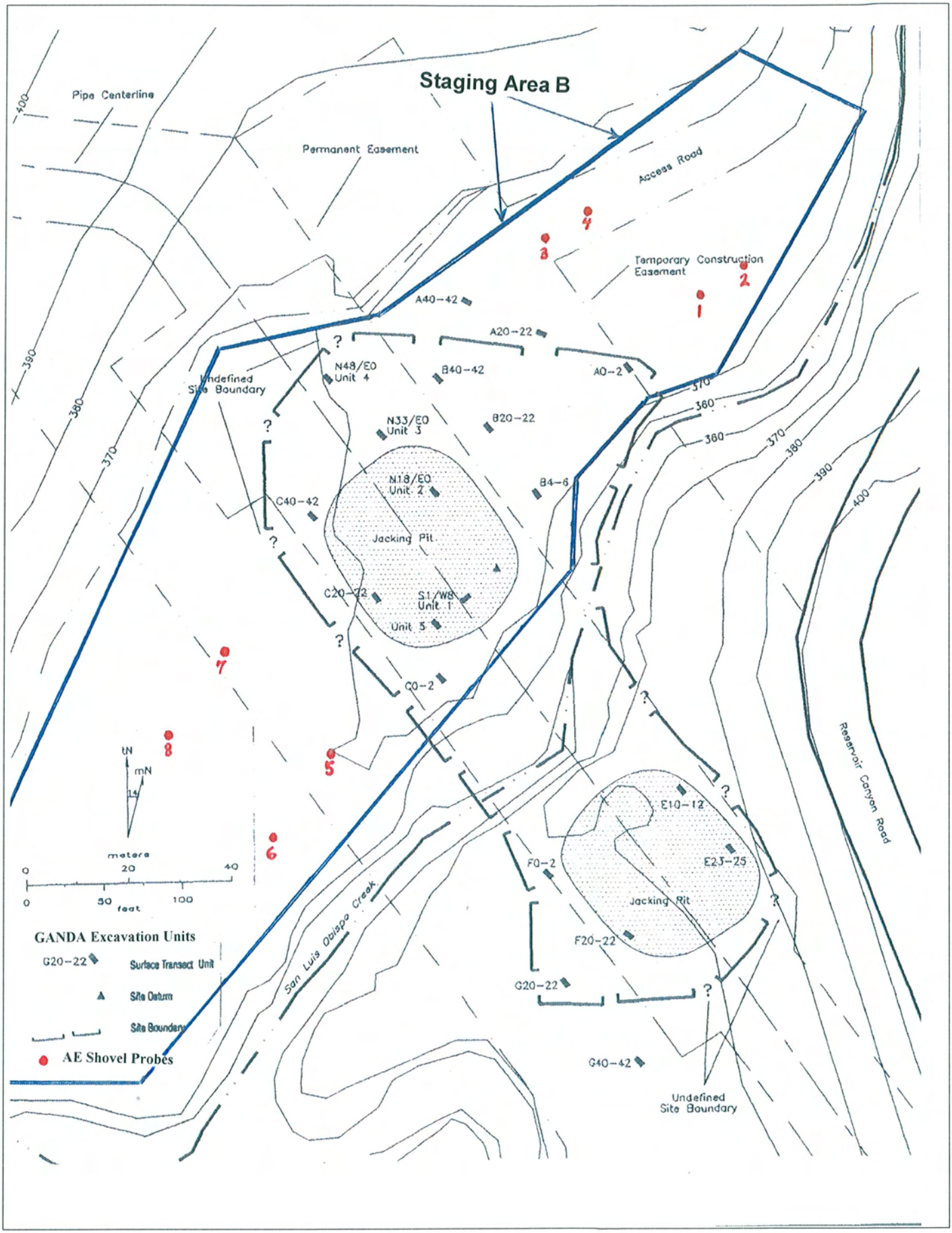
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
PG&E Atascadero-San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Reservoir Canyon Staging Area B Testing Map

Primary # P-40-01799

Trinomial CA-SLO-1799

Original Sketch Map By Garcia & Associates Edited by Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



ATTACHMENT 7: PISMO BEACH YARD LANDING ZONE

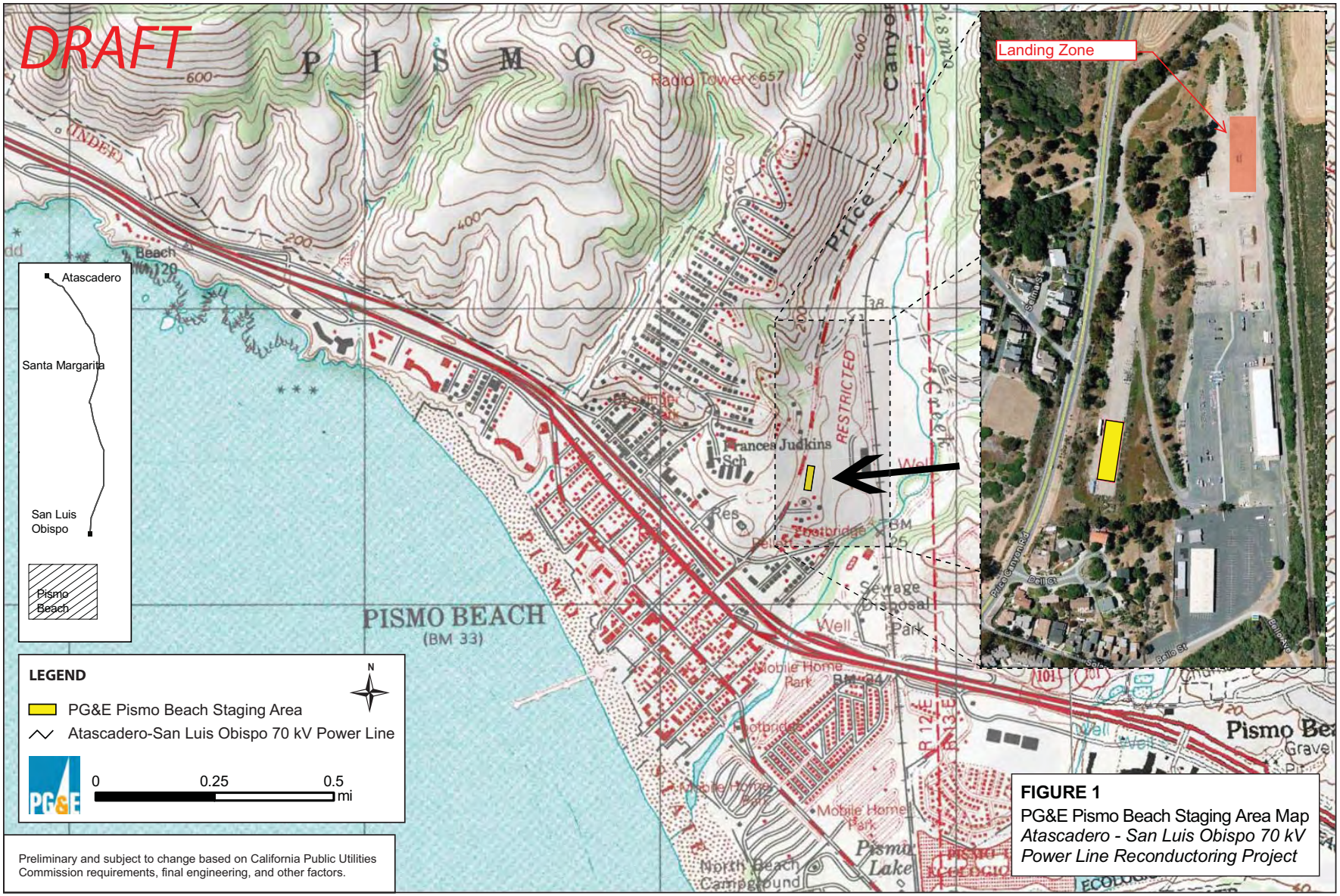


FIGURE 1
PG&E Pismo Beach Staging Area Map
Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70 kV Power Line Reconductoring Project

Privileged and Confidential: Attorney-Client Work Product

ATTACHMENT 8: TREE REMOVAL TABLE

Updated Tree Removal List 04-04-11

Tree Species	Quantity	Diameter Breast Height (inches)	Location (nearest structure)	Local Jurisdiction
Valley oak	1	28	60/15	Atascadero
Valley oak	2	12	60/16	Atascadero
Valley oak	1	6	60/17	Atascadero
Juniper	1	6	60/17	Atascadero
Pine	1	27	60/19	Atascadero
Pine	2	7	61/11	Atascadero
Live Oak	1	4	61/12	Atascadero
Pine	1	38	61/15	Atascadero
Pine	1	14	61/15	Atascadero
Pine	1	15	61/16 access from 10690 Colorado St	Atascadero
Pine	3	7	61/17	Atascadero
Pine	1	6	61/18	Atascadero
Oak	1	12	61/18	Atascadero
Oak	1	7	61/18	Atascadero
Oak	1	4	61/18	Atascadero
Pine	1	7	62/0	Atascadero
Valley oak	1	20	62/1	Atascadero
Coast live oak	1	6	63/4	Atascadero
Coast live oak	1	29	69/0	County
Pine	1	30	76/0	San Luis Obispo
Pine	1	20	76/0	San Luis Obispo
Pine	1	15	75/3	San Luis Obispo
Pine	1	35	75/3	San Luis Obispo

ATTACHMENT 9: PULL AND TENSION EQUIPMENT

150' FROM POLE TO CONE (FRONT OF TRK)

16' X 12'

Hog DAVIS Puller


62'x 12'
Line TRUCK
& WIRE DOLLY

Sometimes you have to pull along side of Equipment to Fix Reels or change them.


ROPE TRUCK
32' x 12'


105' FROM POLE TO
CONE IN FRONT OF
TRK

ATTACHMENT 10: HELICOPTER FUELING TRUCK

PJ helicopters

"Committed to the Environment"

Meeting or exceeding all current EPA and California emissions regulations

FUELING SOLUTIONS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

3261 Parsons Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T6N 1B4
18701 North Diamond Drive, Surprise, Arizona, 85374
866-382-6537

EnviroTankers™ FUELING SOLUTIONS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

Executive Summary - Company Prospectus

Prepared for:

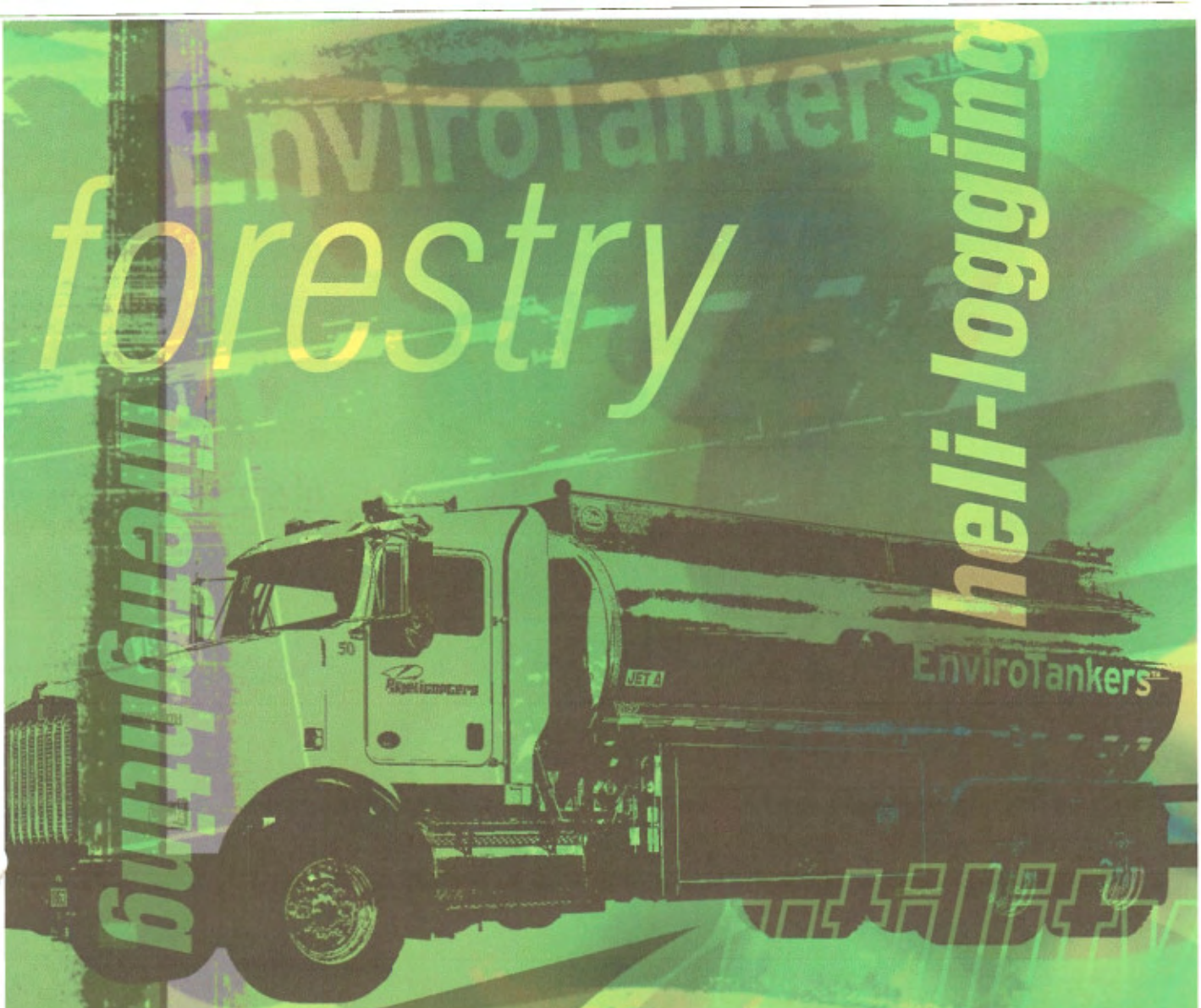
PJ Helicopters Inc. & Clients

A GAS STATION ON WHEELS

EnviroTankers group of companies are leading the industry with environmentally responsible onsite refueling solutions. Our expertise and Patented products can help you minimize your environmental liability while reducing operational hassles and costs.

Fueling Solutions Since 2000

3261 Parsons Road. Edmonton, Alberta. T6N 1B4
18701 North Diamond Drive. Surprise. Arizona, 85374
866-382-6537



SEISMIC

It's **greener** in more ways than one.

Forget about berms, bulldozers, transportable skid tanks, single-wall fuel tankers, purging fuel, lost time and money, unnecessary risk and site reclamation costs. Enviro-Tankers' fully mobile drive'n'drop tankers and tank trucks let you drive direct to fuel staging areas for immediate, hassle-free fueling anytime, anywhere.

- Compliant with all U.S. and Canadian transport and environmental regulations.
- Fully compliant with EPA 40 CFR Part 112, spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan requirements (SPCC).
- Reduce helicopter commute flight time and fuel consumption.
- Improve competitiveness and reduce environmental liability.
- Provide "best value" to the client in RFP submissions.

COME AND SEE OUR NEW SOLUTIONS YOURSELF AT HELI-EXPO BOOTH 2251 & STATIC 31

EnviroTankers™ 1.866.382.6537 | www.envirotankers.com

EnviroTankers™

FUELING SOLUTIONS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY

EnviroTankers introduces a complete product line of double walled, environmentally friendly Tank Trucks and Trailers. No more costly berming, torn berm liners, or defueling to move skid tanks.

Simply drive the Mobile EnviroTanker directly to the work site with full fuel and park. When it's time to move fueling locations, simply drive away.
Reduce reclamation costs.

Service

We are dedicated to providing our customers with tank trailer products that are second to none in the industry. Our staff has over fifty years of combined experience in fueling systems and operations and our detailed research and in depth experience in the onsite fueling industry has allowed us to develop a leading edge environmentally friendly tank trailer that will enable our customers to be leaders in their fields. Check out our comprehensive regulatory overview, and ask about our outstanding project cost analysis tool!

www.envirotankers.com

3261 Parsons Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T6N 1B4
18701 North Diamond Drive, Surprise, Arizona, 85374
866-382-6537

Larry Hauser
Logistics Manager

Warren Stevenson
Vice President and Corporate Secretary

Our History

The Challenge:

The logistics of delivering and storing fuel in remote locations has been a significant problem for operators since the initial days of exploration and resource development. The uncontrolled fuel caches and dumping grounds all over the North have given rise to significant government intervention by way of regulations to protect the environment. In addition, engineering and safety regulations have required improvements in basic standards for tank design and function. Federal Transport Departments have very rigid regulations relating to design for fuel transport on public roadways; The EPA & the National Fire Code has specified key components for safety governance and all state and provincial governments are becoming increasingly strict in relation to how fuel is stored and utilized in remote areas. The Environmental Protection Agency and Universal Laboratories also have comprehensive design guidelines and regulatory requirements relating to stationary fuel storage tanks and sized secondary containment.

Best practices for typical fuel storage on site require the operator to bring in earth moving equipment to create a berm, line the berm bottom with an impermeable mat and then pull the fuel container into the bermed area if it is a single walled storage tank. This method has proven to be time consuming and very costly because it also involves reclamation of the site. An

alternate method of fuel storage became the double-walled 'envirotank', which was transported by lowboy trailer to the site (without fuel) off loaded, fueled, and then de-fueled and moved again when circumstances so required. Although the double-walled tank provided for the necessary 110% containment the inability to move the tank with fuel and the expense of bringing in equipment to de-fuel and move the tank has proven to be inconvenient and costly.

These field conditions created the right atmosphere to encourage the development of a double-walled tank that was mobile and could be transported with fuel from place to place with readily available fuel forwarding equipment.

The EnviroTankers Concept

EnviroTankers Inc. ("ETI") has evolved its current product line over six years of research and development. Starting with a double-walled fuel tank mounted on a custom designed triple-axle flat bed trailer, the concept of a mobile envirotank has continued to evolve. The first units were classified as Mobile EnviroTanker Phase I or in short, MET I. These have been in operation in the field since 2001, primarily as fuel vessels only, relying on the owner/operators to provide their own fuel forwarding equipment.

The First Generation – Mobile EnviroTankers – MET I

- Fuel volume capacity of 5000 US gals and 6500 US gals
- Must be de-fueled, moved, then refueled
- Product line discontinued as a result of the MET II design

The Second Generation– Mobile EnviroTankers – MET II

Following the successful operation of the MET I, the design and manufacture of the MET II was initiated providing for the following advantages:

- Increased in capacity to meet the needs of high volume customer requirements in remote operations.
- Canadian and US DOT 406 compliance highway fuel trailers.
- The new design eliminates the need for fuel site berming and provides the ultimate in user convenience with zero impact on environmentally sensitive areas.
- Key features added to the new design were the ability for the MET II to be completely self-contained and the use of aluminum, which allowed fuel volumes to reach 10,000 US Gals and still stay within maximum gross weight limits for Canadian and US roadways.
- The optional self-contained fuel-forwarding unit includes equipment consisting of hydraulic or electric pumping system and 15KW generator.
- Canadian Patent # 2447218 received February 26th, 2008
- US Patent Pending

EnviroTankers continues to research and develop environmentally friendly and regulatory compliant products providing fueling solutions for environmental best practices.

MET II Aluminum Mobile EnviroTanker

The new Mobile EnviroTanker Aluminum is designed to maximize capacity and minimize weight. Our self-contained model is suited for all industries looking for large capacity mobile and hassle-free onsite fueling capabilities. The complete fuel cabinet and diesel generator system allow the flexibility to fuel helicopters, road-building equipment, construction, exploration or forestry equipment anywhere and anytime.

Designed to:

- TC 406
- US DOT 406
- UL 14
- ULC S653
- UL/ULC compliance for 110% containment, overfill protection and spill control
- US EPA 40 CFR Part 112, oil prevention, spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan requirements. (SPCC)
- Environment Canada Secondary Containment Compliance.
- Basic Configuration:
- Two Fuel Compartment Configuration (40% front, 60% rear)
- Carter Bottom Loading System - Auto Shutoff (overfill protection)
- Electric Rewind Hose Reel with Aviation or Construction Grade Hose
- Auto Air Eliminator and pressure Relief Valve
- Emergency Shut Off Control

- Cabinet Storage for Lubricants, Tools and Other Accessories

United States
MET II A7 - 7,000 gallons
MET II A10 - 10,000 gallons

Canada
MET II A25 - 25,000 liters
MET II A40 - 40,000 liters

Options:

- Fuel pump with Aviation or Construction Grade Filter System
- 3500 to 6500 Watt Diesel Generator
- Multiple Fuel Forwarding Systems for both Jet Fuel and Diesel storage & dispensing onsite
- Fuel Meter system
- External Helicopter/Equipment plug-ins to Generator,
- Dead Man Control Systems for Higher Flow Rate Capacity
- Satellite/Cell phone based Fuel Monitoring Systems

Met II A7 Options:

- Permanently mounted turntable - for use exclusively as a pup/slip trailer behind a body job (tank truck)
- Converter - A-25 may be used either as a pup trailer behind a body job or remove the converter to use as a conventional semi trailer.

EnviroTankers Tank Truck

3261 Parsons Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T6N 1B4
18701 North Diamond Drive, Surprise, Arizona, 85374
866-382-6537

Designed to:

- TC 406
- US DOT 406
- UL 14
- ULC S653
- UL/ULC compliance for 110% containment, overfill protection and spill control
- US EPA 40 CFR Part 112, oil prevention, spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan requirements. (SPCC)
- Environment Canada Secondary Containment Compliance.

Basic Configuration:

- US 4,000 gallon (customizable capacities)
- CDN 17,000 liters (customizable capacities)
- Double walled, aluminum construction
- Integrated fuel forwarding
- Designed to support pup trailers

EnviroTankers meet U.S. and Canadian transportation regulations, and also comply with Environment Canada and US EPA SPCC (secondary containment) environmental guidelines. Both Aviation and Construction EnviroTanker models are available for jet fuel and diesel.

Environmental Design

- Double walled protection of your fuel source against leaks
- 110 % containment of any potential leaks
- Spill control in your fuel cabinet for bottom loading system and hose
- Overfill protection when loading fuel onto tank trailer with Carter bottom loading components
  with auto shutoff at 97% fill volume
- Spill kit in fuel cabinet
- Emergency Shutoff Control on fuel cabinet

Operational Efficiency

- DOT 406/TC 406 design allows you to move with fuel in your tank truck or trailer
- Double walled and 110% containment configuration - no requirement to berm the tank trailer and compliance with US EPA secondary containment regulations.

Attachment B

PG&E Atascadero-San Luis Obispo Project

Variance Response

Below are the requests for clarification submitted by the Public Utilities Commission on May 20, 2011, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E's) associated responses. All information provided is consistent with the approved Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).

CPUC requests are indented and in italics; PG&E responses follow each request.

1.) Please address potential air traffic concerns from the new staging area/landing zone in Santa Margarita adjacent to the existing landing strip on the Santa Margarita Ranch.

PG&E Response 1: Since the submittal of the Variance Request and 2011 Work Plan, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) has determined there is no longer a need for the Santa Margarita landing strip or the adjacent hanger site staging area/landing zone for the project. PG&E has retracted its request to the property owner. PG&E requests that that Santa Margarita staging area/landing zone be removed from the Variance Request and 2011 Work Plan.

2.) Please identify the access route to the new staging area/landing zone in Santa Margarita.

PG&E Response 2: Please reference PG&E Response #1, above.

3.) Please address potential air traffic concerns from adding a landing zone in the PG&E maintenance Yard in Pismo Beach.

PG&E Response 3: The flight path to and from the PG&E maintenance yard in Pismo Beach would be primarily over rural and agricultural lands. During the PG&E discussion with Helicopter Contractor, P.J. Helicopters, the Certified Operator does not expect a formal Lift Plan to be required for the Atascadero-San Luis Obispo Project because the helicopter external-load flight path will not cross over "congested areas," as described in Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR), Part 133. If during the course of the project a plan is required under FAR Part 133 Operating Rules, PG&E will submit to the CPUC.

The information provided in PG&E's variance request was based upon the verbal discussion between PG&E and P.J. Helicopters on Monday May 2, 2011.

Variance Request Language:
"PG&E's Contract Helicopter Operator will be responsible for verbally notifying the Federal

Aviation Administration 24-hours in advancement of helicopter operations. If helicopter route is Identified to cross over residential units (sensitive receptors), a formal written Lift Plan will be submitted at least 72-hours in advancement of helicopter operations. No addition notification or approval is required."

Under Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), 14 California Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 133, "no person may conduct rotocraft external-load operations within the United States without, or in violation of the terms of, a Rotocraft External –Load Operator Certificate issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)."

Under Section 133 Operating Rules, the holder of a Rotocraft External-Load Certificate may conduct rotocraft external-load operations over congested areas if those operations are conducted without hazard to persons or property on the surface and comply with the following:

1.) **The operator must develop a plan for each complete operation, coordinate this plan with the FAA Flight Standards District Office having jurisdiction over the area in which the operation will be conducted, and obtain approval for the operation from that district office. The plan must include an agreement with the appropriate political subdivision that local officials will exclude unauthorized persons from the area in which the operation will be conducted, coordination with air traffic control, if necessary, and a detailed chart depicting the flight routes and altitudes.**
2.) **Each flight must be conducted at an altitude, and on a route that will allow a jettisonable external load to be released, and the rotocraft landed, in an emergency without hazard to persons or property on the surface.**

The holder of the Rotocraft External-Load Operator Certificate may conduct external-load operations, including approaches, departures, and load positioning maneuvers necessary for the operation, below 500 feet above the surface and closer than 500 feet to person, vessels, vehicles and structures, if the operations are conducted without creating a hazard to persons or property on the surface.

Reference:
Department of Transportation, Rotocraft External-Load Operation in Accordance with the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 133, dated 10/16/1979
http://rgl.faa.gov/Regulatory_and_Guidance_Library/rgAdvisoryCircular.nsf/list/AC%20133-1A/$FILE/AC133-1A.pdf

Since PG&E will comply with FAR Part 133 requirements there are no new issues raised, there are no new air traffic concerns as a result of adding this new landing zone. Please find PG&E's Contract Helicopter Operator, P.J. Helicopters Inc. Rotocraft External-Load Certificate (Attachment 1).

4.) Please address air quality concerns from the minor additional grading of new access roads.

PG&E Response 4: PG&E would like to clarify that the minor grading and tree removal activities described in the Variance Request are for the access road to pole 61/16. These activities are not associated with a new access road. Pole 61/16 had been identified in

PG&E's Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) as a pole that would be accessed by vehicle.

As a result of the CPUC and PG&E conference call on May 13, 2011, PG&E would like to retract the Variance Request and Notice to Proceed Request for the grading activities associated with the access to pole 61/16.

PG&E will evaluate all access roads for the 2011 Work Plan and submit an "Additional Grading Variance Request" for the entire 2011 Work Plan, instead of making this request for a single access road. This will allow for PG&E to provide more accurate acreage estimates and allow PG&E the opportunity to complete sufficient evaluations in the field.

> *5.) Please identify if the pull and tension sites for the pole locations require the use of any equipment that wasn't identified in the Final IS/MND. Please address if the new or additional equipment would have an impact to air quality.*

PG&E Response 5: Section 2.5.4 of the approved Final IS/MND accurately describes the activities and vehicle types for the reconductoring process. All vehicles and equipment, staged in the identified pull and tension sites for the pole locations, have been accurately depicted in this process. No new or additional vehicles or equipment are included in this Variance Request. With adherence to the approved Applicant Proposed Measures and Mitigation Measures, there are no new or additional impacts to air quality associated with the identified pull and tension sites.

> *6.) Please confirm if the local fire agencies that were provided the Fire Prevention and Response Plan were notified and acknowledged the shorten notification time of the Fire Prevention and Response Plan. If so, please provide documentation of their acknowledgment.*

PG&E Response 6: On April 22, 2011, PG&E's Environmental Field Specialist, Rick Hernandez submitted the Fire Prevention and Response Plan to the following fire agency staff:

- **Atascadero Fire Station**
  - **Mrs. Kerry Boyle kboyle@slocity.org**
- **San Luis Obispo Fire Station**
  - **Mr. Tom Peterson tompeterson@atascadero.org**
- **San Luis Obispo County Fire (Cal-Fire)**
  - **Mr. Paul Lee paul.lee@fire.ca.gov**

PG&E's Fire Prevention and Response Plan Cover Letter (Attachment 2) notifies the fire agencies that the project is scheduled to begin in May 2011 and to be completed in 2013.

On April 25, 2011 PG&E received acknowledgment from Paul Lee from Cal Fire. Paul Lee requested that PG&E include the Cal Fire Industrial Operations Fire Prevention Field Guide in the references. Paul also asked whether San Luis Obispo County had been informed of the Project. PG&E's Rick Hernandez follow up to confirm that both requests have been completed.

On May 13, 2011, PG&E received acknowledgement from Mr. Kerry Boyle from the Atascadero City Fire Department. Mr. Kerry Boyle had distributed the Plan to the San Luis Obispo Fire Marshal, A Shift Battalion Chief, B Shift Battalion Chief, C Shift Battalion Chief, Training Officer, and the Battalion Chief.

PG&E sent a follow-up to the San Luis Obispo Fire Agency on May 13, 2011 but has not yet received a response.

> *7.) Please provide a record of communication with the helicopter contractor and FAA regarding Lift Plan requirements.*

PG&E Response 7: Please refer to PG&E Response #3, above.

> *7.) Please address how the revised Lift Plan would address concerns to air traffic patterns, including helicopter flight path not occurring along the transmission line and landings and take-offs next to an existing airstrip.*

PG&E Response 8: Please refer to PG&E Response #1 and #3, above.

CPUC requests for the preparation of the Notice to Proceed

> *1.) Please provide CDFG's approval of the Avian Protection Plan.*

PG&E Response 1: PG&E submitted the Avian Protection Plan to the CDFG on April 20, 2011. PG&E has made several follow-up attempts to obtain approval. As a result of the CPUC and PG&E conference call on May 13, 2011, CPUC accepted the option to allow CDFG to approve verbally. PG&E extended this option to the CDFG same day. Written or Verbal approval has yet to be received.

> *2.) Please provide details of the government coordination that has occurred, per APM AG-1.*

PG&E Response 2: On April 28, 2011 PG&E Local Area Manager in the Regulatory Relations Department contacted the following local governmental agencies by telephone:

- **City of San Luis Obispo**
  - **Mr. Hal Hunnula hhannula@slocity.org**

- **City of Atascadero**
  - **Mr. Warren Frace wfrace@atascadero.org**
- **County of San Luis Obispo**
  - **Mr. Bill Robeson brobeson@co.slo.ca.us**

PG&E notified each local governmental agency of the project schedule and provided details of construction phasing as set forth in the Work Plan. No requests for additional information were received.

US Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Operating Certificate

This certifies that

P. J. HELICOPTERS, INC.
903 LANGLEY WAY
RED BLUFF, CA 96080

has met the requirements of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, and the rules, regulations, and standards prescribed therein, for the issuance of this certificate and is authorized to operate as an Air Operator and conduct

ROTORCRAFT EXTERNAL LOAD OPERATIONS

in accordance with said Act and the rules, regulations, and standards;

CLASS A, CLASS B, AND CLASS C LOADS ARE AUTHORIZED

This certificate is not transferable and, unless canceled, suspended, superseded, surrendered or revoked, shall continue in effect **UNTIL NOVEMBER 30, 2011**

By Direction of the Administrator

GREGORY L. MICHAEL
(Signature)

MANAGER, SAC,.FSDO
(Title)

Certificate number: AWTL306C

Effective Date: FEBRUARY 17, 2010

Issued at: WP-25 SACRAMENTO,

FAA Form 8430-21 (6-87)

April 22, 2011

Atascadero Fire Station
6005 Lewis Avenue
Atascadero, CA 93422

San Luis Obispo Fire Station
2160 Santa Barbara Avenue
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

San Luis Obispo County Fire (Cal-Fire)
635 North Santa Rosa Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93405

RE: PG&E Atascadero to San Luis Obispo 70 kV Reconductoring Project Fire Prevention and Response Plan

To whom it may concern:

In accordance with requirements in the environmental document prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act, we are providing you with this Fire Prevention and Response Plan for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Atascadero to San Luis Obispo 70 kV Reconductoring Project. The project is scheduled to begin in May 2011 and will be completed in 2013.

If you have any questions regarding this material, please feel free to contact the PG&E Environmental Lead, Robyn Salvadori, at (415) 973-5698.

Sincerely,

Richard Hernandez

Enclosure

Attachment C

OConnor, Bonny

From: Salvadori, Robyn [r8sn@pge.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 2:47 PM
To: 'Blanchard, Billie C.'; OConnor, Bonny
Cc: Cassady, Mark (Half Moon Bay,CA-US); Lambert, Jo L (Law)
Subject: FW: PG&E Atascadero to SLO Reservoir Canyon Staging Area
Attachments: pic16828.gif

Billie and Bonny,

Please see Andy Mutziger's written concurrence for PG&E's use of the Reservoir Canyon staging area.

Robyn Salvadori
Senior Land Planner
Land & Environmental Management
Company: (415) 973-5698
Cell: (415) 314-1500

-----Original Message-----
From: amutziger_apcd@co.slo.ca.us [mailto:amutziger_apcd@co.slo.ca.us]
Sent: Thursday, May 26, 2011 10:26 AM
To: Cassady, Mark (Half Moon Bay,CA-US)
Cc: 'amutziger@co.slo.ca.us'; Salvadori, Robyn; aarlingenet_apcd@co.slo.ca.us
Subject: Re: PG&E Atascadero to SLO Reservoir Canyon Staging Area

Mark,
Thank you for the information on the new proposed staging area in lieu of the site at Wood Winery. It sounds like a good deal of thought went into finding a location that minimized impacts.

Like the Wood Winery location and based on our review of the other proposed locations you sent me, the preferred Alternative B location meets the intent of minimizing the number of homes within 1,000 feet of a proposed staging area. The Project will need to minimize impacts to these receptors by complying with Mitigation Measure AQ-3 listed below.

With this, APCD agrees to the use of Alternative B as the staging location for this project.

Sincerely,

Andy Mutziger
Air Quality Specialist
San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District
(805) 781-5956
fax: (805) 781-1002
www.slocleanair.org

|------------>
| From: |
|------------>
>----------
----------|

|"Cassady, Mark (Half Moon Bay,CA-US)" <mcassady@trcsolutions.com>
|
>----------
|----------->
| To: |
|----------->
>----------
|"'amutziger@co.slo.ca.us'" <amutziger@co.slo.ca.us>
|
>----------
|----------->
| Cc: |
|----------->
>----------
|"'Salvadori, Robyn'" <r8sn@pge.com>
|
>----------
|----------->
| Date: |
|----------->
>----------
|05/25/2011 02:58 PM
|
>----------
|----------->
| Subject: |
|----------->
>----------
|PG&E Atascadero to SLO Reservir Canyon Staging Area
|
>----------

Hi Andy:

As you might recall, we had proposed a staging area off of Wilhelmina Avenue in Santa Margarita. This site was across the street from a residential area and in accordance with comments from the SLOCAPCD regarding the close proximity to sensitive receptors, we eliminated this site and researched use of an alternative site just north of a water tank near Hwy 101 that had been suggested by the SLOCAPCD. We determined, however, that this location had previously been secured for use by Caltrans and was, therefore, not available. Another site that we reviewed was off of Highway 101 near the Wood Winery, however this site is very close to Highway 101 and poses a concern to onlookers as well as ingress and egress challenges.

As we discussed, PG&E has identified an alternative staging area location in Reservoir Canyon to replace the previously submitted staging area that is no longer available due to other activities being performed there by the property owner. Working with the property owner, we reviewed two alternative locations (referred to as A and B in the attached memorandum) that would be suitable for staging of equipment and materials. Important criteria that these sites meet include their proximity to the project area and being easily accessible to crews and equipment, thus avoiding excessive travel. The attached memorandum includes a description of the two sites along with a map and photographs. During the course of discussions, the property owner indicated a preference for the use of alternative site B because of its previous use as a staging area, and has signed an agreement authorizing PG&E to use this site. It is very level and was previously disturbed by the State Water Project activities. You can review the location of this site with the attached Google Earth file.

Staging area alternative B is within 1,000 feet of a total of five residences along Reservoir Canyon Road. Cultural and biological surveys have been performed at alternative B and no sensitive resources were found.

The Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration includes the following mitigation measure with requirements to be implemented, as feasible, to minimize impacts from toxic diesel PM emissions:

> Mitigation Measure AQ-3. The following measures shall be implemented, as feasible, during construction to reduce toxic diesel PM emissions:
>
> 1. On- and off-road equipment shall be subject to the following restrictions:
>
> a. Staging and queuing areas shall not be located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors;
>
> b. Diesel idling within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors shall not be permitted;
>
> c. Alternative-fueled equipment shall be used whenever possible; and
>
> d. Signs that specify the no idling requirements shall be posted and enforced at the project area.
>
> 2. Off-road diesel equipment shall comply with the 5-minute idling restriction identified in Section 2449(d)(3) of CARB's In-Use off-Road Diesel regulation:www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2007/ordiesl07/frooal.pdf.
>
> 3. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and job sites to remind off-road equipment operators of the 5-minute idling limit.

Workers have been instructed during an environmental training session on May 10th that idling is restricted within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors. They will be reminded of this condition prior to and during use of the site, and signs will be posted.

PG&E has conducted a thorough review of potential staging areas and believes that use of staging area alternative B is the best feasible alternative for meeting the requirements of construction while also minimizing effects to environmental resources and minimizing the number of vehicle miles traveled. Please let us know at your earliest convenience if the SLOCAPCD agrees to the use of this site.

Thank you, and feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mark Cassady
Senior Biologist / CPESC

(Embedded image moved to file: pic16828.gif) cid:image002.gif@01CAF292.1D971CB0

80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA, 94019

805.528.7099 phone
650.712.1190 fax
805.550.4652 cell
mcassady@trcsolutions.com
 [attachment "Salvadori Alternative Staging Area Memorandum 102610.pdf"
deleted by Andrew Mutziger/APCD/COSLO] [attachment "Staging Area B.kmz"
deleted by Andrew Mutziger/APCD/COSLO]

Attachment D

OConnor, Bonny

From: Salvadori, Robyn [r8sn@pge.com]
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2011 12:33 PM
To: OConnor, Bonny; Cassady, Mark (Half Moon Bay,CA-US)
Cc: 'Blanchard, Billie C.'; Treis, Tania
Subject: RE: Atascadero to SLO Templeton yard

To Billie and Bonny,

On May 19, 2011, PG&E's Environmental Field Specialist, Rick Hernandez received verbal confirmation from Kerry Boyle, Captain of San Luis Obispo Fire Department, that San Luis Obispo Fire has received and reviewed the project's Fire Response Plan.

As of May 20, 2011, PG&E has not yet received DFG approval for the project's Avian Protection Plan.

Thank you

Robyn Salvadori
Senior Land Planner
Land & Environmental Management
Company: (415) 973-5698
Cell: (415) 314-1500

From: OConnor, Bonny [mailto:Bonny.OConnor@rmtinc.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 9:46 AM
To: Cassady, Mark (Half Moon Bay,CA-US)
Cc: Salvadori, Robyn; 'Blanchard, Billie C.'; Treis, Tania
Subject: RE: Atascadero to SLO Templeton yard

Thank you Mark.
Do you know if there has been any progress with CDFG or San Luis Obispo Fire Station?

From: Cassady, Mark (Half Moon Bay,CA-US) [mailto:mcassady@trcsolutions.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 19, 2011 9:41 AM
To: OConnor, Bonny
Cc: 'Salvadori, Robyn'; 'Blanchard, Billie C.'
Subject: Atascadero to SLO Templeton yard

Hi Bonny:

Mowing will get started today at the Templeton Service Center yard. The preconstruction survey results were provided to you yesterday. An Environmental Inspector will be on site during the work.

Thanks.

Mark Cassady
Senior Biologist / CPESC

80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 200
Half Moon Bay, CA, 94019

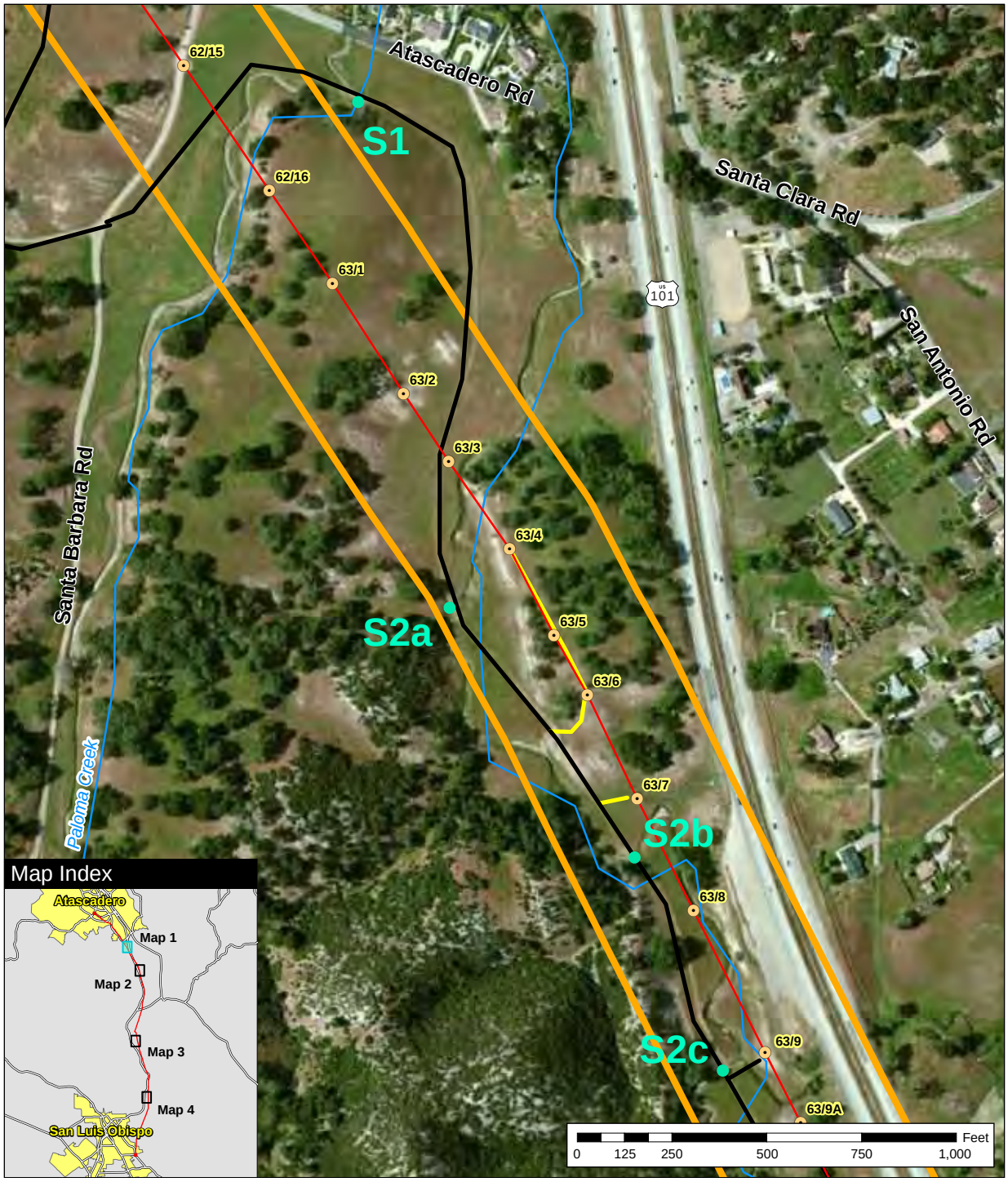
805.528.7099 phone
650.712.1190 fax
805.550.4652 cell
mcassady@trcsolutions.com

Outgoing messages, along with any attachments, are scanned for viruses prior to sending.

ATTACHMENT 2:

FIGURES OF STREAM FEATURE LOCATIONS

Figure 1: NTP #2 Excluded Stream Crossings (Map 1 of 4)



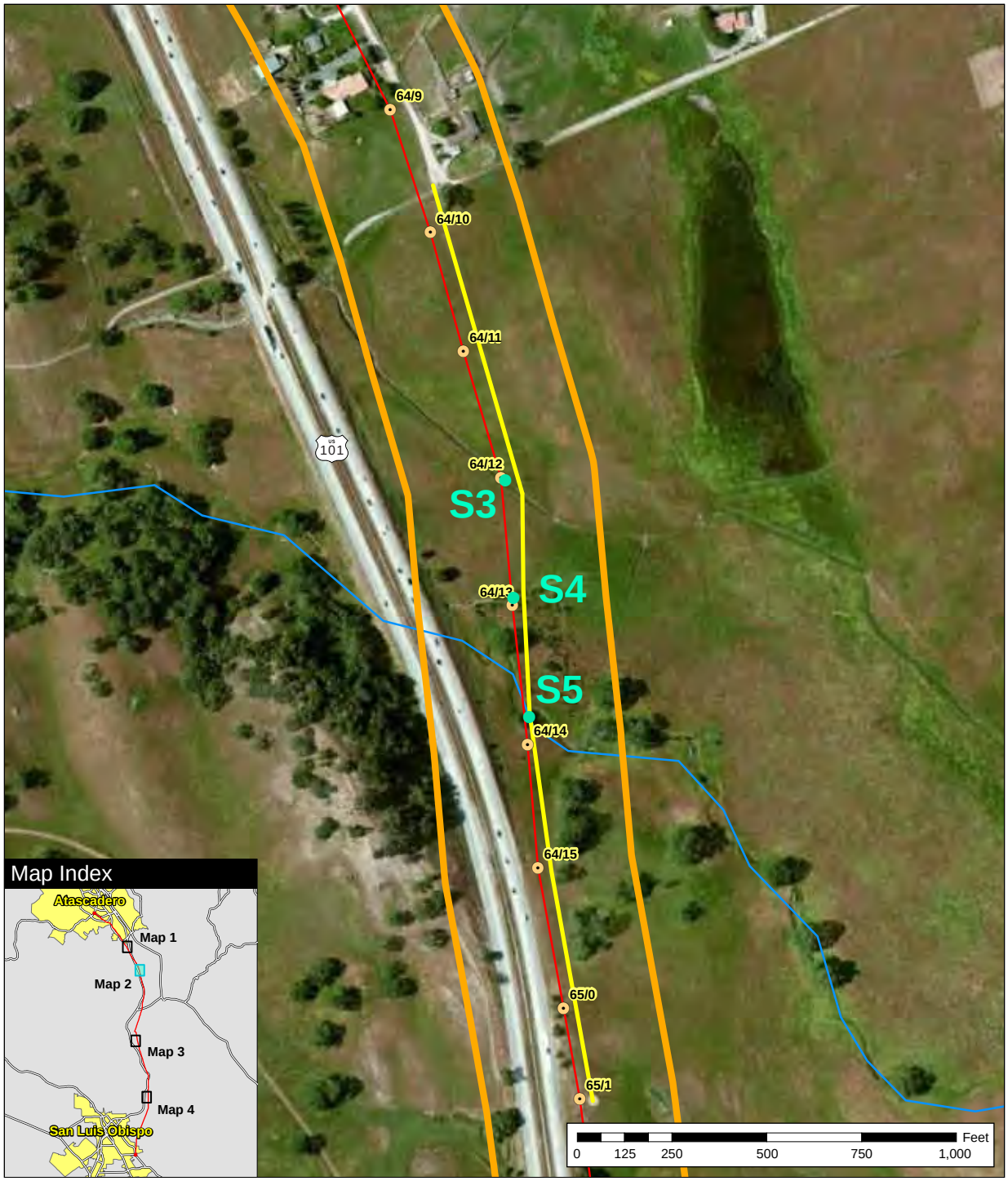
SOURCE: PG&E 2010, ESRI 2006 / 2011, Bing 5/8/2010, and RMT Inc. 2011

Map Scale = 1:5,000

LEGEND

- U.S. Highway
- Stream Crossing Point
- Wood Pole to be Replaced by LDS Pole
- Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line
- Stream / River
- Resource Study Area
- Existing Access Road
- Reestablished Access Road
- Overland Access Route

Figure 2: NTP #2 Excluded Stream Crossings (Map 2 of 4)



SOURCE: PG&E 2010, ESRI 2006 / 2011, Bing 5/8/2010, and RMT Inc. 2011

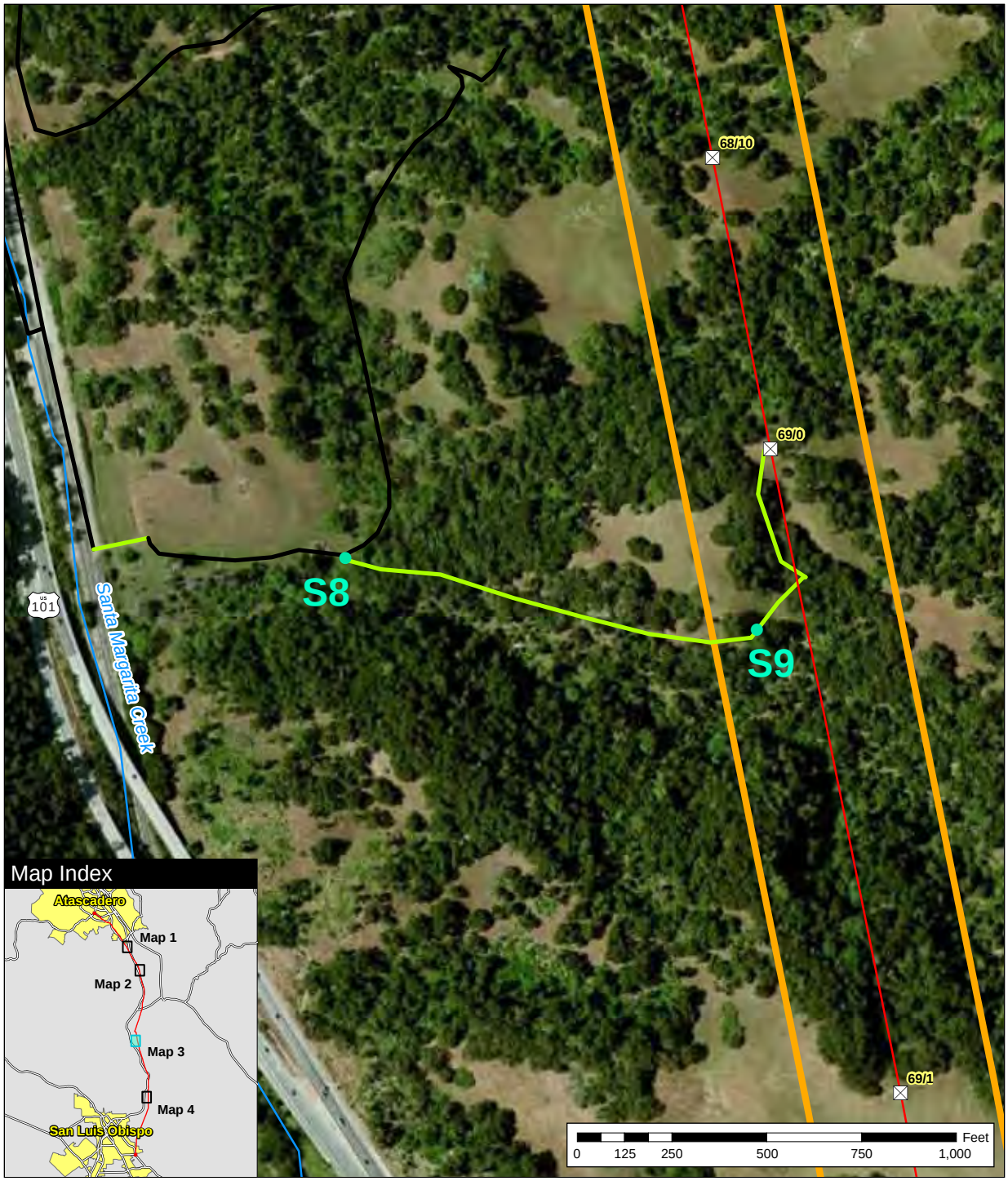
Map Scale = 1:5,000

LEGEND

- U.S. Highway
- Stream Crossing Point
- Wood Pole to be Replaced by LDS Pole
- Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line
- Stream / River
- Resource Study Area
- Existing Access Road
- Reestablished Access Road
- Overland Access Route

RMT

Figure 3: NTP #2 Excluded Stream Crossings (Map 3 of 4)



SOURCE: PG&E 2010, ESRI 2006 / 2011, Bing 5/8/2010, and RMT Inc. 2011

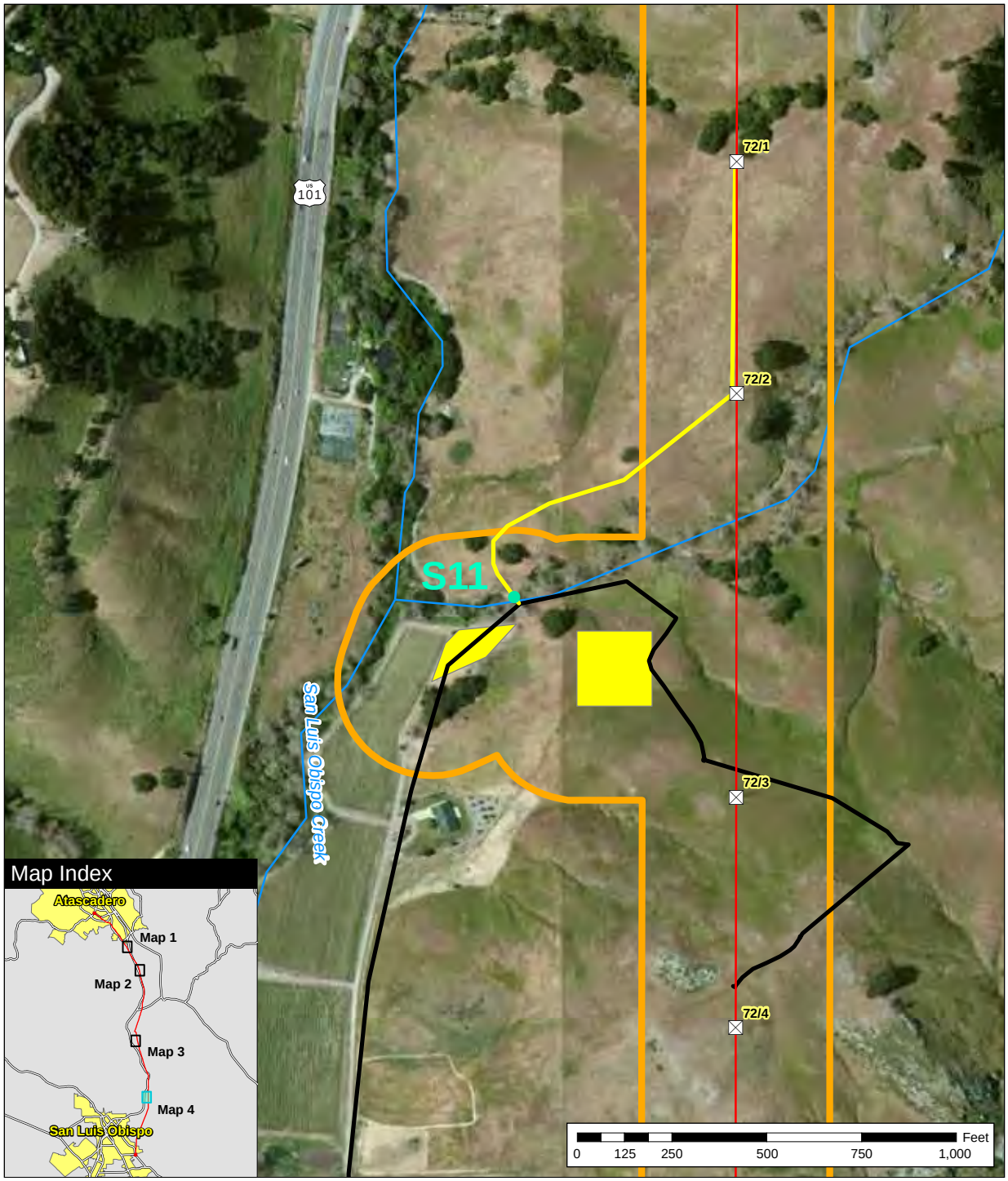
Map Scale = 1:5,000

LEGEND

- U.S. Highway
- Stream Crossing Point
- Steel Tower to be Replaced by New Steel Tower
- Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line
- Stream / River
- Resource Study Area
- Existing Access Road
- Reestablished Access Road
- Overland Access Route

RMT

Figure 4: NTP #2 Excluded Stream Crossings (Map 4 of 4)



SOURCE: PG&E 2010, ESRI 2006 / 2011, Bing 5/8/2010, and RMT Inc. 2011

Map Scale = 1:5,000

LEGEND

- U.S. Highway
- Stream Crossing Point
- Steel Tower to be Replaced by New Steel Tower
- Temporary Work Area
- Atascadero - San Luis Obispo 70kV Power Line
- Stream / River
- Resource Study Area
- Existing Access Road
- Reestablished Access Road
- Overland Access Route

RMT