FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
BEALE WAPA INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

PREPARED FOR:

Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration
U.S. Air Force, Beale Air Force Base

November 2020

This page is intentionally left blank.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Air Force, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), in response to a 2013 Electric Power Resilience memorandum from the Department of Defense, is working to build a resilient power network to support missions on Beale AFB. Currently, Beale AFB is provided Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) electricity via one Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) pole line and has requested interconnection with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line located about 6 miles west of Beale AFB. This interconnection, with the existing power via the PG&E line, would provide Beale AFB a redundant supply of energy, reducing the risk of interruptions to missions during power outages or emergencies.

WAPA and Beale AFB are joint lead agencies on the Project, each constructing and owning portions of the interconnection line, and each with separate Decisions and permits to issue relevant to the Project. WAPA and Beale AFB shared consultation responsibilities on this Project, with WAPA leading National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation and Beale AFB leading Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation (see Section 1.3, Cooperating Agency and Intergovernmental Coordination/Consultation).

In 2016, Beale AFB requested interconnection with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville line and proposed two alternative routes for consideration. A third alternative was added to consideration as a result of public scoping. As Project planning progressed, WAPA and Beale AFB jointly decided their Preferred Alternative is the route introduced during scoping (the Northern B Alternative). The original two routes are included in analysis as they remain feasible alternatives (the Northern A and Southern Alternatives).

The Project includes an electric transmission line consisting of overhead 230-kilovolt (kV) structures and underground 60-kV lines. The line would be stepped down at a proposed new substation located on Beale AFB and would terminate at an existing substation on Beale AFB. These Project components are consistent across all action alternatives.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act. The purpose of the EA is to provide WAPA and Beale AFB sufficient information and analysis for decision-makers to make a significance determination and choose to select an action alternative or the No Action Alternative or to develop an Environmental Impact Statement if significance thresholds are met. In an effort to streamline permitting processes, this EA also includes California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) elements (e.g., significance thresholds, completed checklist as **Appendix A**) to assist WAPA and Beale AFB to comply with CEQA should that be required in future Project planning and engineering. This EA is not meant to satisfy CEQA; if necessary, a separate CEQA document would be prepared under the purview of a Lead CEQA Agency.

Recommended Findings

Summaries of the recommended impact findings for all resources considered (see Section 3.1, Scope of the Analysis) are listed below. The qualifiers used (e.g., short term, minor, etc.) are defined in the introduction to Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences.

- *Aesthetics/Visual Resources:* no impact to scenic viewpoints or highways; long-term, minor impacts to residents in the immediate Proposed Action area.

- *Agriculture and Forestry Resources:* no impact to forestland; long-term, negligible impacts to agricultural use; short-term, moderate impacts during construction; long-term, minor impacts to farming operations.
- *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Climate Change:* during construction, impacts to air quality would be short-term and less than significant with mitigation; long-term, negligible to no impacts during operation. Short-term negligible to no impacts to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.
- *Biological Resources:* short-term and long-term minor to negligible impacts to vegetation communities and plants; short-term moderate to negligible impacts to wildlife.
- *Cultural, Tribal, and Paleontological Resources:* no impacts.
- *Geology/Soils:* short-term (soil disturbance during construction) and long-term (permanent facility placement) minor impacts to geology and soils; no impact to geological hazards.
- *Hydrology/Water Quality:* no impacts to floodplains; no impact to groundwater or water quality; short-term and negligible impacts to surface water and wetlands due to temporary disturbance during construction.
- *Land Use and Planning, AICUZ Compatibility, and Recreation:* no impacts to land use; short-term negligible to no impacts to recreation.
- *Noise:* short-term negligible to no impacts from noise due to construction activities; long-term negligible to no impacts during operation.
- *Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Material:* no impact to from hazardous materials; short-term, negligible impact from wildfire risk during construction; long-term negligible to no impacts from electromagnetic field exposure.
- *Transportation/Traffic:* short-term, minor impacts to transportation and traffic during construction activities.
- *Utilities/Service System:* no impact to water supply; no impact to wastewater facilities; long-term beneficial impacts to storm drainage from upgraded culverts; short-term, negligible impacts from construction-related stormwater runoff; long-term beneficial impacts to the Beale AFB electrical and communications systems; short-term, negligible to no impacts to solid waste management.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
ACAM	Air Conformity Applicability Model
ACSR	Aluminum conductor steel reinforced
AE-80	Agricultural Exclusive 80
AFB	Air Force Base
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AMM	Avoidance and Minimization Measures
APE	Area of potential effects
AQMD	Air quality management district
BCE	Base Civil Engineer
BCRA	Beale Core Recovery Area
bgs	Below ground surface
BMP	Best management practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Health and Safety Administration
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPAQS	California Regional Particulate Air Quality Study
CRPR	California Rare Plant Ranks
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_{2e}	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1977
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighting
DOC	Department of Conservation
DoD	Department of Defense

EA	Environmental Assessment
EDC	Environmental Design Criteria
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMF	Electric and magnetic field
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Electric Power Resilience
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FRAQMD	Feather River Air Quality Management District
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GRI	General Requirements for Interconnection
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
IDP	Installation Development Plan
ISR	Indirect source review
ISWMP	Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan
kcmil	Circular mills
kV	Kilovolt
Ldn	Average sound level (in dBA) occurring over a 24-hour day-night period
Leq	Equivalent sound level over a given time period
L_{max}	Maximum decibel noise level
mgd	Million gallons per day
MRS	Munitions Response Site
MW	Megawatt
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NR	Natural Resources
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRM	Natural resources manager
O&M	Operations and maintenance
O_3	Ozone
PA	Preliminary Assessment

pB	Lead
PCM	Project Conservation Measure
PGA	Peak ground acceleration
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
POW	Prisoner of war
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
ROW	Right-of-way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SF_6	Sulfur hexafluoride
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SI	Site inspection
SMP	Soils Management Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SO_X	Sulfur oxide
SR	State Route
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCP	Traditional cultural property
tpy	Tons per year
TRLIA	Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority
TSP	Tubular steel pole
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Air Force (USAF), through Beale Air Force Base (AFB), herein Beale AFB, requests that the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) provide interconnection to WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line in Yuba County, California. The Project, referred to as the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project (Project), would include a new 230-kilovolt (kV)/60-kV transmission line that would extend approximately 5 miles from its connection point at the existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line located east of Yuba City and would terminate on Beale AFB at an existing substation.

Project facilities would include a new 230-kV overhead transmission line, a new substation located on Beale AFB, and an underground 60-kV line. WAPA would construct, own, operate, and maintain the 230-kV overhead portion of the Project up to and including the new substation; Beale AFB would construct, own, operate, and maintain the 60-kV portion up to and including the existing substation where the Project terminates. Three alternative alignments are being considered: the Northern A Alternative, Northern B Alternative, and Southern Alternative (see **Figure 2-1**, Project Alternatives Map). Chapter 2 describes these alternative alignments and how the agencies identified and narrowed a broader range of alternatives down to these three options. The Northern B Alternative has been determined by WAPA and Beale AFB to be the Preferred Alternative for the Project, as described in Chapter 2.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to support Beale AFB's interconnection request to WAPA in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). WAPA and Beale are joint leads for this Project under NEPA, and this EA was written by a third-party NEPA preparer ("consultant") in coordination with both agencies to evaluate the possible impacts to the environment from all alternatives. This EA recommends conclusions on the significance of these impacts; for the purposes of this EA, the term "impacts" and "effects" are synonymous. Should California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance be required during the permitting process, this EA includes a CEQA Checklist as **Appendix A**. This EA is not meant to satisfy CEQA; if necessary, a separate CEQA document would be prepared under the purview of a Lead CEQA Agency.

1.1 Purpose and Need for the Project

1.1.1 Beale AFB Purpose and Need

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued an Electric Power Resilience (EPR) memorandum in December 2013 that documented key resilience policies and requested that DoD installations adhere to them. It directed an EPR review to examine installation adherence to key resilience policies, identify gaps in policy, and define future energy resilience requirements.

In response to this directive, Beale AFB began planning to repair aged and outdated electrical infrastructure following the components defined in satisfying critical energy/power supply requirements. Currently, all electricity to Beale AFB is WAPA power delivered via Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) infrastructure; specifically, PG&E is contracted to deliver 25 megawatts (MW) to Beale AFB through two existing PG&E lines. As part of the planning activities in response to the DoD's memorandum, it was determined that Beale AFB is expected to require 38 MW by 2022 (personal communication Kemp 2019). Additionally, communications

between Beale AFB and PG&E revealed that in the event of a power outage PG&E would prioritize first responders and other institutions (e.g., hospitals) before Beale AFB.

For these reasons, Beale AFB is requesting an interconnection with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville line to provide Beale AFB with an electricity supply that would support their current and future missions.

1.1.2 WAPA Purpose and Need

WAPA's purpose and need is to consider and respond to Beale AFB's interconnection request submitted in accordance with WAPA's General Requirements for Interconnection (GRI). WAPA is responsible for receiving and processing interconnection requests received under the GRI. In processing interconnection requests, WAPA must ensure that existing reliability and service is not degraded. WAPA provides transmission and system studies to ensure that system reliability and service to existing customers are not adversely affected by new interconnections. These studies also identify system upgrades or additions necessary to accommodate the proposed request and address whether the upgrades or additions are within the proposed Project scope. The results of the System Impact Study Report dated April 2017 indicated that no mitigation or system improvement of the existing system is required to accommodate Beale AFB's request.

1.2 Decision to be Made

1.2.1 Beale AFB Decision to be Made

Beale AFB is the Project proponent and joint-lead agency under NEPA. After the appropriate environmental analysis has been completed, the USAF would then decide whether to proceed with the Project and request final funding. Beale AFB would then work with WAPA on interconnection design/engineering, construction, installation, and operations and maintenance (O&M).

1.2.2 WAPA Decision to be Made

WAPA would respond to Beale's interconnection request and work with Beale AFB to choose the final route where Project components would be built. In reviewing this interconnection request, WAPA must ensure that its existing reliability and service is not degraded. WAPA's approval of this interconnection would enable the proposed Project to proceed. Based on the analysis presented in this EA, WAPA would determine whether to issue a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Project's Preferred Alternative.

1.3 Cooperating Agency and Intergovernmental Coordination/ Consultations

1.3.1 Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination and Consultations

Because the Project crosses only private and Beale AFB land, no other land management agencies were invited to cooperate for this EA. A total of 4 federal, 9 state, and 16 local agencies were notified and invited to provide comments during the scoping period of the Project. The details of agency scoping efforts, including a list of agencies contacted, copies of correspondence, and the comments received, are described in the Scoping Summary Report (**Appendix B**).

WAPA and Beale AFB, as joint leads, are sharing consultation responsibilities for the Project. Pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), Beale AFB led consultation efforts with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on potential impacts from the Project to threatened and endangered species. Formal consultation was initiated by Beale AFB on November 29, 2019 and concluded with USFWS issuance of a Biological Opinion on May 7, 2020. Pursuant to the Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA), WAPA notified the California State Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regarding potential impacts to state waters. The RWQCB would engage with the Project if an application for a Section 401 Certification is required. WAPA would apply for a CWA Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and a CWA Section 401 permit (Water Quality Certification) from the RWQCB should the Project impact wetlands or water features, as informed by the completed environmental analysis and final engineering.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act and Tribal Consultations

1.3.2.1 Regulatory Framework

A variety of federal statutes specifically address cultural resources. These statutes generally become applicable to specific projects if the project involves: 1) a federal agency license, permit, approval, or funding and/or if it 2) crosses federal lands. The cornerstone of modern heritage preservation legislation is the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended. The NHPA defines historic properties as districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as well as artifacts, records, and remains related to such properties. According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties (amended 8-5-2004) are the implementing regulations for compliance with Section 106 and define key procedures for consulting with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other interested parties to ensure that historic properties are duly considered when federal projects are planned and implemented. The proposed Project is considered a federal undertaking; therefore, it is subject to NHPA regulations and review.

A number of less relevant federal statutes address cultural and tribal resources. These are: the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC § 431 et seq.); Historic Sites Act of 1935 (PL 74-292; 49 Stat. 666; 16 USC 461-467); NEPA; Executive Order (EO) No. 11593; American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (PL 96-95: 93 Stat 721; 16 USC 470 aa et seq.); Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Pub. L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048; EO 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites); and EO 13175.

As part of WAPA's environmental compliance review, it is required under Section 106 of the NHPA (54 USC 300101 et seq.) to take into account the effects its proposed construction activities would have on historic properties included in or eligible for listing on the NRHP. As federal agencies, WAPA and Beale AFB must follow the implementing regulations of Section 106 of the NHPA as found in 36 CFR 800. These regulations describe the steps that federal agencies must take to identify and evaluate historic properties and assess the potential of the undertaking (in this case, new interconnecting transmission line) on such properties, and under these regulations, they must take into consideration any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties by implementing avoidance or mitigation measures. While both WAPA and Beale AFB have the same NHPA responsibilities as federal agencies, WAPA has been designated as Lead Federal Agency for the purposes of Section 106 compliance.

Tribal Consultation Regulations

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, codified as 54 U.S.C. 306108, its implementing regulations, located at 36 CFR Part 800, and EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (6 November 2000), direct federal agencies to coordinate and consult with Native American tribal governments whose interests might be directly and substantially affected by activities on federally administered lands. To comply with legal mandates, federally recognized tribes that are affiliated historically with the Beale AFB geographic region are invited to consult on all proposed undertakings that have a potential to affect properties of cultural, historical, or religious significance to the tribes. The tribal coordination process is distinct from NEPA consultation or from the Interagency/ Intergovernmental Coordination for Environmental Planning processes and requires separate notification to all relevant tribes. The timelines for tribal consultation are also distinct from those of intergovernmental consultations.

Paleontological Resources Regulations

Regulations are listed for Paleontological Resources because it is described and analyzed in Chapters 3 and 4 as a sub-section under Cultural and Tribal Resources. Protection of paleontological resources within the Project is regulated by the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Archaeological and Paleontological Salvage Act (23 USC 305), the NHPA (54 USC 300101 et. Seq), and NEPA (42 USC 4321).

1.3.2.2 Lead Section 106 Agency

Pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, WAPA is leading consultations with Native American tribes and the SHPO. Consultation was carried out and continues to be ongoing with 13 tribes. This list of tribes was obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission and from Beale AFB. Additional details about results of tribal consultation can be found in Section 3.6, Cultural and Tribal, and Paleontological Resources Affected Environment.

1.4 Public Scoping

The Project included two rounds of scoping. The initial round of scoping occurred December 2017/January 2018 and included two Project route alternatives. As a result of public and landowner feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, a third alternative was added to the Project, and scoping was reinitiated in July 2018/August 2018 to inform the public of the newly added alternative. The Scoping Summary Report is included in **Appendix B** and contains a description of public outreach methods, details on public meetings, and a full list of comments received during both scoping periods.

The Draft EA was made available for public review for a total period of 62 days. The document was revised in response to comments received during the Draft EA public review period. The Revised Draft EA was then made available for public review for 33 days. Outreach methods are summarized in **Appendix C**. The Public Comment Tracking Table (**Appendix D**), itemizes all comments that were received during the aforementioned public review periods alongside responses to those comments.

This page is intentionally left blank.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project includes three action alternatives: the Northern A Alternative, Northern B Alternative, and Southern Alternative. The Northern B Alternative, which is also the WAPA and Beale AFB Preferred Alternative, was identified as a result of public scoping, as described in Section 2.3.

2.1 Project Location

The Project area comprises all action alternatives, located within and extending west from Beale AFB, which is located approximately 8 miles east of Yuba City, California. Specifically, it is located within Section 13 of Township 15 North, Range 4 East, and Section 18 of Township 15 North and Range 5 East. The interconnection line, for all action alternatives, traverses generally east-to-west from its interconnection point with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line west into Beale AFB. **Figure 2-1** is a map of the Project area, including all action alternatives.

The specific right-of-way (ROW) would be defined after WAPA and Beale AFB issue final decisions on their preferred route. This EA evaluates potential impacts to Project alternative corridors, rather than to specific Project facility sites; these study corridors are wider than what the final ROW would be in order to account for areas needed for construction.

2.2 Project Design Features

Beale AFB and WAPA have worked to design all Project alternatives to avoid wetlands and endangered species habitat to the extent possible and to work around Beale AFB infrastructure and flight/radar requirements. The proposed Project has also been designed to take advantage of upland areas that do not provide habitat for threatened or endangered species. These considerations were taken into account since the beginning of Beale's planning phase, prior to requesting interconnection with WAPA's existing line.

Final engineering will take place after decision notices are issued. Specific structures would be located in areas to limit impacts to wetlands. Disturbance acreages for all action alternatives are included **Appendix E** and represent the maximum needed for typical WAPA standard facilities and operations.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

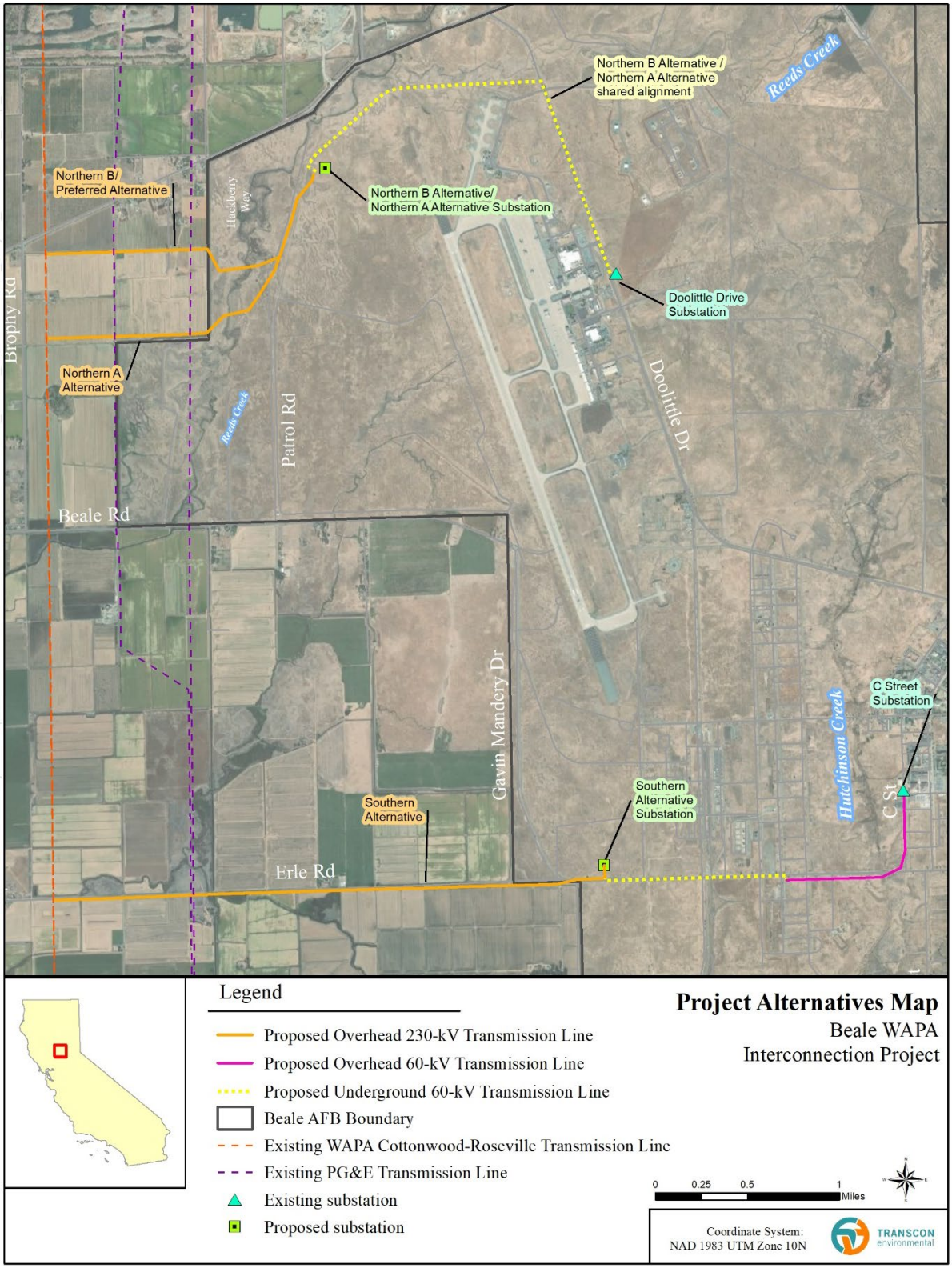


Figure 2-1. Project Alternatives Map

2.3 Action Alternatives

After analysis of 15 potential routes (see Section 2.5, Alternative Eliminated from Further Consideration), Beale AFB proposed two alternative alignments to WAPA for the interconnection line: the Northern A Alternative and the Southern Alternative. As a result of public scoping and additional data collection, the Northern B Alternative was added for consideration. Of the 15 initial routes, these 3 alternatives were determined to best meet Beale AFB's selection standards and are fully analyzed in this EA. Selection standards are metrics used to analyze possible alternatives that would meet the purpose and need for the USAF action; specific selection standards that Beale AFB used to analyze potential alternatives are described in detail in Section 2.5.1. During Project planning and impact analysis, WAPA and Beale AFB determined the Northern B Alternative is their Preferred Alternative, primarily because it would result in relatively fewer impacts to landowners, farming operations, and the environment:

- *Landowners and Farming Operations.* The Northern B Alternative follows a road and therefore, will have fewer impacts to landowners and farming operations than the Northern A Alternative, which traverses through agricultural fields.

  The Northern B Alternative crosses fewer private land parcels than the Southern Alternative and thus, causes fewer impacts to landowners and farming operations.

- *Environmental Impacts*. The Northern B Alternative requires fewer improved or new access roads than the Northern A Alternative and thus, creates fewer impacts from road construction disturbance.

  The Northern B Alternative does not permanently impact vernal pools and thus, creates fewer impacts than the Southern Alternative (see Section 4.5.1.3 for a description of wetland/vernal pool impacts from the Southern Alternative).

Project facilities would be similar for all action alternatives, including overhead aerial lines, the crossing of two existing PG&E transmission lines, a new substation on Beale AFB, underground 60-kV lines on Beale AFB, and a terminus at an existing substation on Beale AFB. Action alternatives would be comprised of similar structures built using the same construction methods; the only differences between the action alternatives is their location and configuration of overhead and underground facilities, as described below.

2.3.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

The Preferred Alternative, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 miles on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB) and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries).

The Preferred Alternative alignment would begin at its interconnection point perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a nearly straight east-to-west line following existing agricultural dirt roads up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. Portions of the line located off Beale AFB boundaries are bordered by agricultural fields to the north and south. Once on Beale AFB, the alignment would traverse flat,

open grasslands interspersed with seasonal wetlands (i.e., vernal pools), curving to avoid aquatic resources (see Section 2.2, Project Design Features), existing infrastructure, and runway clearances. The transmission line continues as 230-kV overhead until its connection with a proposed new substation located along Patrol Road. The proposed new substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV, then the line would be routed underground in accordance with Beale's design and construction. The underground portion of the alignment curves northeast before turning southeast under Doolittle Drive and terminating at the existing Doolittle Drive Substation. These components are displayed on **Figure 2-2**. Specific Project facilities and construction methods are described below.

The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank.

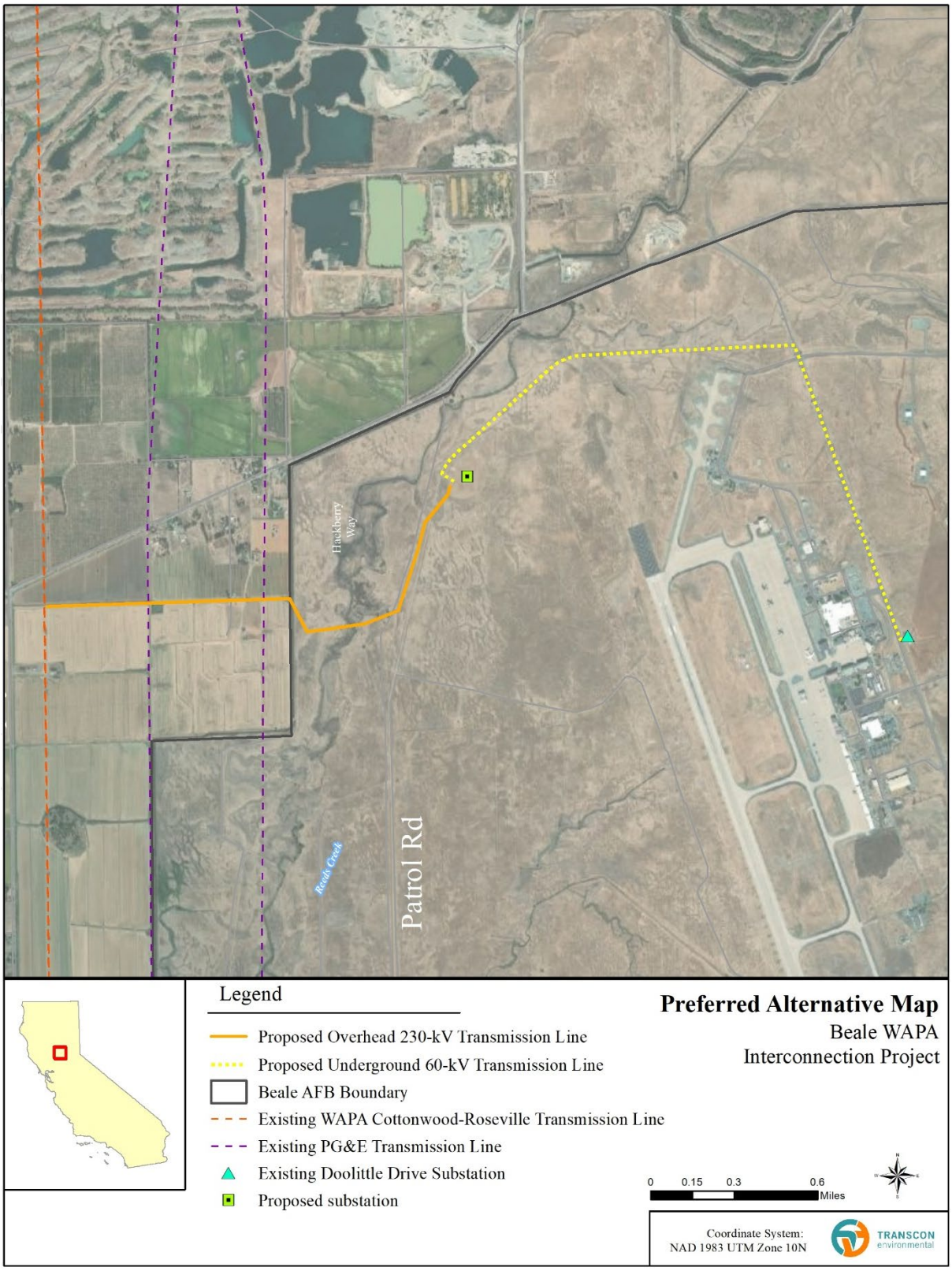


Figure 2-2. Preferred Alternative Overview Map

2.3.1.1 Overhead Facilities and Construction

230-kV and 60-kV Overhead Facilities

The 230-kV overhead portions of the Preferred Alternative would be built on double-circuit monopoles or single-circuit H-frame steel poles or equivalent, depending on final engineering. Disturbance calculations in this EA (**Appendix E**) assume the largest possible disturbance (i.e., H-frames), but specifics for other typical structures that may be used on this Project are described below.

The double-circuit delta configuration monopoles would range between 72 and 85 feet tall on Beale AFB (**Figure 2-3**), 80 and 190 feet tall off Beale AFB (**Figure 2-4**), and have up to a 40-foot embedment depth. Structure foundations would be direct embed or formed concrete measuring up to 7 feet diameter at each pole base, which would be permanently disturbed per monopole structure, and up to a 0.7-acre area would be temporarily disturbed for construction activities per structure. All temporarily disturbed areas would be restored to original grade and contour as much as possible.

Single-circuit H-frames require two structures per location, each ranging between 50 and 60 feet tall, each with two poles per structure that are 24 inches diameter at the base with 7- to 8-foot direct embedment depth, and 12 inches diameter at the top. The H-frames would range up to 105 feet wide, inclusive of both structures and required distance between the structures (**Figure 2-5**). Each structure would require 2 foundations, each up to a 7-foot-diameter area, which would be permanently disturbed, and up to a 0.7-acre temporary disturbance area per pair of structures for construction activities. For the purposes of this Project, one set of H-frames are referred to as a single location. All temporarily disturbed areas would be restored to original condition as much as possible.

Spans between structures would range between 300 and 1,250 feet, with approximately 5 to 10 structures per mile. Spans crossing PG&E lines, whether crossing under or above the existing lines, would be around 300 feet in length. The conductor would be aluminum steel reinforced (ACSR), and the static wire would be optical ground wire or equivalent.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

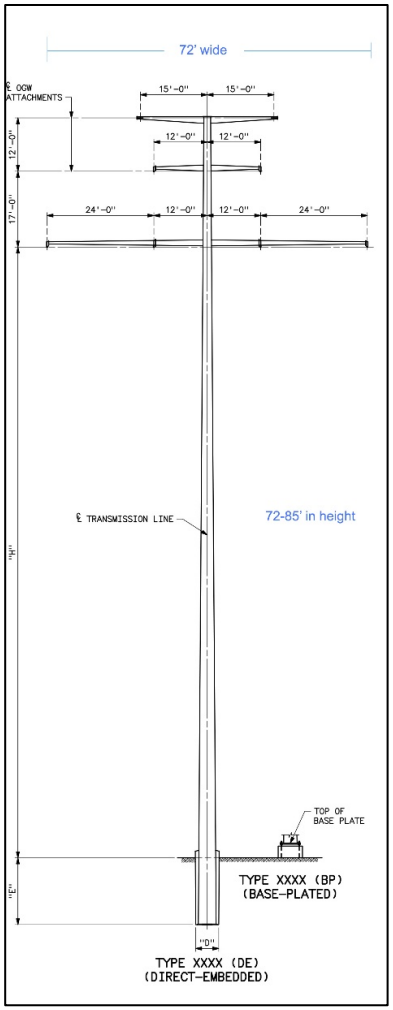


Figure 2-3. WAPA Delta 230-kV Double-Circuit Tubular Steel Pole (TSP).

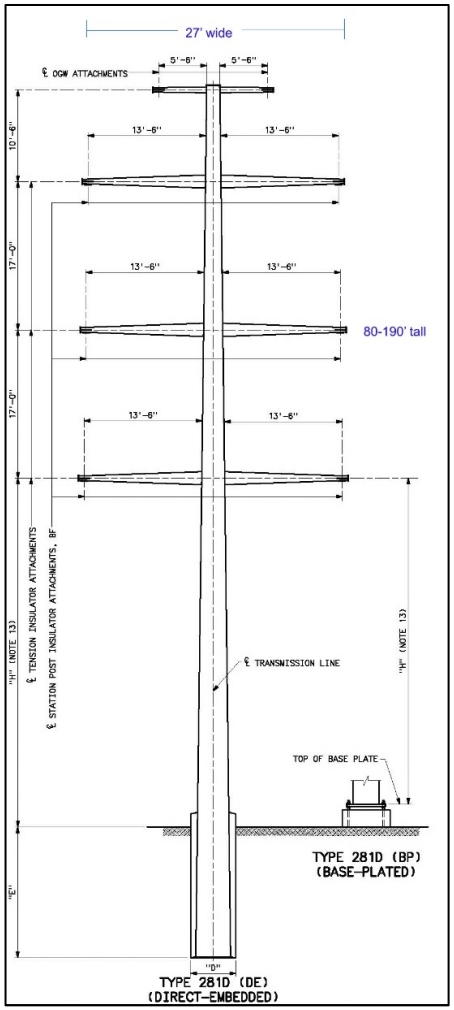


Figure 2-4. WAPA Standard 230-kV Double-Circuit TSP.

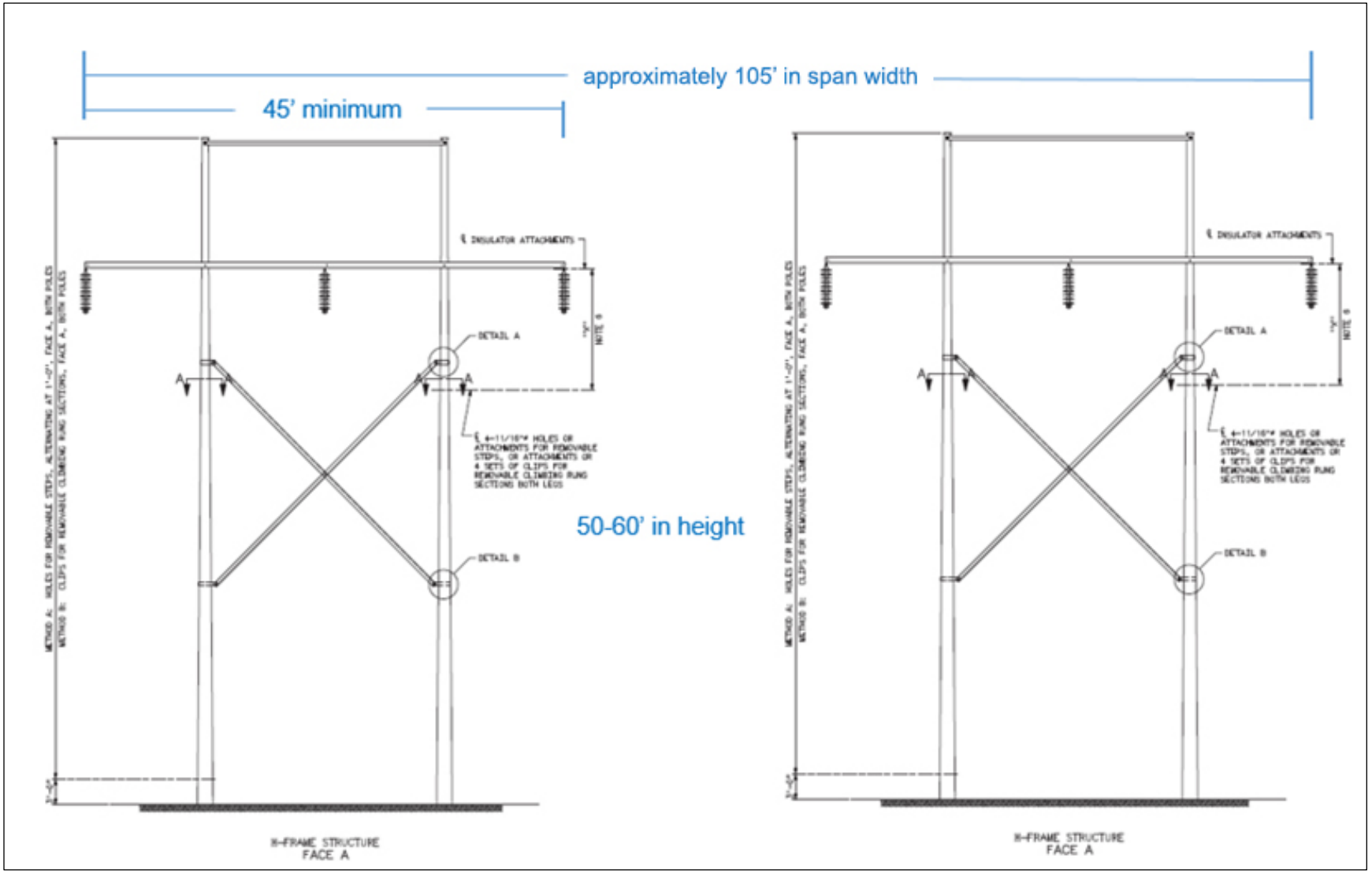


Figure 2-5. Typical Single-Circuit H-Frame.

Overhead Transmission Line Construction

The following general construction descriptions apply to all overhead electric structures.

Preconstruction. Soil sampling and potholing would be conducted before construction. Soil information would be provided to construction crews to inform them about soil conditions and existing utility locations. If hazardous materials are encountered in soil samples, work would be stopped until the material is properly characterized and appropriate measures are taken to protect human health and the environment. Hazardous materials would be handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations, including Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code and Title 22 of the CCR.

Bore holes would need to be dug along the roadway and into some fields to inform geotechnical engineering; all holes would be within the study area and would likely be within the 0.7-acre temporary disturbance required per structure. The typical boring would be up to 2 feet in diameter to a depth of up to 40 feet. Additionally, the bore hole would be drilled to accommodate any specification for transmission pole capability.

Excavation and Foundation Installation. Installation of structure foundations may require grading and vegetation removal. Where grading is needed, topsoil would be removed and stockpiled for use in site restoration. Temporary topsoil stockpiles would be protected from erosion during construction. Excavating transmission structure foundations is typically done with a backhoe, front-end loader, or pressure auger.

Reinforced concrete foundations would be used for most structures. After the foundation concrete is placed, a mechanical tamp would be used to re-compact soil around the foundation. The disturbed area would be re-graded so that surfaces drain naturally, blend with the natural terrain, are left in a condition that would facilitate revegetation or reseeding, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion.

Structure Assembly and Erection. Structure components would typically be transported to installation sites by truck or helicopter. Structures would be erected with cranes. Structure assembly equipment may include cranes (ground or helicopter); augers; bulldozers; bucket trucks; backhoes; air compressors; electric generators; pickup trucks; and other vehicles, machinery, and equipment. Structures would be assembled, erected, and attached to the foundations.

Conductor Stringing. Conductor stringing would occur at designated pulling and tensioning sites (pull sites). Generally, the pull sites would be located within the easement, and temporary disturbance from pull sites are considered in the disturbance calculations (**Appendix E**). Angle-structure pull sites would require temporary easement rights if located outside the easement to pull the conductor in a straight line. The locations of pull sites depend on environmental constraints, conductor length, and equipment access. Pull sites would be located within the study area of this EA.

Large reels of conductor would be transported to the staging areas or pull sites on flatbed trucks. Other equipment would include stringing trailers, tensioning machines, pullers, bulldozers, and several trucks, including a bucket truck.

Temporary stringing sheaves or travelers (pulleys) would be attached on the crossarms of each structure at the bottom of the insulator strings. A sock line (rope or lightweight wire) would then be strung from structure to structure through the stringing sheaves. This may be completed using a helicopter. A pull line would then be attached to the end of the sock line and pulled back through the sheaves between pull site locations. Conductor would then be strung using the pull line.

Powered pulling equipment would be used at one end and tensioning equipment would be used at the other end to establish the proper tension and sag for crews to permanently "clip" conductors onto structure hardware and maintain the proper ground clearance for the conductors. After conductors are clipped in, the stringing sheaves would be removed and the new conductor connected to the insulators hanging from the crossarms. Ground wire would be installed last and would be attached to the top of the structures using a pulling technique similar to that used for the conductors.

PG&E Crossing and Construction

PG&E has two existing lines in the Project area: Colgate-Rio-Oso and Cresta-Rio-Oso 230-kV transmission lines. All alternative alignments would cross these lines along the 230-kV overhead portions of the Project off Beale AFB. The interconnection line may cross above or below the existing PG&E lines, depending on final engineering. PG&E will be coordinated with accordingly.

Fiber Optic Line

The Project would include new fiber optic cable. The fiber cable would be strung along the overhead structures on crossarms placed above the power cable. There is an existing fiber optic line on WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville pole line that would be the interconnection source for the fiber.

2.3.1.2 Substation Facilities and Construction

New Substation

To accommodate the new proposed 230-kV transmission line, a new substation would be built on Beale AFB to step 230-kV down to 60-kV. At this time, it is anticipated that WAPA would construct, own, operate, and maintain the new substation facility. Permanent disturbance for the new substation would be a footprint of 7 acres, an additional 4.8 acres would be temporarily disturbed to facilitate construction (see **Appendix E**).

Generally, substation construction would include site grading, property and substation fencing, and installation of electrical facilities. The site would be excavated and graded to accommodate the required construction and permanent facility buildings, equipment, and electrical structures. A fence would be erected around the substation perimeter and the substation would be graveled. Including the area needed for drainage, permanent impacts for substation construction total 7 acres. Up to an additional 4.8 acres may be temporarily impacted by construction activities. Area lighting would be provided by multiple 300-watt tungsten-quartz lamps mounted near major electrical equipment. Additionally, downward-oriented 100-watt yellow flood lamps would be placed near entrances and the substation gate for night entry and would remain on at night.

Existing Substation

The Preferred Alternative alignment would terminate at the existing Doolittle Drive Substation. A future project related to the existing Doolittle Drive Substation is described in Chapter 5, Cumulative Effects. For the purposes of this Project, no modifications or updates are required to the existing substation. At the eastern extent of the underground 60-kV line, two poles would be installed to transfer power aboveground into the existing Doolittle Drive Substation and switching yard.

2.3.1.3 Underground Facilities and Construction

The Project's underground facilities would be installed within and under existing roadways; new permanent aboveground disturbance is not expected for these portions of the Project. Temporary disturbance (see **Appendix E**) includes the digging of a 3-foot-wide, 8-foot-deep trench and associated vaults under the existing paved road, which would be compacted and improved, and the use of a temporary road adjacent to the existing Patrol Road.

Buried Conduit and Vaults

The underground portion of the Project would consist of 12 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) conduit/duct encased in a concrete duct and up to 13 buried vaults. The concrete bank would measure 32 inches wide by 18 inches tall, buried to a depth of 48 to 60 inches, including 24 inches of native soil cover. The duct is thermally designed to contain heat generated by the conductors so the temperature of the surrounding soil is not affected. Warning tape would be installed above the bank to warn of buried energized electrical circuits.

Of the 12 conduits inside the duct, 8 would be 6-inch conduits for the power conductors and 4 would be 2-inch conduits for the fiber line. Of the 8 conduits for electric conductors, 6 would be used and 2 would remain open for future maintenance or repair activities; of the 4 conduits for fiber, 2 would be used and 2 would remain open for future growth or maintenance activities.

The transmission cables would be cross-linked polyethylene insulated cable types utilizing aluminum for the conductor material (**Figure 2-6**). The overall cable diameter would be 2.28 inches (including cable diameter, conductor shield, insulation, etc.) (750 circular mills [kcmil]). Fiber optic cable(s) installed underground would be the same as are strung on the overhead structures.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

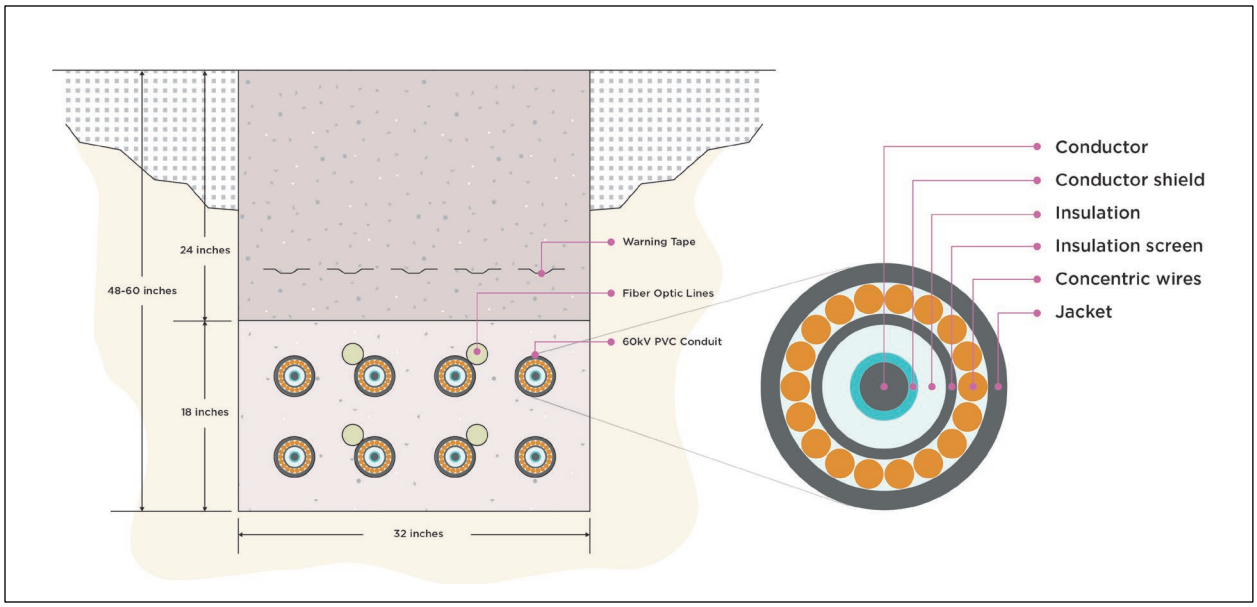


Figure 2-6. Typical underground concrete bank and enclosed cables.

Approximately 13 pairs of buried vaults would be needed along the underground portion of the alignment to allow for pulling and splicing the lines and to allow access to underground facilities for future maintenance work. Vaults would be constructed of steel-reinforced concrete (either prefabricated or cast-in-place). The vault pairs would be sized approximately 36 feet in length, 10 feet in width, and 8 feet in depth, and designed to withstand the maximum credible earthquake in the area as well as heavy truck traffic loads.

Vaults would be buried under the roadways within the trenches created for the concrete bank installation, with the trenches expanding to 15 feet wide at each vault site to allow installation. The vaults would be placed so the top is flush with the ground/road. Associated disturbance calculations are included in **Appendix E**.

Underground Construction

The concrete bank that encloses the conduit and transmission line measures 32 inches wide by 18 inches tall. The construction sequence for installing the underground bank is described below.

Preconstruction. Soil sampling and potholing would be conducted before construction. Potholes would be placed within the study area of this EA, likely within already disturbed areas. Soil information would be provided to construction crews to inform them about soil conditions and existing utility locations.

Trenching. After the trench route is marked, work would begin with a concrete saw cutting the trench line. The trench pavement would be broken into manageable pieces for removal and the trench dug to a depth of 8 feet. Spoils resulting from excavation would be either piled on the disturbed roadbed or placed directly into a truck to be hauled to a legal or commercial disposal site off Beale AFB. Approximately 11,000 cubic yards of asphalt and spoil would be removed, resulting in approximately 1,100 truck trips during excavation. Spoils would not be stored outside the roadbed or staging areas.

Vault Placement. The Project would require placement of up to 13 pairs of vaults; at each vault location, the trench size would be increased to be 15 feet wide for a length of 40 feet. Installation of each vault would take place over a 3-day period with excavation and shoring of the vault pit being followed by delivery and installation of both vaults, filling and compacting backfill, and repaving of the excavation area.

Duct Placement. The pre-fabricated concrete duct would be placed in the trench using cranes.

Backfilling. Once the duct bank is installed, thermal-select or controlled backfill would be imported, installed, and compacted. A road base backfill or slurry concrete cap would then be installed, and the road surface would be restored in compliance with the locally issued permits. While the completed trench line sections are being restored, additional trench line would be opened farther down the road. This process would continue until the entire conduit system is in place. After backfilling and prior to cable pulling, road and culvert work would continue as described in Section 2.3.1.4, Access Roads and Culverts.

Cable Pulling. Cable would be pulled through individual ducts at the rate of approximately two pulls per day. After cable installation is completed, the cables would be spliced between all vaults and riser structures. A splice trailer would be located directly above the manhole openings for easy access by workers. A mobile power generator would be located directly behind the trailer. The dryness of the vault must be maintained 24 hours per day to ensure that unfinished splices are not contaminated with water or impurities. Normal splicing hours would be 8 to 10 hours per day, with some workers remaining after hours to maintain splicing conditions and guard against vandalism and theft. These conditions are essential to maintaining quality control through completion of splicing. As splicing is completed at a vault, the splicing apparatus setup is moved to the next vault location and the splicing is resumed.

Duration. Trenching, installation of the concrete duct bank, and vault installation would be completed within 5 months, while cable installation, splicing, and terminating would require approximately 6 months, totaling 13 months to construct the underground portion of the Project. Underground construction would require approximately 10 to 20 crew members.

Best Management Practices. Standard erosion and dust control measures will be used during construction. These methods include installation of sediment and erosion control structures according to best management practices to protect biological resources, roadways, and adjacent properties. Watering for dust control will also be employed. Temporary lane closures along Beale AFB roads as required for underground construction would be coordinated with Beale AFB.

2.3.1.4 Access Roads and Culverts

Road access to the Project area would be via existing private and county roads, including county-maintained Hackberry Road off Beale AFB and Patrol Road and Doolittle Road on Beale AFB. These roads provide personnel and equipment access. Some roads on Beale AFB would require improvements to provide sufficient access for transmission line construction. Approximately 0.65 mile of new roads would be constructed, and approximately 1.41 miles of existing roads would be improved to allow Project construction on Beale AFB. WAPA would obtain necessary temporary or permanent encroachment permits from Yuba County Public Works for construction usage on county roads.

Access roads that are improved or constructed new would be dirt or gravel roadways with the exception of Patrol Road. Patrol Road, where the underground portion of the Project would be installed, would be improved as part of this Project after installation of the underground line. Improvements to Patrol Road include restoring the current road substrate and adding 3 inches of asphalt.

Road Construction and Improvement

Access to each site would be on an existing road that would be improved or new roads that would be constructed where necessary. The construction of new access roads is generally the same as the construction to improve existing access roads and is described below. Whether new or improved, access roads would be constructed to a width of 12 feet, increasing to 16 to 20 feet around corners. An area up to 30 feet wide would be temporarily disturbed to facilitate road construction, which would involve brush clearing, grading, and erosion control. Temporary areas needed during construction would be restored to pre-existing conditions and/or grades as much as possible.

A bulldozer or grader would prepare the roadway by flattening, filling low areas, and regrading the road to the desired height. New materials (gravel and construction grade fill) are then brought in to increase the road strength. After the new materials are laid on the surface, water trucks and rolling compactors are brought in to compact and reinforce the surface of the road. This process is done in layers until the road is graded properly and the foundation is to specification. The paving equipment is then brought in to lay the initial asphalt surface; large rollers are run over the entire surface until it is flattened to specification. A final asphalt (finishing surface) is then laid on the entire surface to seal the final road for use. Throughout construction, old and unused asphalt, concrete, and spoils would be hauled off by truck to a legal or commercial disposal site off Beale AFB. Watering may be required to control dust and retain fine surface rock.

In determining the final location of new roads, impacts to large trees, wetlands, vernal pools or other natural features would be minimized. All new and improved roads would be constructed to withstand weights up to 40 tons.

Temporary Access and Weight Dispersion Mats

During the trenching on Patrol Road for the underground portion of the Project, temporary access may be necessary on either side of Patrol Road for vehicle and equipment passing. This temporary access would not be more than 12 feet wide and would be designed to avoid vernal pool and wetland features to the extent feasible. For those areas where avoidance of vernal pool or wetland features is not possible, weight dispersion mats would be placed over the feature and removed upon completion of work in that area. Dispersion mats would only be used during the dry season and access over vernal pool or wetland features would not be permitted during the wet season. Temporary impacts associated with the use of weight dispersion mats are considered in Project disturbance calculations (**Appendix E**).

Culvert Replacement and Construction

Culverts would be installed or replaced where drainages or waterways cross the new or improved access roads. For the Preferred Alternative, 6 new culverts would be installed and up to 8 existing culverts would be replaced. For each culvert, an area measuring up to 36 to 60 square feet would be disturbed. Three-sided culverts (aka horseshoe culverts) would be used

to preserve the natural soil substrates and minimize impacts to existing waters and wetlands (**Figure 2-7** and **2-8**).

To install culverts, the pavement would be saw cut, excavation and demolition would be conducted by backhoe or small excavator, and the bottom of the trench would be adequately prepared and compacted. The culvert would be placed in the trench by small crane or boom. Cast-in-place headwalls would be framed and poured. Trenching and backfilling would be completed using native materials or materials specified in design documents. Twelve inches of crushed rock road base would be placed below 4 to 6 inches of asphalt pavement to match existing grade. If a culvert is being replaced within an unpaved surface, native materials would be used for backfill to the surface and the area would be revegetated to match existing conditions. Culvert construction would be performed during the dry season.

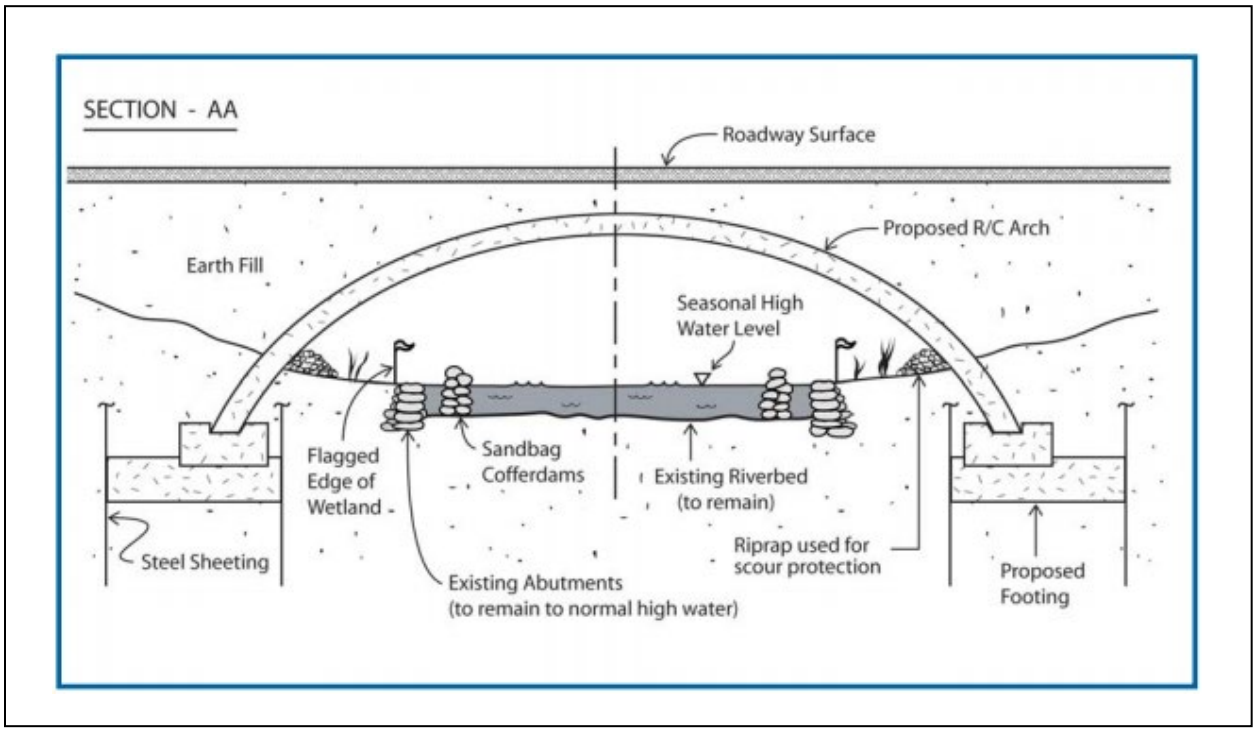


Figure 2-7. Typical culvert cross-section.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

2.3.1.5 Other Project Activities

Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance from the Project would occur from grading construction staging and laydown areas, grading and drilling holes for new structure foundations, constructing and improving roads for vehicle and equipment access, installing underground duct and vaults, and establishing pull sites for conductor installation, as well as construction of the new substation.

Permanent disturbance for this Project is defined as those areas where Project facilities would be built and remain (i.e., pole foundations, new access roads, the new substation). Temporary disturbance for this Project is defined as those areas needed to construct Project facilities (e.g., equipment staging and laydown areas, pull and tensioning sites, etc.); areas of temporary disturbance are expected to be disturbed in the short term and would be restored in accordance with WAPA's standard best management practices (BMPs). Permanent and temporary ground disturbance areas are provided and calculated for each facility for each action alternative in **Appendix E**. Specific to the Preferred Alternative, a total of 10.07 acres of permanent disturbance and 46.23 acres of temporary disturbance are expected.

General Construction Activities

Construction would commence after securing required permits and land rights. Multiple crews may work simultaneously on different Project components. Construction generally would take place between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., 6 days per week, except for those areas where local ordinances and traffic considerations dictate otherwise, in which case working hours would be consistent with local requirements. Project construction is likely to take 16 months, including overhead and underground components, and the line would be energized within approximately 2 months of completing construction.

Construction Staging and Laydown Areas

Temporary construction staging and laydown areas would be needed to store and stage materials, construction equipment, and vehicles, and would also be used for helicopter landing zones. These areas are planned as follows:

- Within Beale AFB, 4 locations totaling approximately 3.6 acres have been identified for staging and laydown. Other pre-disturbed (paved or gravel) areas on Beale AFB may also be used.
- One 5-acre location off Beale AFB would be located within the study area on previously disturbed soil. This staging area would avoid impacts to sensitive resources and would be dependent upon landowner negotiations.
- The 0.7-acre areas needed per structure location would be used for construction staging and laydown.
- Project construction may be planned to allow the new substation pad to be installed early during construction, which would also be used for staging and laydown.

Construction Equipment

Typical equipment needed to complete construction activities are listed below. Construction would be conducted in stages; therefore, equipment would not be working on all tasks

simultaneously at a given location, but there would be some overlap in tasks and equipment in use.

- 2-ton flatbed truck
- Air compressors
- Air tampers
- Augers
- Backhoes
- Blader
- Bulldozers
- Cable puller truck
- Cable reel trailers
- Cement trucks
- Compressors
- Concrete saw
- Cranes
- Crawler backhoe
- Dump trucks
- Excavators
- Flatbed boom truck
- Flatbed trucks
- Front-end loader
- Fuel truck
- Grader
- Helicopter Hughes 500
- Hydro-cranes
- Hydro-lifts
- Jackhammer(s)
- Large backhoe
- Large mobile crane
- Light truck
- Manlifts
- Materials trucks
- Mechanic truck
- Mixer trucks
- Pavement breaker
- Pickup trucks
- Portable generators
- Pullers
- Reel trailers
- Rigging truck
- Rollers
- Shop vans
- Small mobile cranes (< 12 tons)
- Splice trailer (40 feet)
- Tensioners
- Tractor
- Welders
- Winch truck

Operations and Maintenance

WAPA O&M Activities

WAPA would construct and perform O&M activities on the 230-kV off-Beale AFB portion of the Project, up to and including the new substation located on Beale AFB. WAPA must comply with North American Electric Reliability Corporation and Western Electricity Coordinating Council standards and requirements for transmission system reliability, including maintenance and vegetation management. In order to comply with these requirements, WAPA has a comprehensive O&M program for all of its property and facilities, including transmission lines, substations, communication facilities, and legal access roads. This O&M program ensures reliability of the transmission systems and safe access to WAPA facilities. The O&M activities proposed for this Project would be consistent with WAPA's O&M program (WAPA 2010).

For this Project, WAPA would conduct Category A, B, and C O&M activities, as described in their Final EA for the North Area ROW Maintenance Program (WAPA 2010). These activities are generally described below, and example activities per category are listed in **Table 2-1**.

Category A activities are primarily inspection-type actions, with some minor repairs that would cause minimal, if any, soil disturbance. Category B activities include typical repair tasks that would occur along WAPA's existing ROW. Category B actions have the potential to cause minimal effects to sensitive resources. Category B maintenance equipment may include but would not be limited to rubber-tired vehicles such as bucket trucks, backhoes, front-end loaders, cranes, auger trucks, bobcats, and pole trucks. Category C tasks are generally those maintenance activities that would disturb large areas and would utilize heavy equipment. Category C maintenance equipment may include but would not be limited to the use of steel-tracked and/or rubber-tired bulldozers, graders, backhoes, and front-end loaders.

TABLE 2-1
WAPA O&M ACTIVITIES PER CATEGORY

Category A—Inspection and Minor Maintenance Activities

Substation Maintenance

- Maintenance and replacement of transformers and breakers
- Servicing and testing of equipment at existing substations, including oil change-outs
- Installation or replacement of bushings
- Cleaning or replacement of capacitor banks
- Maintenance or installation of propane tanks within a substation yard
- Maintenance of switches, voltage regulators, reactors, tap changes, reclosers, and valves
- Replacement of wiring in substations and switchyards
- Replacement of existing substation equipment, including regulators, capacitors, switches, wave traps, radiators, and lightning arresters
- Installation of cut-out fuses
- Adjustment and cleaning of disconnect switches
- Placement of temporary transformers
- Maintenance, installation, and removal of solar power arrays and controllers
- Installation of foundation for storage buildings above ground mat within existing substation yard
- New footings
- Ground mat repairs
- Remediation of small oil and hazardous materials spills (less than 1 gallon)
- Clearing vegetation by hand within the property boundary of a fenced substation
- Application of soil sterilants and herbicides within the property boundary of a fenced substation

Transmission Line Maintenance

- Ground and aerial patrols
- Ground wire maintenance
- Aircraft warning device maintenance
- Insulator maintenance
- Bird guard maintenance
- Crossarm maintenance on wood pole structures
- Emergency manual removal and/or pruning of danger trees or vegetation
- Steel members of steel transmission line structures
- Hardware on wood and steel transmission line structures
- X-brace and knee-brace maintenance
- Dampener maintenance
- Ground rod maintenance
- Armor rod maintenance and clipping-in structures
- Conductor upgrade/maintenance
- Emergency placement of rocks at bases of poles or structures to stabilize small eroded areas
- Remediation of small oil and hazardous materials spills (less than 1 gallon)
- Antennae maintenance
- Structure mile marker maintenance

Communication System

- Microwave radio tower maintenance
- Communication tower and antennae maintenance
- Light beacon maintenance
- Microwave dish maintenance
- Parabolic dish maintenance
- Periodic antenna tower climbing inspections

Facilities Maintenance

- Building maintenance including interior and exterior painting and roof, ceiling, floor, window, and door maintenance
- Application of soil sterilants and herbicides within the property boundary of fenced maintenance facility

TABLE 2-1
WAPA O&M ACTIVITIES PER CATEGORY

• Clearing vegetation by hand within the property boundary of fenced maintenance facilities	
Category B—Routine Maintenance Activities	
Transmission Line Maintenance	
• Maintenance and repair of existing culverts • Removal of soil deposition around tower legs • Ground anchors maintenance • Filling of erosional features on access roads • Vehicle and equipment staging • Placement of fill or rock(s) around existing culverts • Remediation of small oil and hazardous materials spills (between 1 and 10 gallons) • Grading existing access roads • Application of herbicides	• Installation and repair of fences and gates • Installation or replacement of underground and overhead power, communication, or ground electrical line (less than 100 feet) • Manual removal and/or pruning of danger trees or vegetation • Mechanical vegetation management by means of masticators or other similar mechanical equipment
Communication System Maintenance	
• Foundations or footings maintenance • Installation of underground and overhead power, communication, or ground electrical line (less than 100 feet) • Installation of cellular equipment onto existing infrastructure	• Maintenance and repair of existing culverts • Remediation of small oil and hazardous materials spills (between 1 and 10 gallons) • Application of soil sterilants and herbicides
Category C—New Infrastructure	
Transmission Line and Communication System Maintenance	
• Adding new access roads • Installation of new culverts • Installation of new foundation for storage building at existing facilities • Erosion-control projects at existing facilities • Reconductoring • Mechanical vegetation management by means of bulldozers or other similar mechanical equipment	• Tower/pole relocation/realignment within existing ROW • Installation or replacement of underground and overhead power, communication, or ground electrical line (greater than 100 feet) • Remediation of a small spill of oil and hazardous materials (greater than 10 gallons)
Source: WAPA 2010	

WAPA Project construction and O&M activities would comply with Standard 13, Environmental Quality Protection, of WAPA's 2013 Construction Standards, as well as the ESA, consultations and permits, and Project- and Beale AFB-specific BMPs. WAPA and Beale AFB would enter into an O&M agreement for any Project activities occurring on Beale AFB. These may include agreements governing helicopter use, flight plans, and access. Other aspects of the O&M agreement between Beale AFB and the WAPA may be developed as various O&M needs are identified.

Beale AFB O&M Activities

Beale AFB would construct and perform O&M activities on the underground 60-kV portion of the Project, up to and including the connection to the existing Doolittle Drive Substation. Beale AFB would monitor and control functions using the telecommunications circuit connected to the new WAPA substation. Protective relay communication would be through a power line carrier system. Beale AFB would annually inspect all aboveground Project facilities for corrosion, misalignment, and excavations.

Beale AFB would implement both a comprehensive sustainability and outage/disaster plan that would meet and exceed the current Beale AFB standards. This would include annual maintenance as well as a functional outage and disaster recovery plan for any issue that could occur on Beale AFB or the surrounding area around Beale AFB. Maintenance would be on a semiannual basis to ensure the incoming line and monitoring equipment in the transmission system are functioning properly. Beale AFB would use its current outage and disaster recovery plan to fix any issue that could come up over time.

Helicopters may be used for annual line patrol and for transmission tower and line maintenance and repair. USAF Regulation AFI 32-7063, Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) Program, restricts crane activities and certain types of overhead construction activities, including helicopter use. To ensure compliance with AICUZ, coordination with Airfield Operations would occur prior to work involving cranes or helicopters on Beale AFB. Helicopter staging and landing zones would be within areas designated for the Project (see Section 2.3.1.5, Construction Staging and Laydown).

Beale AFB Project construction and O&M activities would comply with USAF Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, Environmental Quality; AFPD 90-8, Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Management and Risk Management requirements, as well as ESA, consultations and permits, and Project- and Beale AFB-specific BMPs. WAPA and Beale AFB would enter into an O&M agreement for any Project activities occurring on Beale AFB.

Geotechnical Boring

Once the final Project route is chosen, geotechnical boring would be performed along the selected alignment to inform Project engineering, including where specific structure locations would be placed within the Project corridor. The boring activities are considered part of this Project and would be located within the study area considered in this EA, and likely within the 0.7 acre of temporary disturbance needed per structure. Bore holes are further described, including hole size, in Section 2.3.1.1, Overhead Transmission Line Construction.

Environmental Clearances

Environmental clearances would be obtained prior to construction activities, as required. All activities requiring field access would be performed on-foot or from existing roads or pre-disturbed areas. Beale AFB would be required to comply with regulations listed in **Table 2-2**, organized by the title of clearance and associated regulations.

TABLE 2-2
USAF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Title of Clearance	Specific Regulation	Description
AF Form 103 Base Civil Engineer (BCE) Work Clearance Request	• AFI 32-1001 Civil Engineer Operations	BCE Work Clearance Request is required for any work that may disrupt aircraft or vehicular traffic flow, base utility services, fire protection, intrusion alarm systems, air quality, water quality, stormwater flow, biovents/monitoring wells, recreation trails/activities, wetlands, vegetation or routing activities of the installation. The AF103 request must be processed prior to start of work. If work is not started within 30 days of the approval date or it is suspected that job site conditions have changed, this request must be reprocessed by all shops and validated by the approving officer.
Authority to Construct / Permit to Operate / Portable Equipment Registration (PERP)	• 40 CFR Part 63 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories • AFMAN 32-7002, Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention Title 13 CCR, Section 2485 (State of California)	The "Authority to Construct" is a permit issued by the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRQMD) granting permission to install, modify, and/or construct equipment or processes that will meet local air quality standards. The "Permit to Operate" is a permit granting permission to operate the equipment or processes within enforceable limits designed to meet local air quality standards. Use of portable equipment having engines greater than 50 brake horse power (bhp) shall have a valid Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) permit issued by California Air Resources Control Board (CARB). Copy of PERP registration and photo of PERP registration plate shall be provided to 9 CES/CEIE in order to verify current registration while the equipment is being operated on Beale AFB property.
Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) Report Record of Conformity Analysis (ROCA)	• AFMAN 32-7002, Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention AFCEC Air Quality EIAP Guide, Volume I and II • 32 CFR 989 Environmental Impact Analysis Process • 40 CFR 93 Subpart B General Conformity Rule	The Record of Conformity Analysis (ROCA) report provides a summary Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) analysis. The Air Force's Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) is used to perform an analysis to assess the potential air quality impact/s associated with the action in accordance with the Air Force Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance and Resource Management; the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR 989), and the General Conformity Rule (GCR, 40 CFR 93 Subpart B).
C&D Debris Diversion and Disposal Report	• AFI 32-7042 Waste Management	Beale AFB has a requirement to recycle and reuse equipment and materials and to divert as much solid waste from disposal as possible.

TABLE 2-2
USAF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Title of Clearance	Specific Regulation	Description
		The AF813 will specify the requirements for materials to be recycled and disposed.
Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Certification	• 40 CFR 121 State Certification of Activities Requiring a Federal License or Permit • AFMAN 32-7003, Environmental Conservation	Under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), a federal agency may not issue a permit or license to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the United States unless a state or authorized tribe where the discharge would originate issues a Section 401 water quality certification verifying compliance with existing water quality requirements or waives the certification requirement.
Environmental Design Criteria (EDC)	• 32 CFR Part 989	Specific requirements for all environmental issue areas that must be included in the awarded contract. Project-specific EDCs will be provided in the final Tier B AF813.
Finding of no Practicable Alternatives (FONPA) (if applicable)	• AFMAN 32-7003, Environmental Conservation • UFC 3-201-01 Civil Engineering • DoDI 4715.03 • Natural Resources Conservation Program • Clean Water Act Sections 401, 404 and 404(b)(1) Guidelines • Provisions of E.O. 11990 and E.O. 11988	If applicable, the finding contained in a FONSI or Record of decision that explains why there are no practicable alternatives to an action affecting a wetland or floodplain, based on appropriate EIAP analysis or other documentation. FONPAs must be submitted to HQ USAF/ILEVP when the alternative selected is located in wetlands or floodplains and must discuss why no other alternatives exist to avoid impacts.
Finding of no Significant Impact (FONSI) (if applicable)	• 32 CFR Part 989.15 • 40 CFR 1508.13	If applicable, the FONSI describes why and action would not have a significant effect on the environment and will not be the subject of an EIS. The unsigned FONSI must be available must be available for public review at least 30 days before approval and implementation of the Project.
Floodplains	• 32 CFR Part 989 E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management • 40 CFR §1508.20 • 32 CFR Part 989.22(a)	Proposed actions that will occur in, or could adversely affect floodplains, require compliance with the EIAP and E.O. 11988 “Floodplain Management” prior to implementing an action. Proponents shall, during initial planning and design, reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare and the Air Force mission; and restore or preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

TABLE 2-2
USAF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Title of Clearance	Specific Regulation	Description
General Conformity Applicability Analysis	• AFMAN 32-7002, Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention AFCEC Air Quality EIAP Guide, Volume I and II • Clean Air Act, Section 176(c)(1) • 32 CFR 989 Environmental Impact Analysis Process • 40 CFR 93 Subpart B General Conformity Rule	Conformity applies only to federal actions in nonattainment and maintenance areas. Beale Air Force Base is located in area designed maintenance area for certain NAAQS criteria pollutants and non-attainment designation for certain CAAQS air pollutants. Before implementing any federal action in an air quality nonattainment or maintenance area, the proponent shall complete a General Conformity applicability analysis per 40 CFR § 93.154 to ensure the action does not interfere with a state's plan to attain and maintain the NAAQSs (known as State Implementation Plans or SIPSs). IAW CAA, Section 176(c), any action that negatively affects the implementation or goals of the SIP is not allowed to proceed. Proponent shall perform the General Conformity Applicability Analysis using the Air Force approved Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM). Proponent shall ensure all EIAP documents address applicable conformity requirements and the status of compliance.
General Conformity Determination	• AFMAN 32-7002, Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention AFCEC Air Quality EIAP Guide, Volume I and II • Clean Air Act, Section 176(c)(1) • 32 CFR 989 Environmental Impact Analysis Process • 40 CFR 93 Subpart B General Conformity Rule	Conformity applicability analyses and determinations are developed in parallel with EIAP documents but are separate and distinct requirements and should be documented separately. If ACAM determines General Conformity is applicable, the proponent will perform and approve a conformity determination before the EIAP process is completed. Proponents shall prepare required conformity documents in coordination with the installation and AFCEC/CZ. AFCEC/CZ will transmit draft conformity determinations for higher HQ coordination and SAF/IEE approval prior to release for public review.
Geotechnical Borings Permit	• Yuba County Environmental Health Division/CUPA • UFC 3-220-01 Geotechnical Engineering • UFC 3-250-01 Pavement Design for Roads and Parking Areas	Geotechnical and exploratory borings for projects require a permit if they are 15 ft deep OR within 10 ft of groundwater.
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit	• AFI 32-1067 Water and Fuel Systems	The Clean Water Act prohibits anybody from discharging "pollutants" through a "point source" into a "water of the United States" unless they have an NPDES permit. In essence, the permit translates general

TABLE 2-2
USAF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Title of Clearance	Specific Regulation	Description
	• 40 CFR § 122 EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	requirements of the Clean Water Act into specific provisions tailored to the operations of the Project discharging pollutants.
Notice of Intent (NOI) for Wetlands	• AFMAN 32-7003, Environmental Conservation • 32 CFR Part 989.17	For such actions that are being initially evaluated in an Environmental Assessments (EA), an NOI will be prepared per 32 C.F.R. Part 989.17. The EPF must furnish, through the MAJCOM, to HQ USAF/A7CI the NOI (40 CFR 1508.22) describing the proposed action for congressional notification and publication in the Federal Register. The EPF, through the host base public affairs office, will also provide the approved NOI to newspapers and other media in the area potentially affected by the proposed action. The EPF must provide copies of the notice to the SPOC and must also distribute it to requesting agencies, organizations, and individuals. Along with the draft NOI, the EPF must also forward the completed DOPAA, through the MAJCOM, to HQ USAF for information.
State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) Consultation	• 36 CFR PART 800 Protection of Historic Properties • AFMAN 32-7003 Environmental Conservation	Section 106 requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and cultural resources to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) with a reasonable opportunity to comment. In addition, Federal agencies are required to consult on the Section 106 process with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO), Indian Tribes (to include Alaska Natives) [Tribes], and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO).
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	• 40 CFR § 122 EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System • AFI 32-1067 Water and Fuel Systems	Required if Project disturbs 1 acre or more.
Tier B AF Form 813 Request for Environmental Impact Analysis	• 32 CFR Part 989PL 91-190 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969	Per local Beale AFB policy, an initial AF813 was prepared for the WAPA project to cover the development of the EA and any required studies during project development. During design, a Tier B AF813 will need to be developed that will cover Project design and construction.

TABLE 2-2
USAF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Title of Clearance	Specific Regulation	Description
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 Permit	• 40 CFR 233 CWA Section 404 State Program Regulations • AFMAN 32-7003, Environmental Conservation •	Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Activities in waters of the United States (WOTUS) regulated under this program include fill for development, water resource projects (such as dams and levees), infrastructure development (such as highways and airports) and mining projects. Section 404 requires a permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities).
United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Section 106 Consultation	• Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act • 36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties	When an activity or project USFWS is performing, managing, licensing, permitting, or providing Federal assistance for meets the NHPA's definition of an undertaking, then the Service must initiate a review under Section 106 of NHPA. Initiating this review process is a Federal responsibility and is designed to consider the project's effects on historic properties. The Federal agency manages the process and determines other parties with whom it will consult under the Section 106 review.
United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Section 7 Consultation	• 50 CFR 402 Interagency Cooperation- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended • AFMAN 32-7003, Environmental Conservation •	Under Section 7, Federal agencies must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) when any action the agency carries out, funds, or authorizes (such as through a permit) may affect a listed endangered or threatened species. This process usually begins as informal consultation. In the early stages of project planning, for example, a Federal agency approaches the Service and requests informal consultation. Discussions between the two agencies may include what types of listed species may occur in the proposed action area, and what effect the proposed action may have on those species.
Well Construction, Destruction, or Repair	• Permit to construct, destroy, or repair a well or drill a soil boring on land parcel within Yuba County.	Under the Construction General Permit, dewatering of uncontaminated non-storm water is an authorized non-storm water discharge. xvi The Construction General Permit regulates dewatering, unless a regional NPDES permit applies. xvii Non-storm water includes, but is not limited to, groundwater, dewatering of piles, water from cofferdams, water diversions, and water used during construction activities that must be removed from a work area. Under the Construction General Permit, discharges must meet specific requirements of the Construction General

TABLE 2-2
USAF ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS

Title of Clearance	Specific Regulation	Description
		Permit including meeting the prohibitions of the applicable Basin Plan, compliance with the prohibitions on discharges of toxics, implementing BMPs to prevent contact of dewatering waters with construction materials or equipment, and monitoring for and compliance with applicable numeric action levels (NALs), receiving water triggers, or numeric effluent limitations (NELs)
Dewatering	• General Permit R5-2013-0074 • Resolution R5-2013-0145 • General Permit R5-2013-0073 & R5-2013-0075	
Source: personal communication Beale AFB 2019		

623 Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

Engineering

Engineering work would locate the transmission line centerline, determine accurate topographical profiles along the centerlines, and determine the exact location of structures. Final Project engineering will not be complete at the time this Final EA is issued. Engineering activities would be conducted from existing roads using a pickup and foot travel to proposed Project component locations as needed. Final engineering would site Project facilities within the study area corridors analyzed in this EA.

Safety

WAPA, or its construction contractor, would prepare and conduct a safety program in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local safety standards and requirements, in addition to WAPA's general practices and policies. The safety program would include, but not be limited to, procedures for accident prevention, use of protective equipment, medical care of injured employees, safety education, fire protection, and general health and safety of employees and the public during construction. WAPA would also establish provisions for taking appropriate actions in the event the contractor fails to comply with the approved safety program.

Fueling and Cleanup

Fuels anticipated to be used during construction of the Project are petroleum hydrocarbons and their derivatives (e.g., oils, lubricants, and solvents) required to operate construction equipment. Fueling locations would be at approved staging areas. Hazardous material BMPs can be found in **Appendix F**.

ROW Restoration

WAPA would ensure construction sites, material storage yards, and access roads are kept in an orderly condition during the construction period. Crews would collect waste construction materials and debris from all construction areas and dispose of it at approved sites upon completion of construction at each site. All structure assembly and erection pads not needed for normal maintenance would be returned to their original contour, and natural drainage patterns would be restored. Areas temporarily disturbed by construction would be restored to preconstruction conditions to the extent feasible. WAPA would re-grade disturbed areas to establish original contours and redistribute topsoil. All disturbed soil, other than surfaces intended for permanent access roads, would be seeded with native species free of invasive seeds. Within Beale AFB, installation-specific policies require that areas requiring re-vegetation for soil stabilization be seeded using the Beale AFB-approved seed mix (Beale AFB 2019). Agricultural fields would be restored per individual landowner agreements.

Abandonment/Decommissioning

If no longer needed, facilities would be removed or abandoned in accordance with a separate interconnection agreement made between WAPA and Beale AFB. On Beale AFB, if WAPA were to abandon the line, it would be recommissioned or removed by USAF. Facilities that could potentially be removed or abandoned include wires, insulators, hardware, structures, foundations, and buried conduit. All decommissioning activities would occur within the same disturbance area identified for construction.

Material would be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations and may be salvaged/recycled or sold. The equipment required to safely remove the wires and structures

would be similar to that required for installation. Following removal, areas disturbed during line dismantling would be restored and rehabilitated. Disturbed surfaces would be restored to the original contour. Disturbed soil, other than agricultural fields and surfaces intended for permanent access roads, would be seeded with native species free of invasive seeds. Within Beale AFB, installation-specific policies require that areas requiring re-vegetation for soil stabilization be seeded using the Beale AFB-approved seed mix (Beale AFB 2019).

WAPA would reclaim temporary service roads following removal or abandonment in accordance with land management agency or landowner agreements. Equipment and personnel for restoration operations would be similar to that required at the end of construction.

2.3.1.6 ROW Needs

Once the final route is determined, WAPA would acquire necessary private land rights (easements). WAPA would purchase rights through negotiations with private landowners based on independent appraisals; landowners would retain land title, and landowner ROW use would be allowed for any purpose unless it creates a safety hazard or interferes with WAPA's rights. All private land rights would be acquired in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Generally, easements would be up to 200 feet wide.

WAPA would obtain necessary temporary or permanent encroachment permits from Yuba County for work or Project facilities on county lands. WAPA would enter into an agreement with Beale AFB for joint use of line easements on Beale AFB.

2.3.2 Northern A Alternative

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Preferred Alternative alignment, sited about 0.5 mile south of the Preferred Alternative and crossing Reeds Creek at a different location (see **Figure 2-1**). It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line, approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries).

Beginning at its interconnection point perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line, overhead 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, bisecting agricultural fields up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. Portions of the line located off Beale AFB boundaries are bordered by agricultural fields to the north and south. Once on Beale AFB, the alignment traverses flat, open grasslands interspersed with seasonal wetlands (i.e., vernal pools), curving to avoid aquatic resources (see Section 2.2, Project Design Features), existing infrastructure, and runway clearances. The transmission line continues as 230-kV overhead until its connection with the proposed new substation located along Patrol Road (same substation configuration and location as the Preferred Alternative). The alignment then follows the exact same path as the Preferred Alternative, the underground portions following under Doolittle Drive and terminating at the existing Doolittle Drive Substation (**Figure 2-8**).

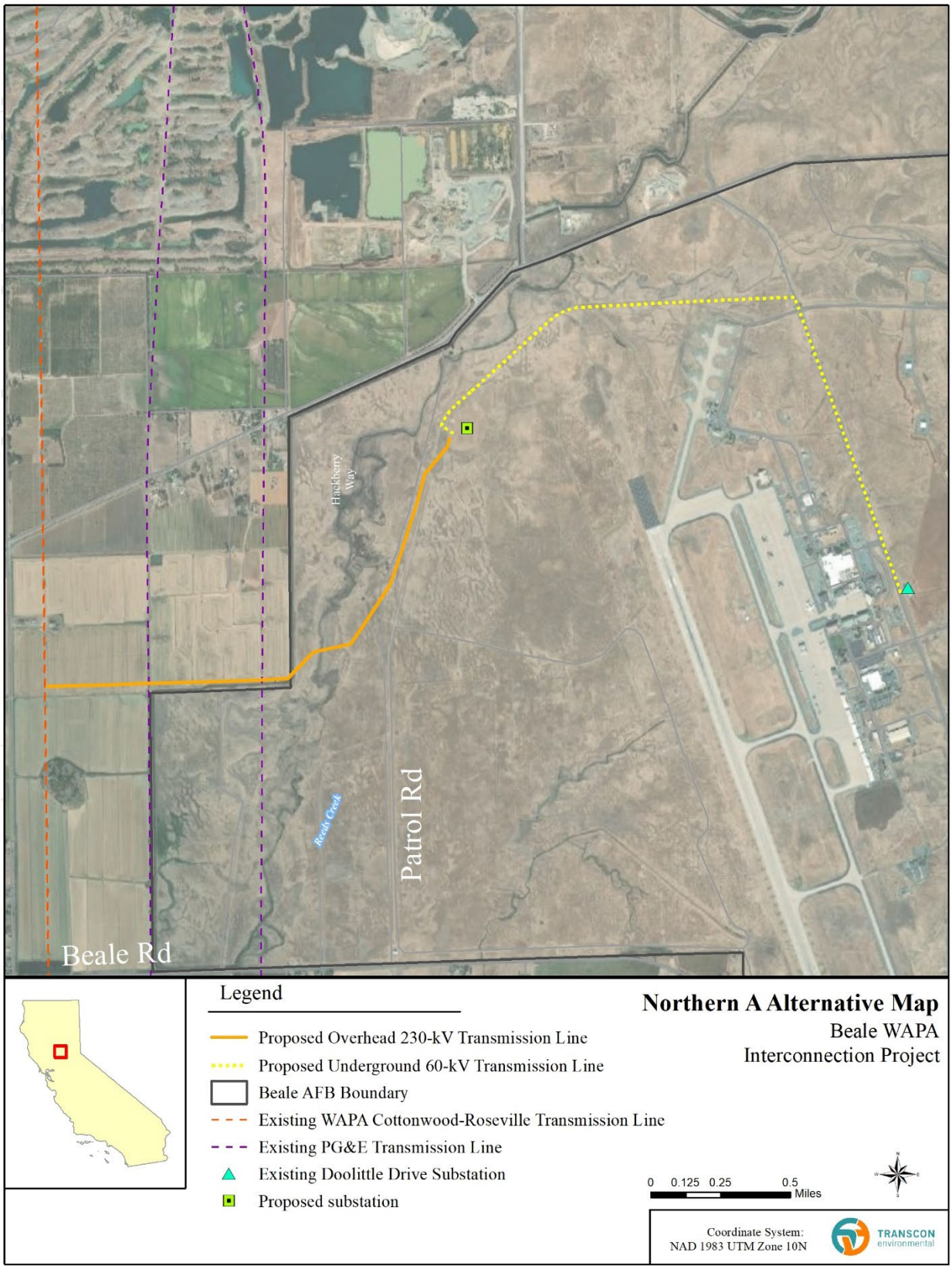


Figure 2-8. Northern A Alternative Overview Map

2.3.2.1 Overhead Facilities and Construction

The overhead portion of the Northern A Alternative would be comprised of the same typical WAPA structures that are described under the Preferred Alternative (see **Figures 2-3** to **2-5**). This part of the alignment is parallel and about 0.5 mile south of the Preferred Alternative alignment. It would require about the same number of structures, be built using the same construction methods, and cross Reeds Creek about 0.25 mile south of the Preferred Alternative.

2.3.2.2 Substation Facilities and Construction

The Northern A Alternative would connect to the same proposed new substation as described under the Preferred Alternative and would terminate at the existing Doolittle Drive Substation, as described under the Preferred Alternative.

2.3.2.3 Underground Facilities and Construction

The underground portion of the Northern A Alternative would follow the same alignment as the Preferred Alternative and would be comprised of the same amount of underground duct built using the same construction methods as described under the Preferred Alternative.

2.3.2.4 Access Road and Culverts

Road access to the Northern A Alternative area would be via existing private and county-maintained Brophy Road as well as Patrol Road on Beale AFB. Approximately 1.51 miles of existing roads would require improvements to provide sufficient access for transmission line construction. Also, approximately 0.91 mile of new permanent access roads would need be constructed on Beale AFB to access structures around the Reeds Creek area. During the trenching on Patrol Road, weight disturbance mats may be temporarily placed on either side of Patrol Road to allow vehicle and equipment passing (see Section 2.3.1.4, Temporary Access and Weight Dispersion Mats).

Culverts required under the Northern A Alterative would be the same quantity and design as described under the Preferred Alternative.

2.3.2.5 Other Project Activities

Ground disturbance would occur as described for the Preferred Alternative; specifically, a total of 10.59 acres of permanent disturbance and 49.78 acres of temporary disturbance are expected from the Northern A Alternative. Specific calculations are shown in **Appendix E**.

Construction activities and O&M would occur as described under the Preferred Alternative, as well as geotechnical boring, obtaining environmental clearances, final engineering, safety, fueling and cleanup, ROW restoration, and line abandonment/decommissioning.

2.3.2.6 ROW Needs

ROW needs would be similar, with WAPA entering an agreement with Beale AFB for Project operation on Beale AFB, and WAPA obtaining necessary land rights for the private land portion, as described for the Preferred Alternative (see Section 2.3.1.6, ROW Needs).

2.3.3 Southern Alternative

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Preferred Alternative and Northern A Alternative alignments (see **Figure 2-1**). It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line, approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 4.4 miles of overhead installation (2.5 miles of 230-kV off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile of 230-kV on Beale AFB, and 1.5 miles of 60-kV on Beale AFB); and 1 mile of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The overhead 60-kV component is unique to the Southern Alternative (neither the Preferred Alternative nor the Northern A Alternative include 60-kV overhead structures); specifications for those structures are described below.

Beginning at its junction with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville line, the Southern Alternative follows Erle Road, which is bordered by privately owned agricultural rice fields to the north and south. Once on Beale AFB, the alignment continues aerially along Gavin Mandry Drive for approximately 0.4 mile to the proposed new substation, after which the line would route underground beneath existing road substrates along Gavin Mandry Drive for 1 mile to prevent the need for flight clearance requirements, emerge back to overhead, and continue 1 mile east before turning north and following C Street for 0.5 mile to terminate at the existing C Street Substation (**Figure 2-9**).

2.3.3.1 Overhead Facilities and Construction

The overhead 230-kV portion of the Southern Alternative would be comprised of the same typical WAPA structures as described under the Preferred Alternative. This part of the alignment is parallel and about 3.5 miles south of the Preferred Alternative alignment. It would require about the same number of structures and be built using the same construction methods.

Once the underground portion returns back to overhead, the 60-kV line would be attached to new distribution poles and follow C Street north where it terminates at the C Street Substation. This 60-kV portion of the Southern Alternative would be constructed of tube steel monopoles or equivalent (**Figure 2-10**). The pole heights for 60-kV installations are typically 65 feet to 100 feet tall, and pole circumference is typically 4 feet. Structure foundations would be cement 5 feet in diameter and 15 feet direct embed depth. Up to a 5-foot-diameter area would be permanently disturbed per monopole structure, and up to a 0.7-acre area would be temporarily disturbed during construction activities per pole location. All temporarily disturbed areas would be restored to their original grade and contour as much as possible.

Spans between these structures would be 300 to 400 feet, with 7 to 14 structures per mile, with an estimated 13 total structures. The conductor would be "Hawk" ACSR (477 kcmil, 26/7) or equivalent, and the static wire would be fiber optic ground wire (0.375 inch) or equivalent.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

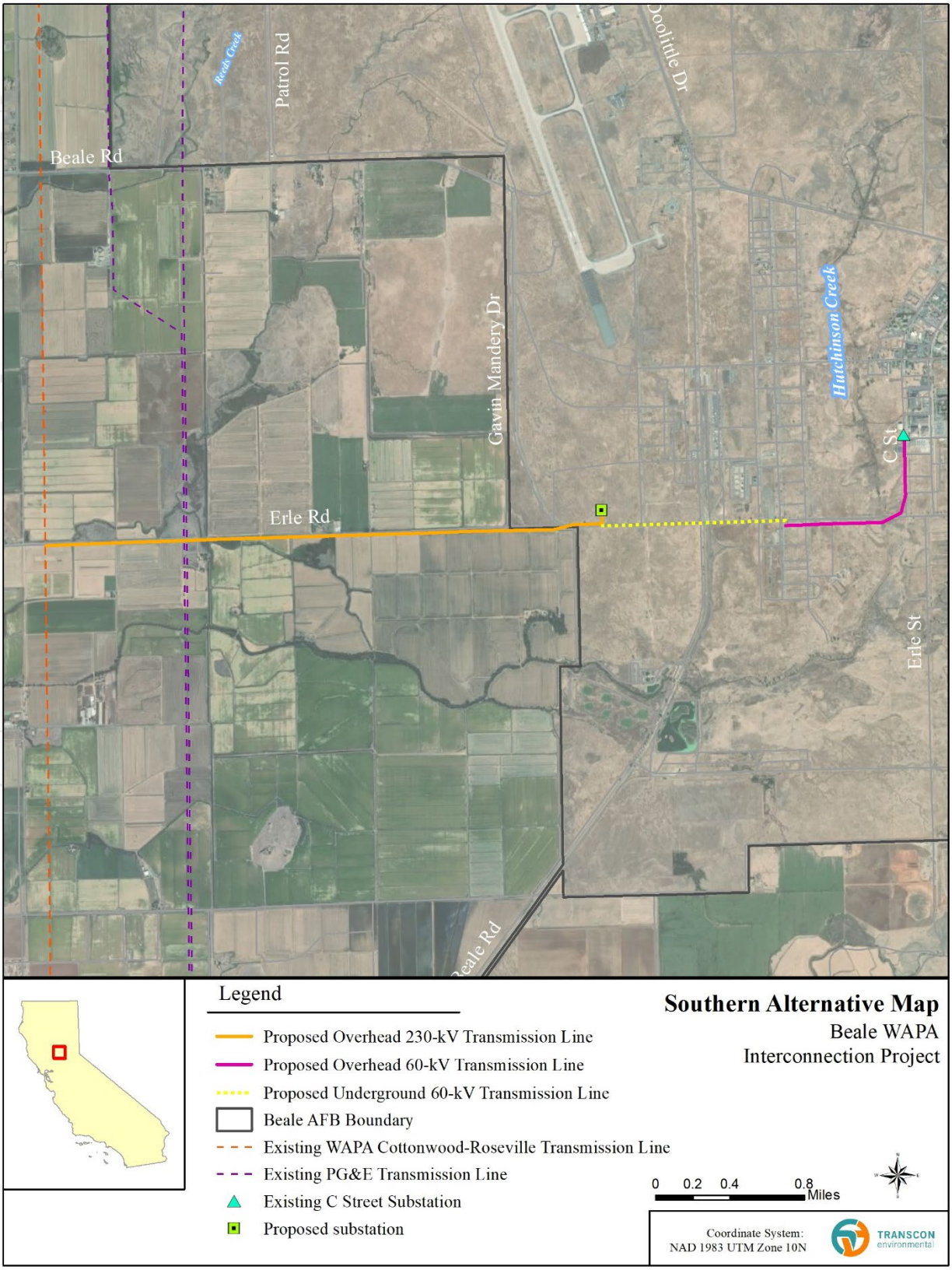


Figure 2-9. Southern Alternative Overview Map

780

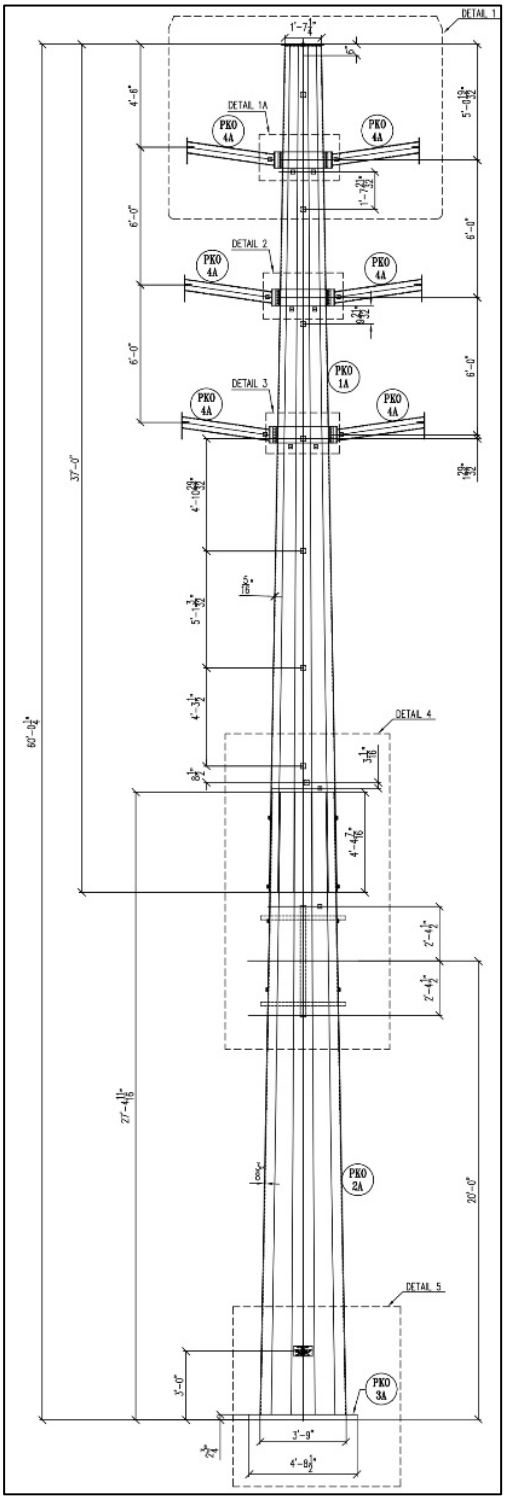


Figure 2-10. Typical 60-kV Monopole.

2.3.3.2 Substation Facilities and Construction

The Southern Alternative overhead portion would connect to a proposed new substation just after it crosses into Beale AFB. This substation would be built using the same materials and methods described under the Preferred Alternative. The Southern Alternative would terminate at the existing C Street Substation. No modifications or updates are required to the existing substation. At the eastern extent of the underground 60-kV line, two poles would be installed to transfer power aboveground into the existing C Street Substation.

2.3.3.3 Underground Facilities and Construction

The underground portion of the Southern Alternative would continue from the new substation east in a straight line along Gavin Mandry Drive for 1.5 miles. At this point the underground line would come back aboveground and connect to newly proposed 60-kV overhead distribution poles, as described above. The underground portion would be built using the same materials and methods described under the Preferred Alternative, including the conduit being built under an existing roadway.

2.3.3.4 Access Road and Culverts

Road access to the Southern Alternative area would be via Erle Road off Beale AFB and Gavin Mandry Drive on Beale AFB. Approximately 0.4 mile of new roads would need to be constructed for this alternative, and no existing roads would need to be improved. There would be 8 new culverts installed for the Southern Alternative.

Additionally, the Southern Alternative includes 2 waterways on Beale AFB that would be crossed using a dry horizontal direction bore method. The dry boring operation under the creek would begin at the north end of the bridge in an underground easement area. An area approximately 25 feet by 100 feet would be used at this location for laydown and boring, assumed to be within the existing disturbed roadway. Dry boring would begin by digging a bore pit at the sending end and a trench at the receiving end of the bore. The bore pit would be approximately 24 feet by 8 feet wide and would be approximately 20 feet deep. The elevation at the bottom of the bore pit and the receiving trench would be about the same. The horizontal bore equipment would then be installed in the bore pit. The steel casing would be welded in 10- to 15-foot sections and jacked into the bore as the boring operation proceeded. The volume of soil removed from the bore operation is estimated to be approximately 100 cubic yards. All spoils and asphalt would be loaded straight from the bore area onto trucks for removal. At no time would spoils be stored on-site. In addition to the boring machinery, a loader, backhoe, and dump truck would be used at both ends of the bore. The racked PVC conduit bundles would be arranged in a circular pattern. The conduit bundles would be assembled completely before being pulled through the steel casing. Once boring is complete, the trench would be extended to meet the exposed cable where the conduits would be joined together.

2.3.3.5 Other Project Activities

Ground disturbance would occur as described for the Preferred Alternative; specifically, a total of 7.64 acres of permanent disturbance and 38.47 acres of temporary disturbance are expected from the Southern Alternative. Specific calculations are shown in **Appendix E**.

Construction activities and O&M would occur as described under the Preferred Alternative, as well as geotechnical boring, obtaining environmental clearances, final engineering, safety, fueling and cleanup, ROW restoration, and line abandonment/decommissioning. The only difference would be Beale AFB O&M activities for the 60-kV overhead lines, which would be performed to WAPA specifications, as described in Section 2.3.1.5, Operations and Maintenance.

2.3.3.6 ROW Needs

ROW needs would be similar, with WAPA entering an agreement with Beale AFB for Project operation on Beale AFB, and WAPA obtaining necessary land rights for the private land portion, as described for the Preferred Alternative (see Section 2.3.1.6, ROW Needs).

2.4 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, WAPA would not construct the proposed interconnection line. Through this alternative, Beale AFB would not be delivered reliable, resilient, and redundant electrical power in adhering to the DoD directive for the EPR, leaving the USAF and Beale AFB vulnerable to increased electrical failures and unplanned power outages which could interrupt execution of USAF missions.

2.5 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration

NEPA regulations mandate the consideration of reasonable alternatives for proposed projects. "Reasonable alternatives" are those that also could be utilized to meet the purpose of and need for the proposed Project. Per the requirements of 32 CFR §989, the USAF Environmental Impact Analysis Process regulations, selection standards are used to identify alternatives for meeting the purpose and need for the USAF action. This section describes the selection standards and goals of alternatives considered to satisfy the purposes and needs of the Project and summarizes the initial set of options that Beale AFB and/or WAPA considered but decided to drop from further analysis.

The Project's purpose and need is driven by DoD's EPR December 2013 memorandum regarding installation power resiliency goals. Specifically, alternatives must provide Beale AFB an alternate and redundant power supply to keep Beale AFB in operation during PG&E outages or other emergencies; the alternatives must also deliver enough energy to meet future Beale AFB energy needs, anticipated to be 33 MW by 2022.

In order to meet the DoD's energy resiliency policies, Beale AFB is in need of an increased and alternative source of energy. Considering limited space on Beale AFB available for development and the many wetlands across Beale AFB, at the Project outset Beale AFB was determined to find the least impactful solution for an off-Beale AFB source for power and to evaluate methods to interconnect and route existing power on Beale AFB. In early contacts, PG&E was unable to provide maintenance to a 230-kV to 60-kV transformer yard, provide additional energy over existing routes, or assure priority re-energization after a power outage. Since Beale AFB already contracts with WAPA to obtain WAPA power provided over PG&E infrastructure and considering the close proximity of WAPA's existing 230-kV Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line, Beale AFB requested an interconnection with existing WAPA lines and evaluated alternative routes for a new interconnection line.

2.5.1 Beale AFB Selection Standards

In accordance with the Integrated Resource Management Plan (Beale AFB 2019), Beale AFB directed the selection process to have preference to alternatives with lower environmental impacts to wetlands, threatened and endangered species/special status species, and overall disturbance. Routes were evaluated considering environmental impacts (e.g., proximity to wetlands/vernal pools and floodplains, level of trenching, or other disturbance); zoning and proximity or interference with Beale AFB infrastructure, flight lines, explosion arcs, etc.; security and accessibility of new infrastructure; private landowners, parcels, and clusters of residences affected; and excessive cost.

Routes were dropped from detailed consideration after GIS review and other inputs revealed complications around meeting the above considerations. After review of the potential routes, a small number emerged as more viable alternatives than others.

2.5.2 Beale AFB Initial Route Options

Beale AFB initially evaluated about 15 potential routes, many of which were slight variants. Generally, all 15 routes followed the same east-to-west trajectory from WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville line, following various existing roads bordered by agricultural lands, connecting on Beale AFB, and eventually terminating in the vicinity of Doolittle Drive or Main Base depending on the route (**Figure 2-11**). While none of the 15 routes met every selection standard, after further screening, Beale AFB dismissed all but 2 routes as being in too much conflict with the goals of the selection standards:

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

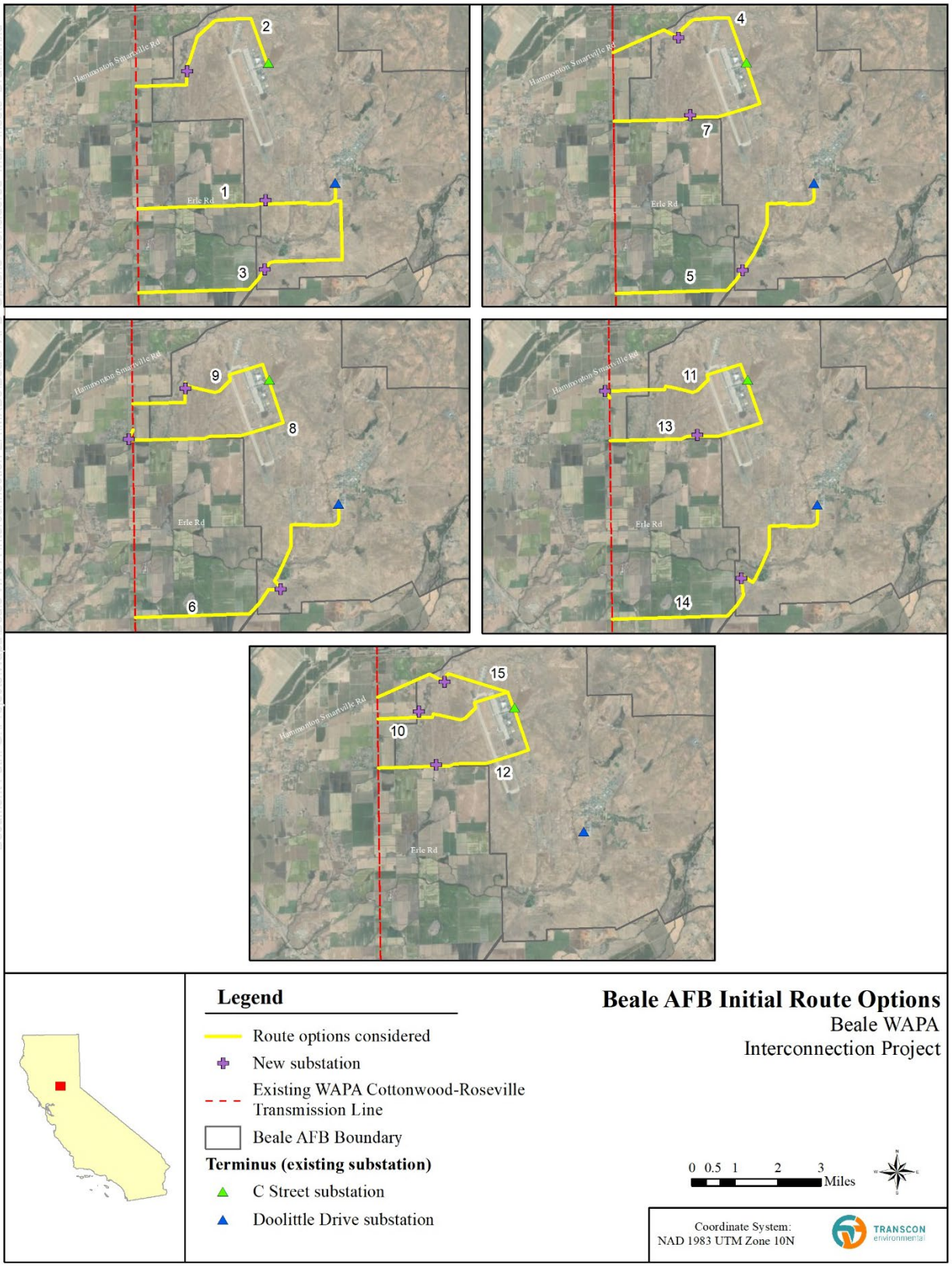


Figure 2-11. Beale AFB Initial Route Options Considered Map.

Route Option #1: **Became Southern Alternative** with route adjustments to minimize effects to landowners; moderate environmental impacts.

Route Option #2: **Became Northern A Alternative** with route adjustments to travel underground near flight line and minimize runway interference; low to moderate environmental impacts.

Route Option #3: Longer route length increased costs; greater potential for environmental impacts.

Route Option #4: High cost to install improved poles inside the ordinance explosion arc; route crosses multiple residences; lower environmental impacts.

Route Option #5: Longer route and undergrounding increased costs; high environmental impact/mitigation costs.

Route Option #6: Longer route and undergrounding increased costs; high environmental impact/mitigation costs.

Route Option #7: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway and reroute roads; route crosses multiple residences; moderate environmental impacts.

Route Option #8: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway and would require land purchase off Beale AFB; route crosses multiple residences; moderate environmental impacts.

Route Option #9: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway; flood zone issues; high environmental impact/mitigation costs.

Route Option #10: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway; flood zone issues; high environmental mitigation costs.

Route Option #11: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway; would require land purchase off Beale AFB; high environmental impact/mitigation costs.

Route Option #12: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway and reroute roads; route crosses multiple residences; moderate environmental impacts.

Route Option #13: High cost from the need to tunnel under the runway and reroute roads; route crosses multiple residences; moderate environmental impacts.

Route Option #14: Longer route and undergrounding increased costs; high environmental impact/mitigation costs.

Route Option #15: Route crosses multiple residences; would require expensive tunneling and undergrounding to clear runway and explosion arcs; low to moderate environmental impacts.

Ultimately, Options 3 through 15 involved too many constraints due to legal reasons, excessive cost, and/or environmental impact reasons, and Beale AFB proceeded with Options 1 and 2 as the Southern and Northern A Alternative, respectively, as the most feasible and least impactful. At that time, a clear Preferred Alternative had not emerged, and Beale AFB requested WAPA consider both alternatives equally and work with Beale AFB to choose a Preferred Alternative. The alternatives proposed by Beale AFB sufficed for WAPA and WAPA did not consider additional alternatives.

2.5.3 Public Comments Regarding Project Alternatives

During public scoping, WAPA received input from a private landowner that requested the agency consider an alignment to run along North Beale Road. WAPA considered this alternative and found that the new proposed route would present an increased possibility of wetland impacts, and where the proposed route would enter Beale AFB does not meet the need to connect the incoming line to existing power infrastructure for distribution. This alternative was therefore, eliminated from further consideration.

During the Draft EA review period, WAPA received input from a private landowner who requested that the agency consider running the alignment along the north side of Hammonton-Smartville Road, following the road northeast, and crossing over onto Beale AFB near the northwest corner of Beale AFB. WAPA and Beale AFB reviewed this alternative and confirmed that the Three Rivers Levee Project has purchased properties and will vacate residences along the north side of Hammonton-Smartville Road. The residences along the south side of the levee will remain and would be impacted by the Project. Transmission poles placed along the new levee may not be feasible from an engineering standpoint; the poles would likely need to be taller to accommodate minimum clearance distances from the levee and which would likely impact flight clearance zones. For these reasons, the recommended alternative was not carried forward for detailed analysis.

Additional information can be found regarding public scoping in **Appendix B**, and information about the Draft EA review period can be found in **Appendix C**. All comments received during public review of the Draft EA as well as responses to those comments are itemized in **Appendix D**.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

In this EA, the term "Project vicinity" refers to the general area surrounding the "Project area," which collectively describes the area defined on and off Beale AFB where Project components could be located, depending on the final route. The Project area includes the "study area," which are those areas evaluated in this EA for sensitive resources.

3.1 Scope of the Analysis

This chapter describes the current conditions of the environmental resources, either man-made or natural, that may be affected by implementing the Project. **Table 3-1** describes all resources considered for the Project, including where a detailed analysis can be found for those carried forward for evaluation and rationale for why resources were dropped from further evaluation. The table also includes the recommended impacts findings resulting from analysis in **Chapter 4** of this EA.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

TABLE 3-1
RESOURCES CONSIDERED

Resource	Present and Potentially Affected	Present, Not Affected	Not Present	Rationale/Notes
Aesthetics/Visual Resources	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.2 and 4.2
Agriculture and Forestry Resources	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.3 and 4.3
Air Quality	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.4 and 4.4
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.4 and 4.4 (Air Quality)
Climate Change	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.4 and 4.4 (Air Quality)
Biological Resources	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.5 and 4.5, including vegetation and wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and state-listed species
Cultural and Tribal Resources	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.6 and 4.6
Geology/Soils	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.7 and 4.7
Hydrology/Water Quality	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.8 and 4.8, including floodplains, wetlands, surface water, groundwater
Land Use/Planning	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.9 and 4.9
Recreation		✓		Evaluated in Sections 3.9 and 4.9 (Land Use)
AICUZ Compatibility	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.9 and 4.9 (Land Use)
Mineral Resources			✓	The Project does not intersect any area identified by Yuba County as containing mineral resources or active mines (Yuba County 2011). Mineral resources are not further evaluated in this EA.
Noise	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.10 and 4.10
Public Health and Safety	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.11 and 4.11
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.11 and 4.11 (Public Health and Safety)

TABLE 3-1
RESOURCES CONSIDERED

Resource	Present and Potentially Affected	Present, Not Affected	Not Present	Rationale/Notes
Public Services		✓		The Project would not result in population growth or associated changes in demand for public services. Public services are not evaluated further in this EA.
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice, including Population/Housing		✓		The Project would not change population in the region or create permanent new jobs; therefore, it would have no effects on housing, community resources, or economic activity. It would not result in a substantial shift in population trends or notably affect regional employment, earnings, or community resources; therefore, it would have no effects on economic or demographic indicators in the region. Any impacts to agriculture harvest from construction would be compensated to the landowners/farmers, as described in Section 4.3. Socioeconomics is not evaluated further in this EA. Potential impacts affecting human populations (e.g., air quality, noise, public health and safety, transportation, etc.) are evaluated in detail in this EA. Protection measures will be employed during Project construction, operations, and maintenance (**Appendix F**) to avoid impacts to human populations. This Project would not cause impacts to human populations (low income, minority, or otherwise). Environmental Justice is not evaluated further in this EA. The closest residences to the Project area include one 80 feet from the Preferred Alternative, one 1,740 feet from the Northern A Alternative, and one 250 feet from the Southern Alternative. No displacement of any people or houses would occur as a result of the Project. Population and housing are not evaluated further in this EA.

TABLE 3-1
RESOURCES CONSIDERED

Resource	Present and Potentially Affected	Present, Not Affected	Not Present	Rationale/Notes
				The Project would not impact population growth on the private land portion of the Project as the area is agricultural and the interconnection line would serve only Beale AFB. The power being brought onto Beale AFB as part of this Project is redundant to the existing power supply and would not cause population growth on Beale AFB. Growth-inducing impacts are not further evaluated in this EA.
Transportation/Traffic	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.12 and 4.12
Utilities/Service System	✓			Evaluated in Sections 3.13 and 4.13
Wild and Scenic Rivers			✓	The closest river listed under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is the Feather River, 25 miles north of the Project area (National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 [Public Law 90-542; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.]). Wild and Scenic Rivers are not evaluated further in this EA.

3.2 Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Visual resources are the opportunities to perceive the degree of harmony, contrast, and variety within a landscape. Landscapes of high visual quality may contain distinctive landforms, vegetation patterns, and/or water forms. The opportunities to perceive and appreciate the aesthetic quality of these visual features is generally higher in natural or unmodified landscapes. This section identifies and describes existing visual resources, including the features that contribute to the visual quality of the study area that could be affected by the Project, as well as whether or not designated scenic viewpoints or state scenic highways exist in the proximity of the Project.

The study area for visual resource related to this Project consists of lands located on the western portion of Beale AFB and extending west into neighboring private parcels including viewsheds where Project activities and facilities could potentially be seen from locations such as residences and recreation areas.

3.2.1 Private Lands Viewshed

The visual characteristics of the private lands within the western portion of the proposed Project area and the surrounding visual resources study area can be described as open, flat, agricultural, and lightly developed with a rural residential character. The private parcels within the proposed Project area and in the immediate surrounding area consist mostly of agricultural lands (irrigated cropland for rice, alfalfa, safflower, and corn) and lightly developed residential areas with an established rural road network.

There are existing electrical transmission and distribution lines in the visual environment, notably the existing pair of PG&E transmission lines running north to south through the proposed Project area and the existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line running north to south on the western boundary of the proposed Project area.

Designated scenic viewpoints are not located within a 10-mile radius on the private lands within the Project area. Sensitive viewing locations within this network of private lands would generally be residences in close proximity to the proposed development. The closest residences include one 80 feet from the Preferred Alternative, one 1,740 feet from the Northern A Alternative, and one 250 feet from the Southern Alternative.

3.2.2 Beale AFB Viewshed

The visual characteristics of the proposed Project area on Beale AFB and the surrounding visual resources study area can be described as open, flat grassland with adjacent military operational and residential development. The area consists of sparsely developed, open grasslands interspersed with vernal pools and adjacent to pre-existing roads and infrastructure.

3.2.3 Adjacent Recreation Area Viewshed

The Project vicinity contains several commonly used recreation areas, the nearest being the Yuba River, which at its closest point to the Project Area, is about 2.7 miles away. Boating, fishing, and waterfowl hunting are common usages of the river. Additionally, the Spenceville Wildlife Area borders Beale AFB on the east and is located between 8 and 10 miles from the

proposed Project area (Google Earth 2019). There are a variety of hiking trails and equestrian routes within the Spenceville Wildlife Area, with attractions such as ponds, creeks, waterfalls, woodlands, open meadows, and riparian zones among the features highlighted by these trails. Designated scenic overlooks or viewpoints are not present on the existing network of trails, roads, and routes within Spenceville Wildlife Area (CDFW 2019).

3.2.4 State Scenic Highway Viewshed

Highway 49, a designated scenic highway, traverses northeastern Yuba County. However, it is located about 25 miles from the Project area. The closest National Scenic Byway is the Yuba-Donner Scenic Byway**,** a 175-mile loop through sections of Highways 20, 49, and 89 and Interstate 80. At its closest point, a section of Highway 49, the byway is located about 20 miles from the Project area (Google Earth 2019).

3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

This section describes existing agriculture and forestry resources located in the Project area. The study area for agriculture and forestry resources related to this Project consists of the transmission line corridor where Project facilities or construction may potentially impact these resources.

3.3.1 Forestry Resources

Forestry resources are defined as forest land, including timberlands. Forest land is further defined as native tree cover greater than 10 percent that allows for management of timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, recreation, and other public benefits (California Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 12220(g)). Timberland, a subset of forest land, is defined by state law as land that is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products (PRC Section 4526) and can produce an average annual volume of wood fiber of at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year at its maximum production (PRC Section 51104(g)).

None of the private lands in the Project area are zoned for forest or timber resources (Yuba County 2017). Beale AFB has not defined any of their land in the Project area as forest lands or forest resources (Beale AFB 2019), and GIS analysis and field assessment confirm that there are no forest resources in the Project area (Google Earth 2019; Transcon 2020).

3.3.2 Agricultural Resources

Agricultural lands provide public benefits, including open space; wildlife habitat; the production of food and fiber; and contributions to local, regional, state, and national economies. For the purposes of this analysis, agriculture resources are lands defined as Important Farmland by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Department of Conservation (DOC), land planned or zoned for agricultural use by Yuba County or Beale AFB, as well as any California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act) lands under contract for agricultural use.

3.3.2.1 State and Beale AFB Designations

Important Farmland is classified by DOC as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance. These classifications recognize the land's suitability for agricultural production by considering physical and chemical characteristics of the soil, such as soil temperature range, depth of the groundwater table, flooding potential, rock fragment content, and rooting depth. The classifications also consider location, growing season, and moisture available to sustain high-yield crops (DOC 2019b).

According to the DOC's FMMP (DOC 2019b):

- *Prime Farmland* is "farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the 4 years prior to the mapping date."
- *Unique Farmland* is "farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date."
- *Farmland of Statewide Importance* is "farmland similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date."
- *Farmland of Local Importance* is "land of importance to the local economy, as defined by each county's local advisory committee and adopted by its Board of Supervisors. Farmland of Local Importance is either currently producing, or has the capability of production; but does not meet the criteria of Prime, Statewide or Unique Farmland."

DOC estimates that California has approximately 31.6 million acres of agricultural land, of which approximately 12.2 million acres are classified as Important Farmland falling into the four categories defined above (DOC 2019b). Of California's total acreage of Important Farmland, DOC estimates that there are approximately 84,950 acres of Important Farmland in Yuba County (DOC 2019a).

Within the study area, all private land that is not within the developed footprint of existing roads, houses, or agricultural buildings is classified as either Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance and is thus recognized as Important Farmland. There is no land designated as Prime Farmland within the study area (DOC 2019a).

Beale AFB does not classify any of its land within the study area as Important Farmland (DOC 2019a). Beale AFB has a Grazing Management Program, with 12,789 acres that Beale AFB currently manages for seasonal grazing, principally for cattle (Beale AFB 2019). The study area for the proposed Project overlaps with one of the grazing units in the Beale AFB Grazing Management Program (Beale AFB 2019).

No Williamson Act contracts exist within the study area, as Yuba County does not offer Williamson Act contracts (DOC 2016).

3.3.2.2 Local designations

Yuba County has not defined any of their lands as Farmland of Local Importance. However, all private parcels within the study area have been planned by Yuba County within its most recent General Plan as Natural Resources (NR), a land use designation that includes agricultural production as a principal activity while allowing for other uses, including conservation, public facilities, and infrastructure (Yuba County 2011). All private parcels within the study area have been zoned Agricultural Exclusive (AE-80), a zoning designation that defines agricultural production as a principal use (Yuba County 2015).

3.4 Air Quality, GHG Emissions, and Climate Change

This section characterizes the existing conditions of the air quality environment in the Project area, specifically the current concentrations of criteria pollutants in the air basin. The relevant federal and state regulations are identified.

The study area for air quality related to this Project consists of the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD) within the great Sacramento Valley Air Basin. Beale AFB and the Project area is entirely within this air basin and air quality management district.

3.4.1 Summary of Relevant Air Quality Regulations

In accordance with Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, the air quality in a region or area is measured by the concentration of criteria pollutants in the atmosphere. Air quality depends on both the types and quantities of atmospheric pollutants and pollutant sources in an area, as well as surface topography, the size of the topological “air basin,” and the prevailing meteorological conditions.

The EPA developed standards under the CAA for a number of pollutants known to affect both the environment and human health. These numerical concentration-based standards are the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The NAAQS set thresholds for the maximum allowable concentrations for six primary pollutants: particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) and less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), sulfur oxides (SO_x), ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and lead (Pb).

The EPA has delegated its authority for enforcing air quality compliance to the California Air Resources Board (CARB). CARB has delegated its authority to the local air pollution agencies that manage various air basins, which are further subdivided into air quality management districts (AQMDs).

The CAA also gives states authority to establish their own air quality standards, and California has developed their own California Ambient Air Quality Standards that are more rigorous than the NAAQS. In addition to the six primary pollutants regulated by the NAAQS, California has standards for a handful of other pollutants as well. **Table 3-2** presents the federal and state ambient air quality standards.

TABLE 3-2
FEDERAL AND STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Primary Standard	State Primary Standard	Secondary Federal Standard
CO	8 hours[1]	9 ppm	9 ppm	None
	1 hour[1]	35 ppm	20 ppm	None
Pb	3 month rolling[2]	0.15 µg/m^3	None	Same as primary
	30-day average	None	1.5 µg/m^3	None
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	1 hour[3]	100 ppb	180 ppb	None
	1 year[4]	53 ppb	30 ppb	Same as primary
O_3	8 hours[5]	0.070 ppm	Same as federal	Same as primary
	1 hour	None	0.09 ppm	None
$PM_{2.5}$	24 hours[7]	35 µg/m^3	None	Same as primary
	1 year[6]	12 µg/m^3	Same as federal	15 µg/m^3
PM_{10}	24 hours[8]	150 µg/m^3	50 µg/m^3	Same as primary
	1 year[6]	None	20 µg/m^3	None
SO_2 (sulfur dioxide)	1 hour[9]	75 ppb	250 ppb	None
	3 hours[1]	None	None	0.5 ppm
	24 hours	140 ppb	40 ppb	None
Visibility Reducing Particles	8 hours	None	Extinction of 0.23/kilometers	None
Sulfates	24 hours	None	25 µg/m^3	None
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 hour	None	30 ppb	None
Vinyl Chloride	24 hours	None	10 ppm	None

[1] Not to be exceeded more than once per year
[2] Not to be exceeded
[3] 98th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
[4] Annual mean
[5] Annual 4th-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
[6] Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
[7] 98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
[8] Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years
[9] 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years

California has been divided into 15 distinct air basins. These are subdivided into AQMDs, typically along county lines. Air quality standards are used to determine if a given AQMD is in "attainment" or "nonattainment". If the criteria pollutant concentrations are below the ambient air quality standards, the AQMD is classified as being in attainment. If pollutant concentrations are above ambient air quality standards, the AQMD is considered to be in nonattainment for these pollutants. AQMDs may also be classified as either "maintenance" or "unclassified." "Maintenance" indicates that the district was previously in nonattainment, but pollutant concentrations have been reduced and the district is now in attainment. "Unclassified" indicates that there isn't enough information to assign an appropriate classification. The air basins and

AQMDs relevant to this Project, including their attainment levels, are described under Environment Consequences for Air Quality (Section 4.4, Air Quality Environmental Consequences).

Beale AFB is in Yuba County within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin. This basin is divided into several AQMDs. Both Beale AFB and the proposed Project area are located within the FRAQMD. The FRAQMD has published its indirect source review (ISR) guidelines for assessing air quality impacts of land use Projects. These guidelines apply for determining significance of Project air quality impacts for both stationary and ongoing emissions (FRAQMD 2010).

In 2010, the CARB adopted the Regulation for Reducing Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6) Emissions from Gas-Insulated Switchgear. Electrical substations typically use SF_6 as the insulator in their switchgear. If SF_6 switchgear is used, the Project would be subject to the maximum annual SF_6 emission rates in § 95352 of the regulation (CARB 2010). WAPA and Beale AFB would both also be required to adhere to the SF_6 inventory, recordkeeping, and annual reporting requirements contained in the regulation. WAPA has already been performing mandatory GHG reporting under this regulation and 40 CFR 08 since 2011 for their other facilities in the Sierra Nevada Region. Proposed regulations would phase out the manufacture and sale of SF_6 gas-insulated equipment starting in 2025 (CARB 2019).

3.4.2 General Conformity

The General Conformity Rule ensures that federal agency actions do not hinder air quality state implementation plans. Under the rule, federal agencies must work with state, tribal, and local governments in nonattainment or maintenance areas to ensure that their actions conform to the applicable air quality implementation plan. General conformity does not apply for actions taken in attainment areas or where the emissions associated with the action are below specified de minimis levels. CAA conformity is ensured when a federal action does not result in a new violation of the NAAQS, result in an increase to any current violations of the NAAQS, or delay the attainment timeline or any progress milestones toward achieving compliance. The FRAQMD has not revised its General Conformity rule since the Federal rule was revised. The current rule is FRAQMD rule 10.4.

The minimum thresholds for General Conformity consideration are given in **Table 3-3**.

TABLE 3-3
MINIMUM GENERAL CONFORMITY AIR QUALITY THRESHOLDS

Criteria Pollutant	Status	Classification	De minimis limit (tpy)
O_3 (as VOCs or NO_x)	Nonattainment	Serious Severe Extreme Other (inside transport region) Other (outside transport region)	50 25 10 50 100
	Maintenance	Inside transport region All other	50 100
CO	Nonattainment or maintenance	All	100

TABLE 3-3
MINIMUM GENERAL CONFORMITY AIR QUALITY THRESHOLDS

Criteria Pollutant	Status	Classification	De minimis limit (tpy)
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	Nonattainment or maintenance	All	100
NO_2	Nonattainment or maintenance	All	100
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Moderate Serious Other classification	100 70 100
	Maintenance	All	100
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment or maintenance	Moderate Serious Other	100 70 100
Pb	Nonattainment or maintenance	All	25
40 CFR 93.153 as of 2016			

3.4.3 Stationary Source Permitting

Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) applies to any new stationary source of criteria pollutants or a significant modification to a stationary source that will result in greater emissions within attainment areas. PSD can also apply if it results in net emissions increases to an existing PSD major source, is within 10 kilometers of a national park or wilderness area (Class I area), and the stationary source emissions would result in an increase in the 24-hour average concentration of any regulated pollutant in the Class I area of at least 1 milligram per cubic meter. PSD also limits the allowable increase of criteria pollutants above ambient baseline conditions.

Title V of the CAA is a second regulation that applies to stationary sources of air pollution. Title V requires state and local agencies to permit major stationary sources that have the potential to emit criteria pollutants and other hazardous air pollutants at levels greater than set thresholds. These major source thresholds are a function of the attainment status of an AQMD. Title V was enacted to provide regulatory control over major sources of air pollution and to be able to monitor their impact on air quality through reporting requirements. Neither WAPA nor Beale AFB are currently Title V permit holders.

3.4.4 GHG Emissions

GHGs are a specific type of emission that trap heat in the atmosphere. Both natural and anthropogenic sources of GHGs contribute to the overall concentration in the atmosphere. The most common GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane, NOx, and O_3. The reporting threshold for GHG emissions from a project is 25,000 metric tons per year (tpy) of CO_2 equivalent (CO_{2e}), excluding mobile source emissions. GHG emissions from stationary sources subject to PSD and Title V permitting have thresholds of significance of 75,000 tons and 100,000 CO_{2e} tpy, respectively (75 Federal Register 31514).

In 2010, the DoD released its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, which prioritizes agency actions based on the return on investment for each action's lifecycle under EO 13514, requiring agencies to set GHG reduction goals. The DoD reduction goals include reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions (direct emissions and indirect emissions from purchased utility services) by 34 percent by 2020, and Scope 3 emissions (other indirect emissions from agency activities) by 13.5 percent by 2020.

3.4.5 Existing Ambient Air Quality

The FRAQMD is responsible for implementing and enforcing state and federal air quality regulations in Yuba and Sutter counties. The existing ambient air quality in both counties is shown in **Table 3-4**. The FRAQMD has designated sections of Sutter and Yuba counties as a nonattainment area for 8-hour O_3, 1-hour O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10} (FRAQMD 2019; SVAQEEP 2018). The County is designated as unclassified/attainment for all other state and federal criteria pollutants (FRAQMD 2010). Beale AFB is not within 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) of a Class I area, defined as national parks larger than 6,000 acres or all national wilderness areas.

The EPA's decision to adopt the 2008 NAAQS as the standard resulted in an "orphan area" for O_3 within the FRAQMD; however, this section does not contain Beale AFB. An "orphan area" is one of 82 air quality areas that were previously in nonattainment or maintenance under the 1997 O_3standard but are in attainment under the 2008 O_3standard. The anti-backsliding requirements do not apply to this zone, based on communication between the Air Force Legal Operations Agency and the FRAQMD.

TABLE 3-4
EXISTING PROJECT AREA AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

Pollutant	Standard	Yuba County Designation	Sutter County Designation
CO	All	Attainment	Attainment
Pb	All	Attainment	Attainment
NO_2	All	Attainment	Attainment
O_3	8-hour	Attainment	Nonattainment
	1-hour	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
$PM_{2.5}$	State	Attainment	Attainment
	Federal	Maintenance	Attainment
PM_{10}	State	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
	Federal	Attainment	Attainment
SO_2 (sulfur dioxide)	1-hour	Attainment	Attainment
Visibility-reducing particles	8-hour	Unclassified	Unclassified
Sulfates	24-hour	Attainment	Attainment
Hydrogen sulfide	1-hour	Unclassified	Unclassified

FRAQMD 2010, 2019; SVAQEEP 2018

Existing ambient air quality in Yuba County has been improving over the past several years for at least one criteria pollutant. From 2012 to 2014, there were two exceedances of the 1-hour O_3 standard and five exceedances of the 8-hour O_3 standard (SVAQEEP 2015). Over the next three-year review period from 2015–2018, the Almond Street air quality monitoring location only had a single exceedance, in 2015 (SVAQEEP 2018). The next triennial report for 2018–2020 will be published in 2021.

3.5 Biological Resources

Biological resources include the fish, wildlife, plants, and their respective habitats that occur within or adjacent to the Project area. The following sections summarize those biological resources that may be affected by the Project, including vegetation communities (including waters and wetlands), special-status plants, general wildlife, and special-status wildlife. A detailed Biological Resources Report for the Project can be found in **Appendix G**.

3.5.1 Study Area

The study area for biological resources extends between 325 and 400 feet from each alternative corridor (inclusive of poles/pole foundations, underground facilities, substations, and access roads) to capture any biological resources that may be directly or indirectly impacted by Project activities. The study area was fully surveyed in March and October of 2018 as part of the Biological Resources Report and Aquatic Resources Report; in addition, the on-Beale AFB area between where the Preferred Alternative and Northern A Alternative diverge was also surveyed to account for any potential adjustments to either alternative.

3.5.2 Vegetation Communities

A variety of vegetation communities occur within the Project area. These communities were categorized during biological resource surveys using WAPA's data dictionary and are based on habitat types described in *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986) and *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Other non-vegetation community types (i.e., lakes, rivers, and urban areas) are categorized based on *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988).

3.5.2.1 Upland Habitats

The following upland habitats occur in the study area:

- Agricultural Land—Agricultural cropland and pasture. Within the Project area, agricultural cropland typically consists of a monoculture of rice fields, row crops, or orchards. Most agricultural cropland in the Project area is rice fields, which are seasonally flooded and provide habitat for wildlife such as waterfowl and giant garter snakes (*Thamnophis gigas*). Cropland in the Project area is often bisected by man-made agricultural roadside ditches and irrigation canals, some of which contain wetland vegetation and provide habitat for wildlife.

  Pasture vegetation is a mix of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, and legumes that normally provide 100-percent ground cover. The mix of grasses and legumes varies according to management practices such as seed mixture, fertilization, soil type, irrigation methods, weed control, and livestock type.

- Barren—Bare ground lacking vegetative cover. This habitat type includes roads and other disturbed or developed areas devoid of vegetation and occur intermittently throughout the Project area.
- Annual Grasslands—Non-native annual/naturalized. This is the most commonly occurring vegetation community within the Project area and is primarily located in the portions of the Project area within Beale AFB and on a small off-Beale AFB portion of the Southern Alternative along Erle Road. Within the Project area, this community is dominated by non-native grasses and forbs, including wild oat (*Avena* spp.), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), soft chess (*Bromus hordaceous*), medusahead (*Elymus caput-medusae*), yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). Interspersed with these non-native species are native grasses and forbs that include purple needlegrass (*Nassella pulchra*), California melic (*Melica californica*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* spp.), doveweed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), various lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), mariposa lily (*Calochortus* spp.), and brodiaea species (*Brodiaea* spp.).
- Urban—Lawns, ornamental trees, backyards, and ruderal areas near urban environments. Urban habitat includes areas such as parking lots; city parks; schools; landscaped areas; and residential developments, lawns, and backyards. Vegetation is highly variable in these areas, including a broad array of trees and shrubs planted and maintained as landscaping.
- Elderberry–A single, non-native elderberry tree (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) was identified within the floodplain of Reeds Creek on Beale AFB, occurring within the study area but not within the Project corridor.
- Eucalyptus—A small stand of non-native eucalyptus trees is present along the Southern Alternative on Beale AFB.

3.5.2.2 Wetland Habitats

The following wetland habitats occur in the study area:

- Wetlands, freshwater marsh—These wetlands are characterized by perennial, emergent hydrophytic vegetation occurring in sites that lack significant current and are permanently or nearly permanently flooded with fresh water. Within the Project area, these wetlands occur primarily adjacent to the intermittent waterways (i.e., Reeds Creek, Hutchinson Creek). Freshwater marshes near the Project area are usually dominated by cattails (*Typha latifolia or T. angustifolia*), bulrushes (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), nutsedges (*Cyperus* spp.), and rushes (*Juncus* spp.).
- Wetlands, seasonal—Seasonal wetlands are isolated depressions or swales characterized by seasonal ponding that provide habitat for wetland plant species such as Pacific rush (*J. effusus*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), rushes, and spikerushes (*Eleocharis* spp.). Seasonal wetlands may also include non-natives such as Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*).
- Wetlands, vernal pool, and vernal swales—Numerous vernal pools are interspersed throughout the grassland communities of all Project alternatives on Beale AFB. Vernal pool habitat on Beale AFB occurs within the Beale Core Recovery Area (BCRA) Zone 2

of the Southeastern Sacramento Valley vernal pool region, as defined by the 2005 USFWS Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon (USFWS 2005). These small, shallow depressions are temporary seasonal wetlands that fill with water during the rainy season and dry during the spring and summer months. Vernal pools within the study areas are characterized as Northern Hardpan vernal pools, which have formed on alluvial terraces above impermeable soil surfaces created by an accumulation of clay particles.

- Many of the vernal pools within the Project area are hydrologically connected via swales that have similar characteristics as vernal pools, though they typically experience less extensive inundation. The majority of vernal pools and swales within the Project area were mapped previously using Lidar (USACE 2006), while several were also identified during the biological resource surveys (Transcon 2020).
- Within the Project area, dominant plants within vernal pools (and swales to a lesser extent) include coyote thistle (*Eryngium vaseyi*), white head navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala*), Fremont's goldfields (*Lasthenia fremontii*), smooth goldfields (*L. glaberrima*), Carter's buttercup (*Ranunuculus bonariensis*), field owl's-clover (*Castilleja campestris*), pale spike rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), and dwarf wooly marbles (*Psilocarphus brevissimus*).
- A number of sensitive plant and animal species rely on vernal pool habitats, resulting in special management consideration. Characteristic special-status plant species that may occur within the Project area include dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*) and legenere (*Legenere limosa*). Federally threatened or endangered vernal pool invertebrate species with habitat in the Project area include vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*).

- Waters, man-made—Man-made water features such as stock ponds, roadside ditches, agricultural drainages, and irrigation (or water supply) canals often support wetland vegetation and flowing water that provide habitat for wildlife. Roadside ditches, drainages, and irrigation canals associated with agricultural irrigation operations occur on those portions of the Project area not located on Beale AFB.
- Waters, creeks/streams—Riverine habitats such as rivers and streams that have intermittent or continually running water. Within the Project area, riverine habitats include perennial creeks, which hold water most of the year, and intermittent streams and ephemeral drainages, which hold water seasonally. Reeds Creek, a perennial stream that runs along the northern and western boundaries of Beale AFB, would be crossed by the Preferred Alternative and the Northern A Alternative just west of Patrol Road.

3.5.3 Special-status Plants

Special-status plant species that have the potential to occur within the Project area were identified from several resources. Prior to Project field surveys, a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) search was performed within 3 miles of each alternative to identify any known occurrences of special-status species within the region. Additional species occurrence data and lists were obtained from the USFWS iPac database (USFWS 2017a), California Native

Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS 2017), and Beale AFB Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (Beale AFB 2019).

No federally listed plant species are known to occur within the Project area. Plants considered in this document are collectively referred to as special-status species, defined in this EA by the following criteria:

- Species listed as threatened or endangered or those proposed for listing under the federal ESA and/or California Endangered Species Act (CESA).
- Species that are listed as California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1 or 2 on the CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

3.5.3.1 Special-status Plants Eliminated from Consideration

Two special-status plants that were identified in background research have been dropped from further consideration for this Project: Hartweg's golden sunburst (*Pseudobahia bahiifolia:* FE) and veiny monardella (*Monardella venosa*; CRPR 1B.1). **Appendix H** lists these species and the reasons for their elimination from consideration.

3.5.3.2 Special-status Plants Retained for Consideration

Dwarf downingia (CRPR 2B.2) and legenere (CRPR 1B.1) are two special-status plants that may occur within the Project area. **Appendix G** includes habitat information for each species and potential for occurrence by Project alternative.

3.5.4 Wildlife

This section presents a description of general wildlife resources within the Project area. Within this section, general wildlife refers to all mammal, bird, invertebrate, reptile, and amphibian species that are not protected under applicable state or federal laws.

In order to gather information on potential effects of the Project to general wildlife, an extensive biological survey of the entire Project area, including habitat mapping and an incidental wildlife survey of the study area, was conducted. Additionally, data was gathered through literature review and Beale AFB natural resources personnel who are familiar with the Project area. The following section describes the environmental baseline conditions throughout the Project area, including identification of general wildlife species known to occur.

The following wildlife species are typical for the grassland habitats within the Project area:

- Bird species, including the rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), western king bird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) (Beale AFB 2019).
- A variety of mammals that include mule (black-tailed) deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*) (Beale AFB 2019).

- Reptiles such as gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*), terrestrial and common garter snakes (*Thamnophis* spp.), western yellow-bellied racer (*Coluber constrictor*), common king snake (*Lampropeltis getula*), alligator lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) (Beale AFB 2019).

The following wildlife species are typical for the wetland and vernal pool habitats within the Project area:

- Ducks and other wading birds can be abundant in these habitats during the wet season and migratory bird season.
- In the vernal pool habitats on Beale AFB, Pacific treefrogs (*Hyla regilla*), western toads (*Anaxyrus boreas*), and other amphibians can become particularly active during the wet season.
- Many predators, including common garter snakes and raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), are also drawn to these wetland areas during the wet season due to increased prey abundance.

3.5.5 Special-status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species that have potential to occur within the Project area were identified from several resources. Prior to Project field surveys, a CNDDB search was performed within 3 miles of the Project area to identify any known occurrences of special-status wildlife species within the region. Additional species occurrence data and lists were obtained from the USFWS (USFWS 2017a), eBird online database (eBird 2017), and Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019).

This section presents a description of special-status wildlife species that could occur within the Project area. Information presented in this section is based on the previously described study area for biological resources and an assessment of habitat suitability for special-status species and identification of any special-status species occurrences (if any) using a GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy. Additionally, data was gathered through literature review and consultation with local species experts.

For purposes of this document, special-status wildlife species are defined as those animals (invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals) whose geographic range and native habitats overlap with the Project area and that are:

- Species listed as threatened or endangered or those proposed for listing under the Federal ESA and CESA.
- Species that are fully protected by the State of California or are considered state species of special concern.

As a result of their own biological requirements as well as the effects of reduced and degraded habitats, isolation of metapopulations, and low population numbers, special-status species are characteristically less tolerant of environmental changes, such as those stemming from the all three Project Alternatives. Special-status species are especially vulnerable to habitat loss, modification, and fragmentation; human presence, disturbance, and noise; changes to the prey base; and introduction of environmental pollutants. Adverse impacts to special-status species are of greater concern because these species are imperiled.

3.5.5.1 Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is a formal term under the Federal ESA. When a species is listed as threatened or endangered, the USFWS may officially designate specific geographic areas for habitat protection. Critical habitat is defined as specific areas that are essential to the conservation of a federally-listed species and that may require special management consideration or protection. Critical habitat is determined using the best available scientific information about the physical and biological needs of the species. These needs, or "'physical or biological features," include space for individual and population growth and for normal behavior; food, water, light, air, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological needs; cover or shelter; sites for breeding, reproduction, and rearing of offspring; and habitat that is protected from disturbance or is representative of the historical geographic and ecological distribution of a species. Designated critical habitat areas have all the essential elements required for survival of specific listed species (primary constituent elements).

Critical habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp exists in the study area along the Southern Alternative, as described below.

3.5.5.2 Special-status Species Considered

Background research identified 39 special-status wildlife species with potential to occur in the Project area. Seven of these species were dropped from further consideration, either because their range did not include the Project area or because their habitat types were not found within the Project area. **Appendix H** lists these species and the reasons for their elimination from consideration.

3.5.5.3 Special-status Wildlife Retained for Consideration

Thirty-two special-status wildlife species may occur within the Project area. **Appendix G,** the Biological Resources Report, includes habitat information for each species and potential for occurrence by Project alternative. These species are further discussed below.

Amphibians

One special-status amphibian, western spadefoot toad (*Spea hammondii*), has potential to occur in the Project area. Western spadefoot toads are dependent on vernal pools and other seasonal ponds for breeding, laying their eggs in water in winter or early spring. However, they spend most of their lives in the nonbreeding season in underground burrows, dispersing as far as 1,200 feet from breeding pools. Suitable breeding and dispersal habitat for this species is present in all Project alternative areas.

Birds

Twenty-three special-status birds have the potential to occur in all Project alternative areas, including American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), black tern (*Chlidonias niger*), California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), greater sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis tabida*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Modesto song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), Oregon vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus affinis*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*),

tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), and yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*). In addition, numerous migratory birds have the potential to occur in and adjacent to all Project alternative areas.

Grasshopper sparrows, northern harriers, short-eared owls, and western burrowing owls are open-country hunters that could nest in the grasslands and agricultural habitats in each of the Project alternative areas. Golden eagles, loggerhead shrikes, Swainson's hawks, and white-tailed kite may nest in the few trees or shrubs scattered throughout the Project area. California black rails and tricolored blackbirds require wetlands for breeding. There is marginal suitable nesting habitat for these species in the Project area, and both could occur.

There is no preferred nesting habitat in any of the Project alternative areas for the remaining special-status bird species. American peregrine falcon and prairie falcon nest in on cliffs, bluffs or rock outcrops. Black tern, greater sandhill crane, Modesto song sparrow, and yellow-headed blackbird require wetland habitats for breeding. Willow flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, and yellow warbler require mature riparian woodland habitat for breeding. Olive-sided flycatcher and Vaux's swift require conifer forest habitats for breeding. Bald eagle typically nest in trees within 0.55 mile of fish-bearing waters. Oregon vesper sparrow is a rare winter visitor to the area. While there is no preferred nesting habitat these species, they may transit the Project area.

Invertebrates

Three special-status invertebrates have potential to occur in the Project area, including valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), vernal pool fairy shrimp, and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (collectively, vernal pool crustaceans). The valley elderberry longhorn beetle is completely dependent on its host plant, the elderberry shrub. This beetle lays its eggs in the crevices of elderberry shrubs, and after hatching, the larvae tunnel through and feed on the stems, trunks, and roots of the plant, emerging in one to two years. Elderberry shrubs are found in the remaining riparian forests and adjacent uplands of the Central Valley (USFWS 2017b). During field surveys, only one elderberry shrub was located within the study area in the Reeds Creek floodplain (northern survey area) and no valley elderberry longhorn beetle exit holes were visible on the plant. No elderberry shrubs were identified in the off-Beale AFB portions of the Project. As such, it is very unlikely that valley elderberry longhorn beetle would occur in the Project area.

Vernal pool crustaceans are well documented within several vernal pools on Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019). Vernal pools are usually shallow, natural depressions in level ground—with no permanent aboveground outlet—that hold water for variable periods of time during the winter and are typically dry all summer and fall. Vernal pool crustaceans live their entire lives in vernal pools, over-summering as cysts (USFWS 2007a, 2007b). Both species are expected to occur within vernal pools and swales within the Project area on Beale AFB, though they are not expected to occur off Beale AFB as no vernal pools were identified in those areas during field surveys. USFWS-designated critical habitat for both of these species occurs within the Project area along the Southern Alternative just north of Erle Road on the off-Beale AFB portion of the alignment.

Mammals

Three special-status mammals (all bats) have potential to occur in the Project area. Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) may forage in the area but are not expected to roost in the Project area due to the lack of suitable roosting habitat (e.g., caves, rock outcrops, buildings).

Reptiles

Two special-status reptiles, giant garter snake and western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), have potential to occur in all Project alternative areas. The giant garter snake, a highly aquatic snake found exclusively in the Central Valley, is primarily found in marshes and sloughs but also in rice fields, roadside drainage and irrigation ditches, and occasionally in slow-moving creeks. It prefers open, marshy areas where it can bask. Potential suitable habitat for giant garter snake possessing the minimum habitat requirements necessary exists on Beale AFB adjacent to Reeds Creek. However, multiple protocol-level surveys from 2005 to 2018 have not detected any individuals, and it is assumed the species is not present within Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019; Hansen 2019). Portions of the Project area on private lands include agricultural parcels where rice is being cultivated. Although there are no known occurrences of giant garter snake within 10 miles of the Project area, the rice fields and associated canals may provide suitable habitat for the species (Halstead et al. 2015). It is assumed that giant garter snake may be present in low numbers within these areas.

Western pond turtles are found in many different aquatic habitats, from ponds to sloughs and roadside ditches, creeks and rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. They are active year-round and can travel overland at least 1,000 feet away from water to lay their eggs in open areas on dry slopes (Nafis 2018). There are several intermittent streams, associated emergent wetlands, a drainage pond, and drainage canals and roadside ditches present in the Project area that may provide suitable habitat for western pond turtle.

3.6 Cultural, Tribal, and Paleonotological Resources

The consultant prepared two cultural resource reports for the Project, a Cultural Resources Background Research and Field Strategy Report (Loftus 2019) and a Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Bassett 2019). WAPA consulted with 13 local Native American tribes to determine if any sacred sites or traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are present within the Project area. **Appendix I-1** summarizes the outreach efforts to Native American tribes. Copies of consultation letters are included as **Appendix I-2** and Project update letters can be found in **Appendix I-3**. The 13 tribes consulted with were selected from lists provided by the Native America Heritage Commission and Beale AFB. Following tribal consultation and their review of the Cultural Resources Background Research and Field Strategy Report (Loftus 2019), WAPA initiated consultation with the California SHPO on March 20, 2019. The SHPO responded to this initial consultation on April 19, 2019, concurring with WAPA's initial consultations and proposed inventory methodology. SHPO concurrence with the *No Historic Properties Affected* determination was received in a letter dated February 3, 2020 (**Appendix J**).

Cultural resources include archaeological sites, historic structures, sacred sites, and TCPs, which are important to a community's practices and beliefs and are necessary to maintain a community's cultural identity. The NHPA (54 USC 300101) requires that all federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties and provide the Advisory

Council on Historic Preservation with an opportunity to comment on those actions. The term "historic properties" refers to cultural resources that contribute significantly to history and meet the specific criteria outlined in 36 CFR Part 60.4 for listing on the NRHP.

For purposes of NHPA analysis, the term "historical resources" shall include cultural properties:

a. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
b. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
c. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
d. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must possess several, and usually most, of seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The cultural setting of the Project area is discussed in detail in Thomas and West (1879), Bal (1993), Nilsson et al. (1995), Beale AFB (2016b), and Loftus (2019).

The prehistoric cultural sequence for the Project area can be divided into one cultural complex and three cultural patterns spanning the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene period to the Late Prehistoric period (Moratto 1984). The complex and cultural patterns overlap with five temporal periods referred to as the Paleoindian period (ca 11,500 to 8550 B.C.), the Lower Archaic period (ca 8550 to 550 B.C.), Middle Archaic period (ca 5550 to 550 B.C.), Upper Archaic period (ca 550 B.C. to A.D. 1100), and the Emergent/Late-Prehistoric period (A.D. 1100 to Historic Contact) (Frederickson 1973; Rosenthal et al. 2007). Although some prehistoric sites have been identified as associated with oak groves and bedrock mortars on the eastern side of Beale AFB, few have been found in the vicinity of the Project (Beale AFB 2016b). This paucity of sites is typical of the Central Valley where identifiable prehistoric remains are rare.

The Project area is within the tribal territory of the Valley Nisenan, speakers of the Maiduan sub-group of the Penutian language family (Beals 1933; Golla 2011; Kroeber 1925, 1929). Nisenan villages were established on low rises above the streams and rivers of the Central Valley and on the south-facing slopes near water sources (Beale AFB 2016b). No villages or settlements have been identified near to the Project area or within Beale AFB boundaries, with the nearest village being *Chiemwie,* situated approximately 1.2 miles northwest (Wilson and Town 1978).

The post-contact period of California is divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769 to 1822), the Mexican period (1822 to 1848), and the American period (1848 to present day). Very little European activity occurred in the Project vicinity during the Spanish and Mexican periods. However, the discovery of gold in 1848 triggered an influx of tens of thousands of fortune seekers (Bibby 1994; Wilson and Towne 1978). The first development included early roads connecting Marysville to Sacramento and the mining districts in the foothills. Farms in the region provided food to the mining camps, and hay for stock feed was a prime commodity (Neyens 1976). These farms raised livestock and grew wheat, barley, potatoes, hay, grapes, figs, oats, and olives (Bal 1993; Nilsson et al. 1995; Thompson and West 1879). Historic maps dating to between 1855 and 1947 indicate the location of major roads, secondary wagon roads,

a railroad, small settlements, and isolated farmsteads (Beale AFB 2016b). When the U.S. Army's Camp Beale was established in 1942, historic developments on Beale AFB were all demolished. By the 1970s, much of the agricultural land off Beale AFB was flooded for rice cultivation.

The 1942 to 1944 buildup of Camp Beale resulted in the construction of a large number of buildings, mostly near to the east end of the Project's Southern Alternative. Most of these structures, including many that had been converted into a prison camp for German prisoners of war (POWs), were demolished by 1952. Beginning in the mid-1950s, the former Camp Beale was converted into an USAF base with airfield. Most of this later military development is along the east end of the Northern Alternatives (Beale AFB 2016b).

For the purposes of this Project, the consultant studied an area of potential effects (APE) inclusive of an area of direct impacts and a much wider area of indirect impacts. The APE of direct impacts is all areas where physical construction has the potential to occur and includes approximately 1 mile of 300-foot-wide study corridor for the 230-kV line alternatives outside of Beale AFB (on private land), approximately 3.4 miles of 200-foot-wide study corridor for the 230-kV line within Beale AFB, approximately 1 mile of 80-foot-wide study corridor for the 60-kV overhead line (Southern Alternative only), approximately 2.5 miles of 40-foot-wide study corridor for the 60-kV underground line within Beale AFB, approximately 1 mile of 80-foot-wide study corridor for the 60-kV overhead line (Southern Alternative only), and approximately 2.5 miles of 40-foot-wide study corridor for the 60-kV underground line within Beale AFB. The APE of indirect (visual) impacts is all areas where visual impacts from the Project may occur and is defined by a 0.5-mile buffer on each side of the APEs of direct impacts for each of the 3 proposed alignments.

As a result of this inventory effort, seven cultural resources within or adjacent to the APE of direct impacts and four cultural resources within the APE of indirect impacts were evaluated (**Table 3-5**). No other cultural resources are known to be within the Project APEs. As a result of WAPA's consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribes, a determination was made that no TCPs are present in the vicinity of the Project. The United Auburn Indian Community requested further participation and consultation regarding this undertaking and WAPA has stated it will continue to consult throughout Project planning.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

TABLE 3-5
CULTURAL RESOURCES RESULTS SUMMARY

Resource Designation	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Alternative	Recommended Action
APE for Direct Impacts				
CA-YUB-1390H (P-58-001541)	Camp Beale POW camp	Determined Not Eligible (cellblock managed as Eligible)	Southern (on Beale AFB)	None
CA-YUB-1420H (P-58-001587	Historic farmstead	Determined Not Eligible	Preferred Alternative (on Beale AFB)	None
PL-15H	Camp Beale cantonment area	Recommended Not Eligible	Southern (on Beale AFB)	None
BWIP-1	Erle Road	Unevaluated	Southern (mostly off Beale AFB)	None
BWIP-2	Historic roadbed	Recommended Ineligible	Northern A; shared Northern alignments (on Beale AFB)	None
BWIP-IO-1	Cadastral benchmark	Recommended Ineligible	Shared Northern alignments western laydown area (on Beale AFB)	None
APE for Indirect Impacts				
VR-1	Boardman Ranch	Unevaluated	Southern (off Beale AFB)	None
VR-2	Farm complex	Unevaluated	Southern (off Beale AFB)	None
VR-3	POW cellblock	Recommended Eligible	Southern (on Beale AFB)	None
VR-4	1958-era Beale AFB communication facility	Recommended Ineligible	Shared Northern alignments (on Beale AFB)	None

This page is intentionally left blank.

3.6.1 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are non-renewable natural resources of vertebrate, non-vertebrate, marine, and plant type and are afforded protection under federal, state, and county regulations. The Project is located within the Laguna Formation of Pliocene-Pleistocene age and consists of a dissected alluvial fan. Evidence of historic river channels across the Project area is based on field observations and boring samples taken during a geotechnical report prepared for the Beale AFB 60-kV Underground Transmission Line in September of 2018 (URS 2018).

A review of online geologic maps of the United States at the Mineral Resources Database displaying geologic units for the Project vicinity show the bulk of the landform age is associated with Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (MRDATA 2019a and 2019b). Inland, fossiliferous soils primarily contain non-marine localities (MRDATA 2019c). Non-marine fossils expected within Quaternary alluvium of the Pleistocene epoch and continuing into the Holocene include large land mammals or mega-fauna like mammoth, mastodon, bison, giant ground sloth, saber-tooth cat, horses, and smaller fossils representative of birds, insects, and vegetation, for example (UCMP 2019a). A review of fossil localities via in-house database and interactive Berkeley Mapper identified no known fossil localities within the Project vicinity or Yuba County. However, several recorded fossils are present in nearby Sutter County and include those from the Eocene and Miocene epochs and only two from the Pleistocene epochs (UCMP 2019b and 2019c). Massive faunal extinctions, common at the close of the Holocene, combined with the Quaternary alluvial setting and historic river channels, elevate the possibility for paleontological resources within the Project vicinity.

3.7 Geology/Soils

Geological resources consist of the Earth's surface and subsurface materials. Within a given physiographic province, these resources typically are described in terms of geology, topography, soils, and geologic hazards. A geotechnical report for the underground portion of the Preferred Alternative alignment has been completed and helped inform this analysis (URS 2018).

The study area for geology and soils related to this Project is defined as the footprint of construction and operations activity.

3.7.1 Geology

The study area is located along the northeastern margins of the Central Valley of California, which is a sediment-filled structural depression classified as a forearc basin. The Central Valley is bounded by the Cascade Range to the north, the Sierra Nevada to the east, the Tehachapi Mountains to the south, and the Coast Ranges and San Francisco Bay to the west. More specifically, the study area is located between the foothills of the Sierra Nevada and the Feather River in the eastern part of the Sacramento Valley and west of the Sierra Nevada. The area is underlain with surficial alluvial fan and stream deposits of the Pliocene-Pleistocene and Holocene age and the Laguna Formation of Pliocene-Pleistocene age. Laguna Formation is a Sierran-derived dissected alluvial fan. To the east these broad alluvial fans merge with the gently rolling foothills of the Sierra Nevada and to the west with the low alluvial plains of the eastern Sacramento Valley.

Due to proximity of the site to the alluvial sediment source, local outcrops of the Laguna Formation generally consist of interbedded and heterogeneous mixture of alluvial gravel, fine sand, silt, and clay of granitic and metamorphic origin (URS 2018).

3.7.2 Topography

Topography pertains to the general shape and arrangement of a land surface, including its height and the position of its natural and man-made features. The western portion of Beale AFB as well as the adjacent farmland that includes the study area consists of relatively flat (less than 5 percent grade) grasslands comprised mostly of Riverbank Formation, as well as Modesto and Laguna Formation, low alluvial plains, and fans. This unit is generally flat to gently rolling, with elevations ranging from 90 feet to approximately 200 feet. Little or no deposition in this area is now occurring (Beale AFB 2019).

Private lands within the study area are similarly located on generally flat to gently rolling topography indicative of historic river floodplains; these lands have been converted to agricultural use (irrigated cropland for rice, alfalfa, safflower, and corn) and lightly developed with some physiographic alteration for both agricultural and sparse residential uses (Transcon 2020).

3.7.3 Soils

Soils are the unconsolidated materials overlying bedrock or other parent material. Soils are typically described in terms of their complex type, slope, and physical characteristics. Differences among soil types in terms of their structure, elasticity, strength, shrink-swell potential, and erosion potential affect their abilities to support certain applications or uses as well as what impacts to soils might occur from proposed uses. In appropriate cases, soil properties must be examined for their compatibility with particular construction activities or types of land use.

3.7.3.1 Soil Types

Soil types on Beale AFB can be grouped into two main categories: Central Valley Terraces and Sierra Nevada Foothill. The study area for the proposed Project is located on the valley soils. The valley ground surface soils are generally high in clay content, underlain by a hardpan, have a slow permeability and a shallow rooting depth, and generally have a slope of 0 to 3 percent. These soils favor annual grasses and forbs. During the winter, soils at Beale AFB become extremely soft and limit any off-road activities (URS 2018). Construction on Beale AFB is limited to the dry season (typically May to November).

There are 145 soil map units of soil series, as defined by the Natural Resource Conservation Service on Beale AFB. These soil map units within the study area are predominantly San Joaquin loam with 0 to 1 percent slopes, Perkins loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes, Redding-Corning Complex with 0 to 3 percent slopes, and Redding-Corning Complex with 3 to 8 percent slopes (URS 2018). Soils off Beale AFB consist primarily of San Joaquin loam with 0 to 1 percent slopes and Redding-Corning Complex with 0 to 8 percent slopes (NRCS 2019).

The study area is underlain with surficial alluvial fan and stream deposits of the Pliocene-Pleistocene and Holocene age, including the Laguna Formation dissected alluvial fan. Local

outcrops of the Laguna Formation generally consist of interbedded and heterogeneous mixture of alluvial gravel, fine sand, silt, and clay of granitic and metamorphic origin (URS 2018).

3.7.3.2 Geotechnical Study

The geotechnical study conducted for a portion of the Project area explored subsurface soil conditions along Doolittle Drive within Laguna Formation soils. The subsurface soils encountered in the top 15 feet generally varied from stiff to very stiff clay and silt to medium-dense clayey or silty sand. Between 15 to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs), subsurface soils were generally composed of silty to poorly graded gravel, with some poorly graded sand and silty sand. Below 20 feet bgs, silty sand was encountered (URS 2018).

Along Patrol Road and within the proposed substation of the Preferred Alternative and Northern A Alternative, the study explored subsurface conditions within Riverbank Formation. The subsurface soils encountered in the top 8 feet were generally very stiff lean clay to sandy lean clay. Below 8 feet bgs, medium-dense to very dense silty and clayey gravel, medium-dense silt, sandy silt, and some lean clay was encountered. Groundwater was observed within the silt layers (URS 2018).

A complete geotechnical study for the final route would be completed prior to initiating the proposed Project.

3.7.3.3 Soil Investigations on Beale AFB

Beale AFB Environmental Restoration Program investigations have been conducted in the Preferred Alternative Project route. Refer to the 2012 Final Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase II and the 2016 Final Remedial Investigation regarding Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) ML625, TA602, and TA603 (Beale AFB 2012, 2016c). The subject MRSs have been closed with California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CDTSC) and Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board concurrence. A Beale AFB-wide Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted in 1996; contamination sources were identified to the east and west of the Preferred Alternative Project route. No sources of soil contamination were identified within the Preferred Alternative Project route. The proposed Project area is well understood, and Beale AFB has aerial photography and other data sources from the pre-Military era to present. Based on these data sets, it is not assumed that contaminated soil would be present (e.g., no dump sites, ranges, industrial sites, or buildings with associated fuel heating oil tanks are known from the Project area). Site Inspections (SI) were conducted on 65 areas of concern between 1996 and 1997. The PA and SI received concurrence from CDTSC and the RWQCB. Additional investigations of soil contaminants in the Project area are not necessary because contaminants were not found in the vicinity of the Project during previous investigations. All final documents concerning the Environmental Restoration Program can be found on the U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Center Public Administrative Record Database (USAFCEC 2020).

3.7.4 Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards are defined as natural geologic events that can endanger human lives and threaten property. Examples of geologic hazards include earthquakes and seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, landslides, rock falls, ground subsidence, and avalanches.

The site is not within existing Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone maps as covered under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. No active (Holocene time [rupture in about the last 11,000 years]) faults are mapped as crossing or running adjacent to the site. Two potentially active (Quaternary and Late Quaternary time) faults are mapped east of the site (California Geological Survey 2007). The Spenceville fault (Foothills Fault system) and Swain Ravine fault (Foothills Fault system) are mapped north-south, located approximately 5.5 miles east of Project site. The design peak ground acceleration (PGA) in the vicinity of the site, in accordance with Section 1803.5.11 of the 2016 California Building Code (CBC), is 0.186 g (California Geological Survey 2007). Additionally, seismic hazard zone maps indicating liquefaction potential have not been published by the California Geological Survey in the study area of the proposed Project.

Review of the data obtained during the geotechnical investigation indicates that the subsurface materials in which groundwater was encountered varied from stiff to very stiff silt with gravel and sand to dense to very dense silty gravel with sand. Groundwater was observed as shallow as 13 feet bgs in 3 borings. These characteristics indicate that the on-site soils are likely not susceptible to liquefaction (URS 2018).

Potentially expansive, high-plasticity clays were not encountered near the surface at the site. Based on the plasticity index test results, the upper 5 feet of soil underlying the site generally has a low to moderate potential for shrink-swell behavior (URS 2018).

3.8 Hydrology/Water Quality

Hydrology, in general, is the study of the water cycle and, more specifically for this document, the movement of water through the landscape including both surface water and groundwater.

The study area for hydrology and water quality resources includes the proposed area of disturbance and areas into which the disturbed area drains.

3.8.1 Regulatory Framework

Section 404 of the CWA gives the EPA and USACE regulatory and permitting authority regarding discharge of dredged or filled material into “navigable Waters of the United States” (WOTUS). Section 502(7) of the CWA defines navigable waters as “Waters of the United States, including territorial seas.” Section 328 of Chapter 33 in the CFR defines WOTUS as they apply to the jurisdictional limits of USACE authority under the CWA. A summary of this definition in 33 CFR 328.3 includes: 1) waters used for commerce; 2) interstate waters and wetlands; 3) “Other Waters of the United States” (other waters) such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands; 4) impoundments of waters; 5) tributaries to the above waters; 6) territorial seas; and 7) wetlands adjacent to waters. For the purposes of determining USACE jurisdiction under the CWA, “navigable waters,” as defined in the CWA, are the same as “Waters of the United States” as defined in the CFR above.

The limits of USACE jurisdiction under Section 404 were updated effective June 22, 2020 under 40 CFR Section 120.2, The Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Step Two. They are as follows: (a) territorial seas and traditional navigable waters; (b) tributaries of jurisdictional waters; (c) lakes, ponds, and impoundments that contribute surface water flow to a jurisdictional water in a typical year; and (d) wetlands adjacent to non-wetland jurisdictional waters.

The RWQCB regulates activities pursuant to Section 401(a)(1) of the CWA. Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. Section 1341) requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into WOTUS to obtain certification from the state in which the discharge originates.

As a result, fill proposed to be deposited in waters and wetlands requires coordination with the appropriate RWQCB that administers Section 401 and provides certification. The RWQCB also reviews water quality and wetland issues, including avoidance and minimization of impacts.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) introduced new procedures for discharges of dredged or fill material to waters of the state that were added to Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) effective May 28, 2020. These procedures address potential gaps in federal regulatory coverage for certain wetlands and waters of the state resulting from federal changes that limit the reach of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Section 120.2, described above).

It should be noted that the changes to USACE definitions and the SWRCB procedures described above were instituted after finalization of the Project Aquatic Resources Report (**Appendix K**). As a result, some of the aquatic resources described in the Aquatic Resources Report may no longer be categorized as WOTUS or may be regulated differently. Conferences with USACE and the RWQCB will ensure that 404 and 401 requirements are met.

EO 11988, Floodplain Management, requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. In accomplishing this objective, "each agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out its responsibilities" for federal actions.

EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Federal agencies must avoid undertaking or providing assistance for new construction located in wetlands unless there is no practicable alternative to such construction and the Preferred Alternative includes all feasible measures to minimize harm to wetlands that may result from such use.

3.8.2 Floodplains, Wetlands, Surface Water, and Groundwater

The Project area experiences a Mediterranean climate, which consists of cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The mean annual precipitation on Beale AFB is 21.9 inches, with about 95 percent coming between November through April. Precipitation can be highly variable from year to year; the record high at Beale AFB is 38.5 inches and the record low is 4.3 (Beale AFB 2019). May through October is typically dry and warm.

The hydrology of Beale AFB is complex due to both natural and man-made influences. Beale AFB is located northeast of confluence of the Bear River and Feather River. Hydrology on Beale AFB has been significantly altered by the creation of impoundments, channel re-direction, and groundwater pumping. Impoundments have been created historically for flood control, stock watering, and recreation areas. Drinking water is drawn from the aquifer underlying Beale AFB west of the flight line (Beale AFB 2018b).

3.8.2.1 Floodplains

Floodplains at Beale AFB occur adjacent to creeks and drainages; however, the Project Area is outside the 0.2 percent annual chance exceedance floodplain and therefore, lies outside of the 500-year floodplain (FEMA 2011).

3.8.2.2 Surface Water and Wetlands

An Aquatic Resources Report (**Appendix K**) was prepared to determine the extent of potential jurisdictional waters that currently exist within and adjacent to the Project area. Based on the desktop review and field surveys, multiple potentially jurisdictional waters and freshwater emergent wetlands were identified within the study area (Transcon 2019). Descriptions of these features can be found in Section 3.5.2.2, Wetland Habitats. The extent and periodicity of the surface waters within the Project are determined primarily by the local climate and rainfall, but interactions with groundwater may also affect these.

Streams, canals, wetlands, vernal pools, swales, and roadside ditches that potentially meet the criteria for jurisdictional WOTUS can be found within the Project area. Along the Preferred Alternative and Northern A Alternative, Reeds Creek is the only stream channel the alternatives cross, one location at each alternative. Along the Southern Alternative, there are four streams (Hutchinson Creek and three unnamed tributaries) that intersect the proposed Project area at one location each. Two agricultural canals, the Yuba County Water Agency South Canal and the Yuba-Wheatland Canal also intersect the study area. The Brophy Canal intersects both the northern and southern study areas, while the Yuba-Wheatland Canal parallels the Southern Alternative for approximately 2,000 feet. Waters identified in the survey that do not fall under the CWA are agricultural roadside ditches, stock ponds, settling basins, and rice fields (Transcon 2019).

3.8.2.3 Groundwater

Groundwater extraction has altered the direction and depth of groundwater movement near Beale AFB. Before the widespread use of irrigation in the Sacramento Basin, groundwater moved westward from the Sierra Nevada foothills to discharge in the Feather and Sacramento rivers. Due to extensive groundwater extraction for agriculture, the main groundwater discharge is now through well withdrawals. Water from the Yuba River is primarily responsible for recharging the groundwater system. Groundwater at Beale AFB is generally encountered within 4 to 260 feet bgs at monitoring wells throughout Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2014a, 2019). In general, the groundwater table on Beale AFB is shallowest in the western portion of the base (42 to 53 feet in 2016) and deepest in the eastern portion (260 feet in 2016) (Beale AFB 2019). However, the actual level of the groundwater at any specific location can vary greatly depending on several factors including time of year, rainfall amount, water year type, and the timing and intensity of nearby agricultural groundwater withdrawals.

In August 2018, 11 exploratory borings were performed along the alignment of the proposed 60-kV underground transmission line. At 3 of those borings along Patrol Road, groundwater was measured at 13 feet, 17 feet, and 20.5 feet bgs, which is consistent across Beale AFB, generally. Groundwater levels can be highly variable between years and seasons, and depend on many different factors such as precipitation, irrigation, and land use (URS 2018).

3.9 Land Use and Planning, AICUZ Compatibility, and Recreation

Land use broadly means the use of land for various activities, including military, recreational, agricultural, and residential. Local land use policies and development regulations control the type of land use and the intensity of development or activities permitted. In many cases, land use descriptions are codified in master planning and local zoning laws; however, there is no nationally recognized land use naming convention or terminology. As such, land use descriptions, labels, and definitions often vary by jurisdiction. Land use planning in the Air Force is guided by AFI 32-1015, Integrated Installation Planning. Changes in land use patterns that result from development can affect the character of an area and result in physical impacts to the environment. Proposed developments should therefore be analyzed for compatibility with planned land uses. This section focuses on two areas in particular: land use designations in established plans including Beale AFB's Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) and recreation.

3.9.1 Land Use Designations in Established Plans

The term "land use" refers to real property classifications that indicate either natural conditions or the types of human activity occurring on a parcel. In many cases, land use descriptions are codified in local zoning laws. However, there is no nationally recognized convention or uniform terminology for describing land use categories. As a result, the meanings of various land use descriptions, labels, and definitions vary among jurisdictions. There are two jurisdictions in the study area for this Project: Yuba County has land use planning jurisdiction for the private lands, and the USAF has land use planning jurisdiction for the lands on Beale AFB. Each jurisdiction is discussed separately.

3.9.1.1 Private Land

Private parcels within the study area have been mapped by Yuba County within its most recent General Plan as NR, a land use designation that includes agricultural production as a principal activity, while allowing for other uses including conservation and public facilities and infrastructure. The intent of the NR designation is to "conserve and provide natural habitat, watersheds, scenic resources, cultural resources, recreational amenities, agricultural and forest resources, wetlands, woodlands, minerals, and other resources for sustainable use, enjoyment, extraction, and processing" (Yuba County 2011).

All private parcels within the study area have been zoned by Yuba County through the County's zoning ordinance as AE-80, a zoning designation that defines agricultural production as a principal use (Yuba County 2015).

3.9.1.2 Beale AFB Lands

USAF installation land use planning commonly uses 12 general land use classifications: Airfield, Aircraft O&M, Industrial, Administrative, Community (Commercial), Community (Service), Medical, Housing (Accompanied), Housing (Unaccompanied), Outdoor Recreation, Open Space, and Water (USAF 1998). Beale AFB currently utilizes the Installation Development Plan (IDP) as its primary document upon which to base future development and programming decisions (Beale AFB 2014b). It presents a summary and compilation of various resource plans, special plans, and studies and integrates these into a single planning document for Beale AFB. The IDP classifies the Project area as Airfield, Planning District 1 in the IDP. The IDP

describes the parameters for future development in this planning district as follows: "Future development of this district must provide a secure and functionally effective environment for airfield operations, while remaining accessible to pilots, as well as O&M personnel. Future facilities within this district should support the airfield and mission and not constrain air operations and the imaginary surfaces."

Because the study area for the proposed Project is within the Airfield Planning District, it must be compatible with the Beale AFB AICUZ. As described in Section 3.11, Public Health and Safety/Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the AICUZ is a land use planning tool that integrates an extensive analysis of the effects of noise, aircraft accident potential, land use, and proposed development upon the residents and workers of Beale AFB, as well as present and future neighbors of Beale AFB. The AICUZ is designed to aid in the development of local planning mechanisms that would protect public safety and health, as well as preserve the operational capabilities of Beale AFB. The AICUZ is based on an extensive study that incorporates regularly updated data about aircraft types and numbers of operations at Beale AFB, and it uses this data and an accompanying analysis to determine the compatibility of different types of development, including utilities.

3.9.2 Recreation

This section evaluates recreation areas and uses separately on private land and Beale AFB within the Project Area.

3.9.2.1 Private Land

Designated recreational facilities do not exist in the private lands of the study area. The nearest commonly used recreation area to the proposed Project is the Yuba River, located about 2.8 miles north of the Northern Alternatives' shared alignment. Boating, fishing, and waterfowl hunting are common usages of the river. Additionally, the Spenceville Wildlife Area borders Beale AFB on the east and is located between 8 and 10 miles from the proposed Project area. Some private land areas may be used and leased for duck hunting, although specific duck blind locations are not known or identified.

3.9.2.2 Beale AFB Land

Outdoor recreation on Beale AFB is guided by AFMAN 32-7003. There are three parks on Beale AFB and multiple picnic areas and play structures, a 1.5-mile nature trail near the housing area along Dry Creek (Beale AFB 2019), a 1-acre recreational vehicle campground, a golf course, a privately owned stable, and recreational fishing lakes (Beale AFB 2019), none of which are located in the study area for the Project.

The primary recreational activity on Beale AFB that overlaps with the study area is permitted hunting. Portions of the study area west of the airstrip are currently open to hunting with Beale AFB-specific restrictions. All individuals must obtain applicable licenses, permits, stamps, and Beale AFB training in order to hunt or fish on Beale AFB in addition to any permits required by the State of California. In years since 2010, between 80 and 165 hunting permits were sold annually for the entirety of Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019).

3.10 Noise

This section characterizes the existing conditions of the noise environment in the proposed Project area, specifically the ambient noise levels expected prior to the construction and operation of the proposed Project. The study area for noise impacts related to this Project consists of a quarter-mile buffer from Project facilities along all alternatives.

3.10.1 Noise Characteristics and Descriptors

Noise is generally defined as unwanted, disruptive, or potentially hazardous sound. Sound is defined as pressure variations in air which are interpreted by the human ear. The loudness of sound is measured using a logarithmic scale of the relative sound pressure, expressed in units of decibels (dB). Zero dB is the lowest sound pressure that a healthy human ear can detect. Each increase in 10 dB on the scale represents a 10-fold increase in the acoustic energy. A frequency weighting scale known as A-weighting (dBA) that best reflects the human ear's reduced sensitivity to low frequencies is often applied to noise measurements.

Human perception and response to noise does not directly correlate to the dB scale, but it has some general rules that are broadly accepted. A change in noise level of 3 dBA is considered to be barely noticeable, while a change of 5 dBA is more readily perceptible. A change of 10 dBA is perceived as being twice as loud. Human perception therefore differs from the absolute change in sound pressure, as a 10-dBA difference is actually a 10-fold increase in acoustic energy. Additionally, tonal noise is generally perceived by humans as more annoying.

Noise produced from most activities tends to vary widely over time. Noise levels are usually best represented by an equivalent level over a given time period (Leq) or by an average level (in dBA) occurring over a 24-hour day-night period (Ldn), which applies a 10-dBA penalty applied to nighttime noise occurring between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., taking into the account that humans are generally more bothered by unwanted noise during nighttime hours. An alternative noise descriptor is the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL), which is similar to the Ldn but applies a 4.77-dB penalty to evening noise (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and a 10-dB penalty to nighttime noise (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.). Noise standards for assessing impacts may use either of these descriptors.

3.10.2 Regulatory Framework

There are a number of applicable regulations from various organizations that are applicable to environmental noise impacts. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) published a guidebook of environmental noise standards that provides guidelines for various land use types. For residential uses, environmental noise between 65 and 75 dBA Ldn is considered "normally unacceptable" while noise less than 65 dBA Ldn is considered "normally acceptable". For agricultural uses, noise levels greater than 75 dBA may be considered "normally acceptable" (HUD 2009).

The Yuba County General Plan contains a noise element that contains noise goals based on land use type which are applicable to the Project. For residential areas, noise levels of less than 70 dBA Ldn are considered acceptable or conditionally acceptable. For agricultural areas, noise levels of up to 80 dBA Ldn are considered acceptable or conditionally acceptable (Yuba County 2011).

The Yuba County noise element also contains maximum levels for non-transportation noise based on the hours during which noise is generated. For noise-sensitive uses, which include school, hospitals, and residences, the maximum allowable hourly Leq is 60 dBA during daytime hours (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.). During the nighttime hours, the maximum allowable hourly Leq is reduced to 45 dBA. If the ambient noise level exceeds these standards, the standard applied shall be the current ambient noise level plus 5 dBA (Yuba County 2011).

3.10.3 Existing Ambient Noise Conditions

Ambient noise sources in the Project vicinity are primarily vehicle traffic, agricultural operations, and military operations at Beale AFB. Noise from Beale AFB operations has been measured and mapped through AICUZ planning studies. The most recent Beale AFB AICUZ study was conducted in 2005. Most areas within 0.85 mile of the Beale AFB airstrip have a CNEL of 60 dBA or greater (Beale AFB 2005; SACOG 2011). Considering that airport operations create a noise environment more consistent with an urban area rather than a rural agricultural area, the airfield and airspace noise environment are eliminated from consideration in the analysis.

Vehicle traffic in the Project vicinity is primarily within Beale AFB and along Hammonton-Smartville Road and North Beale Road. These roads have been the subject of past noise studies, and baseline traffic noise contours available from which Project impacts can be determined. Traffic noise along Hammonton-Smartville Road between Brophy Road and Doolittle Drive is estimated to be 60 dBA Ldn at a distance of 53 feet from the centerline of the roadway. Traffic noise along North Beale Road between Griffith Avenue and Beale AFB is estimated to be 60 dBA at a distance of 92 feet from the centerline of the roadway (Yuba County 1994).

Vibration is an additional concern that is associated with noise. Sources of ground-borne vibration include trains, heavy construction, road construction, large vehicles passing over a rough road, or subsurface excavation or drilling operations. No known sources of major vibration exist in the Project vicinity.

3.10.4 Sensitive Noise Receptors

The Yuba County General Plan defines sensitive noise receptors as people or things most susceptible to adverse effects, for instance schools, health care facilities, and day care centers. Private residences are considered “noise sensitive uses” (Yuba County 2011) and therefore discussed in this EA. There are a number of residences in the Project vicinity; the closest residence to the Preferred Alternative alignment is approximately 80 feet away. The closest residence to the Northern A Alternative alignment is approximately 1,740 feet away, while the closest residence to the Southern Alternative is approximately 250 feet away. Exact distances will be unknown until a final route is chosen and Project engineering is complete.

3.11 Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Materials

This section outlines the existing environment and regulatory context of public health and safety associated with the Project. There are no schools or hospitals within 1/2 mile of the study area (Beale AFB 2014b; Yuba County 2011; Google Earth 2019). Therefore, general baseline conditions for assessing potential impacts to public health and safety are related to hazardous materials, fire hazards, location within Beale AFB’s AICUZ, and electric and magnetic fields (EMF). The study area for analysis of public health and safety includes the Project corridor

where facilities would be built (i.e., where hazardous materials could be introduced, where risks for fire exist during construction, where conflicts could exist with AICUZ planning, or where EMF risks are heightened). These potential impacts are discussed below per topic.

3.11.1 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are defined by federal and state regulations to protect public health and the environment. Hazardous materials generally have certain chemical, physical, or infectious properties that cause them to be classified as hazardous. Hazardous materials are more specifically defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Section 101(14) and also in the CCR, Title 22, Chapter 11, Article 2, Section 66261, which provides the following definition:

> *A hazardous material is a substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.*

The Beale AFB Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) includes prevention measures that govern management of hazardous materials throughout the USAF, including at Beale AFB. It applies to all USAF personnel who authorize, procure, issue, use, or dispose of hazardous materials and to those who manage, monitor, or track any of those activities. Under the ICP, the USAF has established roles, responsibilities, and requirements for a hazardous materials management program. The purpose of the ICP is to control the procurement and use of hazardous materials to support USAF missions, ensure the safety and health of personnel and surrounding communities, minimize USAF dependence on hazardous materials, and maintain compliance with laws and regulations for hazardous material usage. The ICP includes the activities and infrastructure required for ongoing identification, management, tracking, and minimization of hazardous materials.

The hazardous materials that have been identified as potentially present in connection with the proposed Project include engine oil, gasoline, brake and transmission fluid, jet fuel, aviation-grade gasoline, diesel fuel, antifreeze, and chain lubricant; mineral oil, dielectric oil, sulfuric acid electrolyte, and SF_6 are also common materials used in substations. These hazardous materials would be routinely transported and used in conjunction with the operation of machinery associated with the all alternatives. Spill prevention control measures would be consistent with the Beale AFB ICP.

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) is the primary state agency responsible for worker safety in the handling and use of chemicals in the workplace. Cal/OSHA standards are generally more stringent than federal regulations. All Cal/OSHA standards would be implemented through the contractor for the Project.

The Project is not located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California State Government Code Section 65962.5 (CDTSC 2019).

3.11.2 Fire Hazards

Yuba County describes fire as one of the most significant natural hazards affecting Yuba County residents. The Project area outside of Beale AFB has been identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire as having a moderate fire risk (Yuba County 2011).

Wildfires are a regular occurrence on Beale AFB, with most occurring between May and September. Records show that there were 131 wildfires on Beale AFB between 1998 and 2017. Nearly half (59) of the wildfires had an unknown cause. Of those with known causes, wildfires started by power lines (34) were most common (Beale AFB 2019). Wildfires started by Beale AFB power lines were commonly attributed to avian electrocution on distribution lines. In response to this, Beale AFB developed a new Avian Protection Plan that was adopted in 2017, with base-wide power pole retrofit starting the same year (Beale AFB 2017, 2019). Adherence to the Avian Protection Plan is anticipated to reduce the occurrence of fires due to electrocuted birds. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection identifies that there have been several instances of fires spreading out from Beale AFB to the Yuba County area. The cause of these fires is listed as birds flying into power lines, hazard reduction burns, and munitions work (Calfire 2018).

3.11.3 Air Installation Compatible Use Zone

AICUZ is a land use planning tool that integrates an extensive analysis of the effects of noise, aircraft accident potential, land use, and proposed development upon the residents and workers of Beale AFB, as well as present and future neighbors of Beale AFB. The AICUZ is designed to aid in the development of local planning mechanisms that would protect public safety and health, as well as preserve the operational capabilities of Beale AFB. The AICUZ is based on an extensive study that incorporates regularly updated data about aircraft types and numbers of operations at Beale AFB, and it uses this data and an accompanying analysis to determine the compatibility of different types of development, including utilities.

3.11.4 Electric and Magnetic Fields

Electric power consists of two components: voltage and current. Current, which is a flow of electrical charge measured in amperes, creates a magnetic field. Voltage, which is the force or pressure that causes the current to flow and is measured in units of volts or kV, creates an electric field. Electric fields and magnetic fields considered together are referred to as “EMF.” Both fields occur together whenever electricity flows, hence the general practice of considering both as EMF exposure.

Transmission lines, like all electrical devices and equipment, produce EMFs. Electric field strength is usually constant with a given voltage, while magnetic field strength can vary depending on the electrical load, design of the transmission line, and configuration and height of conductors. Both the magnetic field and the electric field decrease rapidly, or attenuate, with distance from the source.

Over the past 30 years, research has not proven that power frequency EMF exposure causes adverse health effects. However, some non-governmental organizations have set advisory limits as a precautionary measure, based on the knowledge that high field levels (more than 1,000 times the EMF found in typical environments) may induce currents in cells or nerve stimulation. The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection has

established a continuous, magnetic field exposure limit of 0.833 Gauss (or 833 milliGauss [mG]) and a continuous electric field exposure limit of 4.2 kilovolts per meter (kV/m) for members of the general public. The American Council of Governmental Industrial Hygienists publishes Threshold Limit Values (TLV) for various physical agents. The TLV for occupational exposure to 60 Hertz (Hz) magnetic fields has been set as 10 Gauss (10,000 mG) and 25 kV/m for electric fields. Transmission and distribution lines in the U.S. operate at a frequency of 60 Hz, as do household wiring and appliances.

In the home, EMF exposure comes from circuit breaker and meter boxes, electrical appliances, electric blankets, and any cord or wire that carries electricity. The fields are greatest closest to the surface of the cord or appliance and drop rapidly in just a short distance. **Table 3-6** shows typical magnetic fields from common household electrical devices.

TABLE 3-6
TYPICAL 60 HERTZ MAGNETIC FIELD VALUES FROM COMMON ELECTRICAL DEVICES

Appliance	Magnetic Field 6 Inches from Device (mG)	Magnetic Field 2 Feet from Device (mG)
Washing machine	20	1
Vacuum cleaner	300	10
Electric oven	9	-
Dishwasher	20	4
Microwave oven	200	10
Hair dryer	300	-
Computer desktop	14	2
Computer laptop	5	-
Cell phone (very low frequency only)	5	2
Fluorescent light	40	2

Source: NIEHS 2002
mG: milliGauss

Sources of existing EMF in the vicinity of the study area include existing transmission lines, commercial and agricultural wiring and equipment, and common household wiring and appliances for residences and communities in the area. EMF levels in homes and businesses vary widely with wiring configurations, the types of equipment and appliances in use, and proximity to these sources.

3.11.4.1 EMF Standards

No federal regulations have established environmental limits on the strengths of fields from power lines. However, the federal government continues to conduct and encourage research on the issue of EMF.

The State of California Department of Education enacted regulations that require minimum distances between a new school and the edge of a transmission line ROW. The setback distances are 100 feet from the edge of the transmission line ROW for 50-kV to 133-kV lines, 150 feet from the edge of the transmission line ROW for 220-kV to 230-kV lines, and 350 feet

from the edge of the transmission line ROW for 500-kV to 550-kV lines. These distances were not based on specific biological evidence, but on the known fact that fields from power lines drop to near background levels at those distances. WAPA follows field-reducing guidelines for designing new and upgraded transmission lines. California has no other rules governing EMF (WAPA 2017).

3.11.4.2 Corona Effects

The electrical effects of a transmission line can be characterized as "corona effects." Corona is the electrical breakdown of air into charged particles. Corona can occur on the conductors, insulators, and hardware of an energized high-voltage transmission line. Corona on conductors occurs at locations where the field has been enhanced by protrusions, such as nicks, insects, dust, or drops of water. During fair weather, the number of these sources is small, and the corona effect is insignificant. However, during wet weather, the number of these sources increases, and corona effects are much greater. Effects of corona are audible noise, radio, and television interference, visible light, and photochemical reactions:

- Audible Noise. Corona-generated audible noise from transmission lines is generally characterized as a crackling/hissing noise. The noise is most noticeable during wet weather conditions. Audible noise from transmission lines is often lost in the background noise locations beyond the edge of the ROW;

- Radio and Television Interference. Corona-generated radio interference is most likely to affect the amplitude modulation (AM) receivers located very near to transmission lines have the potential to be affected by radio interference. Television interference from corona effects occurs during bad weather, and is generally only of concern for receivers within about 600 ft of the line;

- Visible Light. Corona is visible as a bluish glow or as bluish plumes. On transmission lines in the area, the corona levels are so low that the corona on the conductors would be observable only under the darkest conditions with the aid of binoculars; and

- Photochemical Reactions. When corona is present, the air surrounding the conductors is ionized and many chemical reactions take place producing small amounts of ozone (O3), while the remaining 10 percent is composed principally of nitrogen oxides (NOx). The maximum incremental ozone levels at ground level produced by corona activity on the transmission lines during bad weather would be less than 1 part per billion (ppb). This level is insignificant when compared to natural levels and their fluctuations.

3.11.5 Worker Safety

Electrical hazards exist to residents, employees, and others within the Project area, including electrical burns or electrocutions. These electrical hazards could occur anywhere near energized conductors or facilities, although they are primarily a concern for construction and maintenance workers.

3.12 Transportation/Traffic

Transportation is defined as the system of roadways, highways, and all other transportation networks in the Project vicinity that may be affected by Project activities; this network comprises the study area for transportation and traffic related to the Project and are described below separately for Beale AFB roads and county or private roads.

Traffic relates to changes in the number of vehicles on roadways and highways. The most common way to describe roadway traffic volumes is through the "Level of Service" concept. Level of Service is a general measure of traffic conditions whereby a letter grade, from A (the best) to F (the worst), is assigned. The grades represent the perceptions of drivers and are an indication of the comfort and convenience associated with driving, as well as speed, travel time, traffic interruptions, and freedom to maneuver. Although qualitative, this method of analysis provides a relative measure of traffic volumes in relation to roadway capacity.

3.12.1 Transportation Systems on/to Beale AFB

Regional access to Beale AFB is provided by State Routes (SR) 65, 70, and 20. Five roads provide access to Beale AFB via five gates (Main Gate, Doolittle Gate, Grass Valley Gate, Wheatland Gate, and Vassar Lake Gate). Roads providing access to Beale AFB include North Beale Road, Hammonton-Smartville Road, Smartville Road, South Beale Road, and Hammonton-Spenceville Road.

The road network on Beale AFB consists of arterials, collectors, and local streets. The arterials that carry the majority of the traffic include Gavin Mandry Drive, Doolittle Drive, Grass Valley Road/Warren Shingle Road, Camp Beale Highway, and J Street. Collector streets connect local streets to arterials and include Arnold and Grumman avenues in the flight line area, A and C streets in the Main Base area, and East and West Garryana streets and Delta Drive in the housing area. The most recent traffic study for Beale AFB showed that all intersections were operating at either an "A" or "B" Level of Service (i.e., free-flow or reasonable free-flow operations) during peak traffic hours.

Other modes of transportation on Beale AFB include pedestrian routes (walkways), bicycle paths, Beale AFB shuttle buses, military passenger-cargo terminals, and Beale AFB railheads. Beale AFB's shuttle bus generally operates regularly during business days with stops in the flight line, Main Base, and housing areas. Beale AFB railheads are used for Beale AFB's locomotive, which is primarily used to move arriving fuel tank cars. There are railhead stations in the southern portion of the flight line area east of J Street and south of Warren Shingle Road. Public mass transportation service in Yuba County was provided by the Yuba/Sutter Transit Authority, which discontinued service to Beale AFB due to a lack of patronage and demand (Beale AFB 2014b).

3.12.2 Yuba County Transportation Systems

SRs 70, 65, and 20 comprise the backbone of Yuba County's regional roadway network and serve the majority of the County's population in Marysville, Wheatland, and unincorporated southern Yuba County. Arterials, collectors, and local roads form the remainder of the County's roadway system. The Yuba County Transportation and Circulation General Plan Update Background Report evaluated main routes, arterials, collectors, and local roads and assigned Level of Service grades for areas of high traffic flow (Yuba County 2007).

Depending on the final route, Hammonton-Smartville Road, North Beale Road, and Erle Roads are the main arterial roads that could be part of a construction vehicle route for the private parcel portions of the study area. All three of these roads have Level of Service grades ranging from "A" to "C" in the vicinity of Beale AFB and extending west from Beale AFB (Yuba County 2007).

The goals, plans, and policies establishing measures of effectiveness for Yuba County's circulation system are contained in the Yuba County General Plan (Yuba County 2011). The most applicable goal related to this Project's potential impact on transportation systems include CD.16, as follows:

> *Maintain a roadway system that provides adequate level of service, as funding allows, and that is consistent with the County's planning, environmental, and economic policies.*

The General Plan further establishes that the adequate Level of Service for County roadways is "D" (Yuba County 2011).

3.13 Utilities/Service Systems

The infrastructure and utility information contained in this section provides an overview of each infrastructure component and a summary of its existing general condition on Beale AFB. This section describes existing utilities for water, sewer and wastewater, storm drainage, electrical, communications, and solid waste on Beale AFB. The study area of analysis for impacts to utilities includes the management processes and utility systems overall that construction or implementation of the Project may affect.

3.13.1 Water Supply

Beale AFB is completely independent from any outside water source. Water is supplied from seven on-Beale AFB wells and is pumped to a new treatment plant. All of the well pumps have been replaced with new submersible pumps. Beale AFB has a total water storage capacity of 5.2 million gallons, with an average demand of 1.28 million gallons per day (mgd) during the winter months and 3.5 mgd during summer months. Water mains consist of PVC, asbestos cement, cast iron, and steel. Beale AFB has funded more than 15 million dollars in upgrades to replace most of the original steel pipe that was causing deterioration in water quality from tuberculation (i.e., formation of small mounds of corrosion products) and iron and manganese deposits. Wells have been renovated and casings grouted to prevent water intrusion from a perched aquifer (Beale AFB 2014b). As of 2014, Beale AFB was using nearly all of the capacity of its water infrastructure.

3.13.2 Sanitary Sewer and Wastewater System

The Beale AFB sanitary sewer system consists of a gravity and force main collection system and a wastewater treatment plant. The collection system consists of approximately 47 miles of sewer main from 6 to 24 inches in diameter. Elevations at Beale AFB are 400 to 500 feet higher on the eastern region of Beale AFB than on the western region. Thus, the majority of the sanitary sewer system is gravity fed. A number of ejector stations serve various facilities on Beale AFB. A wastewater treatment plant was constructed in 1940 and has a rated capacity of 5 mgd (Beale AFB 2018c). The plant treats 0.26 mgd on average, with a peak flow of 2.06 mgd in winter, leaving a residual capacity of 60 percent (Beale AFB 2018c). Effluent from the plant is

pumped to the golf course pond or discharged to the 40-acre irrigation fields and is regulated by NPDES Permit Number CA01 10299 (Beale AFB 2018c).

3.13.3 Storm Drainage System

The surface drainage systems for Beale AFB within the Project area are Hutchinson and Reeds creeks. The Northern Alternatives are drained primarily by Reeds Creek, while the Southern Alternative is drained by both Reeds and Hutchinson creeks. The western parameters of these creeks are surrounded by a wide floodplain area. Stormwater runoff is discharged through a system of open roadside ditches, storm sewers, culverts, and pipes. The system includes approximately 49 miles of curbs and gutters, most of which are located in the flight line and military family housing. Stormwater flow is directed to roadside drainage ditches and is discharged into the creeks (Beale AFB 2018b).

Beale AFB stormwater discharges are regulated by a current California Statewide General Industrial Activities Stormwater Discharge Permit (General Permit); the most recently revised General Permit was adopted on April 1, 2014 and is effective as of July 1, 2015 (Beale AFB 2018b). Beale AFB has developed a regularly updated Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to meet the requirements of the General Permit; ensure compliance with federal, state, and local regulations; and reduce the actual and potential releases of pollutants to the stormwater runoff from the Beale AFB installation (Beale AFB 2018b).

3.13.4 Electrical System

PG&E is currently the primary supplier of electrical power to Beale AFB. Power is delivered by three transmission lines to two metering points. These lines enter Beale AFB at the Grass Valley Substation. All substations, with the exception of the Doolittle Drive Substation, have two transformers each which are individually capable of supporting the full load of the substation. The purpose of this Project for Beale AFB is to create a redundant source of electrical power in order to increase reliability of Beale AFB's electrical system and its capability to meet its missions.

In the private lands of the study area, there are two existing PG&E transmission lines running north to south between the existing WAPA transmission line and Beale AFB, meaning that the PG&E transmission lines would need to be crossed by the proposed interconnection line.

3.13.5 Communications Systems

The Beale AFB communications system consists of aerial and underground copper and fiber optic cables. A government-owned, contractor-maintained, buried copper cable plant services the entirety of Beale AFB, except for military family housing units, where the cable plant is exclusively owned and maintained by AT&T. The government-owned copper cable plant was installed in 1989 as part of the Installation Information Digital Distribution System upgrade, which included the acquisition in 1994 of the Pacific Bell plant. Government cabling runs parallel to the previously used Pacific Bell plant, which has not been removed or torn down.

The Beale AFB fiber optic backbone cable system joins local area networks together across Beale AFB and carries the heaviest information transfer traffic. This system is installed in conduits with three spare innerducts (Beale AFB 2014b). The proposed Project includes the

installation of additional fiber cables to increase capacity and reliability of the communication system on Beale AFB.

3.13.6 Solid Waste

Beale AFB manages its solid waste in compliance with all federal, state, and local statutes relating to solid waste; the USAF has developed an installation-specific Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) for Beale AFB that addresses compliance with all applicable statutes (Beale AFB 2018c). For construction activities, the ISWMP states that construction debris and other waste shall be sorted into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams and that contractors shall transport all solid waste off Beale AFB to an approved landfill or recycling facility (Beale AFB 2018c).

Currently, the USAF has contracted with Recology Yuba Sutter, Inc. for the storage, collection, handling, and disposal of solid waste. The contractor collects and disposes of refuse, yard waste, and wood waste and handles office paper and cardboard recycling for Beale AFB. Once collected, solid waste is transported to the Ostrom Road Landfill, an off-Beale AFB landfill in Wheatland, California (Beale AFB 2018c).

The Ostrom Road Landfill is the anticipated site for the disposal of all solid waste generated during construction activities of the action alternatives. The Ostrom Road Landfill's current plans indicate that the landfill is not at capacity and would not reach capacity until the year 2102 (California RWQCB 2016)[1]. Ostrom Road Landfill's site life calculations are based on a remaining refuse capacity as of 2016 of approximately 24,395,000 tons, which assumes a compacted effective refuse density of 1,395 pounds per cubic yard and accounts for settlement (RWQCB 2016).

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

[1] [1] The Ostrom Road Landfill is the primary landfill being used for debris from the Camp Fire. The website was checked in December 2019; no updates or capacity change have been posted.

This page is intentionally left blank.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes potential environmental consequences that may to occur as a result of Project implementation. For the purposes of this EA, the term "impacts" and "effects" are synonymous. Environmental effects described in this chapter are evaluated in terms of duration and intensity:

- *Negligible Effect*—A localized degradation to a resource condition, use, or value that is not measurable or perceptible.
- *Minor Effect*—A measurable or perceptible and localized degradation of a resource's condition, use, or value that is of little consequence or significance.
- *Moderate Effect*—A localized degradation of a resource condition, use, or value that is measurable and has consequences.
- *High Effect*—A measurable degradation of a resource condition, use, or value that is large and/or widespread and could have permanent consequences for the resource.
- *Short-term or Temporary Effect*—An effect that would result in the change of a resource condition, use, or value lasting less than one year.
- *Long-term Effect*—An effect that would result in the change of a resource condition, use, or value lasting more than one year and probably much longer.
- *Direct Effect*—An effect that is caused by the action and occurs at the same time and place as the action.
- *Indirect Effect*—An effect that is caused by the action but occurs later in time or at a different location but is still reasonably foreseeable.
- *Beneficial Effect*—A change that would improve the resource condition, use, or value compared to its current condition, use, or value.

Resource protection measures have been developed to lessen or minimize potential effects to resources. These are inclusive of Applicant Proposed Measure, Project Conservation Measures (PCMs), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), BMPs, and Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs), collectively referred to as resource protection measures. These measures intend to achieve a common goal of minimizing effects from the Project and the terms are generally used synonymously (PCMs and SOPs are WAPA-specific terms commonly referenced in the biological analysis and when referring to WAPA programs). Resource protection measures are listed at the end of every Chapter 4 section and are collected in **Appendix F**.

4.1.1 Impact Finding Summary

The intent of this EA and subsequent Chapter 4 sections is to provide WAPA and Beale AFB sufficient data and analysis to decide if the Project will have significant impacts. The result of each section describes recommended impact findings using the terms described above.

4.2 Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Impacts to aesthetics and visual resources could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- The Project has a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.
- The Project substantially damages scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.
- The Project substantially degrades the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.
- There is the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

4.2.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

Since there are no designated scenic viewpoints or vistas within 10 miles of the Project area, nor are there scenic highways or byways within 20 miles of the Project area, or recreation areas within line of sight of the Project area (see Section 3.2, Aesthetics/Visual Resources Affected Environment), the Preferred Alternative would have no impact on the aesthetic resources associated with scenic viewpoints, vistas, highways, or byways, including trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings.

Because several power lines are already present in the Project area, the construction activities and facilities of the proposed Project are not expected to substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the Project area. Visual resources impacts would primarily affect those residents closest to the alignment (see Section 3.2, Aesthetics/Visual Resources Affected Environment) and would be long term and minor.

Within Beale AFB, the transmission lines are generally consistent with the developed context of Beale AFB, and therefore, impacts of the Preferred Alternative to visual resources on Beale AFB would be negligible. Additionally, the Preferred Alternative would not produce any new source of substantial light or glare which could adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

There would be no impacts to aesthetics and visual resources from O&M activities, as the facilities would already be in place and visible to observers and protection measures require facility replacement to be in kind.

These impact findings do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for aesthetics and visual resources.

4.2.2 Northern A Alternative

The Northern A Alternative is comprised of the same facility types as the Preferred Alternative and is sited only one-half mile from the Preferred Alternative; therefore, impacts from the Northern A Alternative would be nearly identical to the Preferred Alternative. That is, no impacts to scenic viewpoints, vistas, highways, and byways; long-term, minor impacts to nearby residents off Beale AFB; negligible impacts to visual resources on Beale AFB; and no impacts from O&M activities.

4.2.3 Southern Alternative

The Southern Alternative is comprised of the same facility types as the Preferred Alternative and is sited only 3.25 miles from the Preferred Alternative; therefore, impacts from the Southern

Alternative would be nearly identical to the Preferred Alternative. The only exception is that, since a larger portion of the Southern Alterative follows private land than the other action alternatives, there would be slightly more sensitive viewing locations. The Southern Alternative would have no impacts to scenic viewpoints, vistas, highways, and byways; long-term, minor impacts to nearby residents off Beale AFB; negligible impacts to visual resources on Beale AFB; and no impacts from O&M activities.

4.2.4 Aesthetics/Visual Resources Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to aesthetics/visual resources:

VR-1	Material storage and staging areas will be selected to minimize views from public roads, trails, and nearby residences to the extent feasible. During O&M, the work site will be kept clean of debris and construction waste. For areas where excavated materials will be visible from sensitive viewing locations, excavated materials will be disposed of in a manner that is not visually evident in coordination with the landowner (as appropriate) and in compliance with applicable regulations.
VR-2	Replacement structures and hardware (e.g., conductors and insulators) will be replaced in kind, to the extent feasible, while ensuring that structures and hardware that are visible from sensitive viewing locations will have appropriate colors, finishes, and textures to most effectively blend into the visible landscape. If structures are visible from more than one sensitive viewing location and backdrops are substantially different from different vantage points, the darker color, which tends to blend better into landscape backdrops, will be selected.
VR-3	Maintenance operations will be conducted in a manner that limits unnecessary scarring or defacing of the natural surroundings to preserve the natural landscape to the extent possible.

4.2.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to aesthetic or visual resources.

4.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Impacts to agriculture and forestry resources could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- The Project converts Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use.
- There is conflict between the Project and existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.
- The Project conflicts with existing zoning for, or causes rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g)).
- The Project results in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

- There are other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

4.3.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

4.3.1.1 Forestry Resources

Since forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timber Production areas are not located in or adjacent to the Preferred Alternative (see Section 3.3, Agriculture and Forestry Resources Affected Environment), no impacts to forestland are anticipated.

4.3.1.2 Agriculture

All private land along the Project area that is not within the developed footprint of existing roads, houses, or agricultural buildings is classified as either Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance and thus, is recognized as Important Farmland by the California DOC (see Section 3.3, Agriculture and Forestry Resources Affected Environment).

Zoning and Non-use of Agricultural Land

All private parcels within the study area have been zoned by Yuba County as NRA, which is consistent with the allowed use of "public facilities and infrastructure." Consistent with the NR designation, the surrounding land would continue to be used primarily for agriculture. All private parcels within the study area have also been zoned AE-80; the Project would not conflict with existing plan designations or zoning for agriculture.

The Preferred Alternative's long-term impacts to Important Farmland would result from the permanent conversion of 0.061 acre of Important Farmland that would be dedicated to the footings for either the monopoles or the H-frame structures. There are 84,950 acres of Important Farmland in Yuba County (DOC 2019a); the permanent conversion of Important Farmland that would occur under the Preferred Alternative amounts to a long-term disturbance of 0.000071 percent of the Important Farmland that remains in Yuba County.

For the construction period, WAPA would negotiate compensated non-planting agreements with affected farmers for their lands so that construction could proceed without creating safety risks. Per the negotiated non-planting agreements, agricultural fields adjacent to the alignment would need to be drained for the duration of construction; therefore, the Preferred Alternative would include the temporary non-use of approximately 260 acres of Important Farmland for a period of 16 months, assuming the 5-acre staging and laydown area would be temporarily located on Important Farmland.

With the exception of permanent infrastructure locations, all areas affected by construction activities would be rehabilitated and returned to agricultural production subsequent to construction by agreements with private landowners. Therefore, impacts to agriculture are expected to be long term and negligible (conversion of 0.061 acre of Important Farmland) and short term and moderate non-use of approximately 260 acres of Important Farmland during construction). Construction impacts to Important Farmland would be considered short term and moderate. Project O&M activities would be performed from existing access roads and disturbance is not expected to agricultural lands; any impacts would be discussed and

conditioned during WAPA's easement negotiations with landowners; no impacts from O&M activities are expected.

Farming Operations

In agricultural areas, the aerial application of seeds and pesticides via aircraft is conducted regularly. The Preferred Alternative would be located an area where aerial application is conducted over rice and alfalfa fields. Crop dusters would need to make additional passes around transmission lines and structures to achieve the same coverage as fields without structures and transmission lines. Rice fields often require 5 aerial applications during planting.

Impacts on the ground would include additional passes for tilling, planting, and harvesting to maneuver around structures. Many landowners have described the nuisance to farming practices due to increased weed control around towers, inefficient aerial spraying, difficulty setting up and tearing down irrigation lines to go around towers, additional pruning under transmission lines, and lack of opportunity for planning future orchards under ROWs.

Leasing duck blinds during the hunting season is another source of revenue for farmers; compensation varies based on a location. Desirable locations for duck blinds may be impacted by the presence of new transmission lines and towers, which may impact the viability of this revenue source for the landowner.

All these concerns, aerial seeding, harvesting practicing, and duck hunting, would be considered and compensated by WAPA during negotiations landowners for the purchase of easements.. Impacts to farming operations are expected to be long term and minor.

Grazing

The Preferred Alternative area overlaps with one grazing unit in the Beale AFB Grazing Management Program (Beale AFB 2019); a portion of this area could be closed to grazing during the construction period, reopening to grazing again after construction is complete. The Preferred Alternative would have a short-term, negligible impact to agricultural grazing on Beale AFB.

These impact findings do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for forestry and agricultural resources.

4.3.2 Northern A Alternative

The Northern A Alternative is comprised of the same facility types as the Preferred Alternative and is sited only one-half mile from the Preferred Alternative; therefore, impacts to forestry and agriculture from the Northern A Alternative would be nearly identical to the Preferred Alternative. That is, no impacts to forestry resources; long-term, minor to negligible impacts (conversion of 0.065 acre of Important Farmland [the Northern A Alternative may require one addition structure than the Preferred Alternative]) and short term and moderate (temporary non-use of 260 acres during construction) to agricultural land; long-term, minor impacts to farming operations; and short-term, negligible impacts to grazing.

4.3.3 Southern Alternative

The Southern Alternative is comprised of the same facility types as the Preferred Alternative and is sited only 3.25 miles from the Preferred Alternative; therefore, impacts from the Southern Alternative would be nearly identical to the Preferred Alternative. The only exception is that, since a larger portion of the Southern Alterative follows private land than the other action alternatives, there would be slightly more temporary disturbance related to draining fields during construction. That is, no impacts to forestry resources; long-term minor to negligible impacts (conversion of 0.061 acre of Important Farmland) and short term and moderate (temporary non-use of 284 acres during construction) to agricultural land; long-term, minor impacts to farming operations; and short-term, negligible impacts to grazing.

4.3.4 Agricultural and Forestry Resources Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to forestry and agricultural resources:

AG-1	WAPA will negotiate compensated non-planting agreements with farmers for parcels affected by Project construction.
AG-2	With the exception of permanent infrastructure locations, all areas affected by construction activities will be rehabilitated and returned to agricultural production subsequent to construction.
AG-3	WAPA will consider and compensate farmers for impacts to farming operations (e.g., aerial seeding) during negotiations with the landowners for the purpose for the ROW easement.

4.3.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to forestry or agriculture.

4.4 Air Quality, GHG Emissions, and Climate Change

Impacts to air quality, GHG emissions, and climate change could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- Implementation of the preferred alternative or any of the alternatives conflicts with or obstructs an applicable air quality plan.
- There is a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is at non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for O_3 precursors).
- Sensitive receptors are exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- Objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people are created.
- GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, are generated that may have a significant impact on the environment.
- There is a conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

Impacts from the implementation of the Preferred Alternative were modeled using the Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM), which is the standard model used for assessing air quality impacts from actions taken at USAF bases.

The model was used to run a scenario for each alternative, including all phases of Project construction. The full ACAM report is included as **Appendix L**.

Impacts from ongoing O&M activities are not assessed by the ACAM model, as there is not an easy way to incorporate these impacts directly into the model. However, these emissions are relatively inconsequential. Air quality impacts from ongoing O&M of the transmission line are assessed separately for all alternatives.

4.4.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

Yuba County is in a federal maintenance area for $PM_{2.5}$. The County is in a state nonattainment area for PM_{10} and O_3 (see Section 3.4, Air Quality Affected Environment). Effects could be considered significant if the Project results in a cumulatively considerable net increase to any of these three criteria pollutants. The FRAQMD ISR guidelines provide thresholds of significance that the air district has adopted for planning purposes. If the proposed Project would not generate pollutants in excess of these thresholds, the impacts are not considered significant. The subsequent sections separately assess impacts from the construction phase of the Project, the operational phase of the Project, and to overall GHG emissions and climate change.

Neither WAPA nor Beale AFB are current Title V permit holders. If impacts to air quality, as described below, exceed Title V thresholds, a Title V permit would be obtained.

4.4.1.1 Construction Air Quality Impacts

Fugitive dust emissions would be generated by the activities under the Preferred Alternative. Project activities would also create air pollutant emissions from grading, excavation, and trenching activities and from the use of construction equipment and generators. Additional emissions would result from vehicle trips for laborers, local vendors, and hauling of materials to the Project site. Labor and local vendors are assumed to come from the local area, while other materials for the construction of the Project are assumed to be transported in by semi-truck. The construction duration for each Project phase, daily work schedule, and equipment usage from the Project description were used as the inputs for the ACAM model.

ACAM modeling was performed for all three alternatives. The results show that General Conformity thresholds are not exceeded for any of the criteria pollutants for the Preferred Alternative (see Appendix L). The results on an annual basis are given in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1
ACAM AIR QUALITY RESULTS—PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Criteria Pollutant	2021 Emissions (tons)	2022 Emissions (tons)	2023 Emissions (tons)	Exceedance (without mitigation)
VOC	0.223	0.516	0.817	No[1]
NO_x	1.429	3.265	4.964	No[1]

TABLE 4-1
ACAM AIR QUALITY RESULTS—PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Criteria Pollutant	2021 Emissions (tons)	2022 Emissions (tons)	2023 Emissions (tons)	Exceedance (without mitigation)
CO	1.509	3.474	4.966	No
SO_x	0.005	0.010	0.014	No
PM_{10}	4.001	9.716	84.170	Yes[2]
$PM_{2.5}$	0.057	0.131	0.196	No
Pb	0.000	0.000	0.000	No
Ammonia	0.002	0.003	0.003	No
CO_{2e}	432.8	914.3	1403.8	No

[1]VOC and NO_x impacts may be averaged over the Project lifetime according to the FRAQMD ISR.
[2]Impacts are considered less than significant once applicable FRAQMD mitigation is applied.

Based on the ACAM modeling results obtained, emissions from construction activities do exceed the annual limits of 4.5 tpy for NO_x for the Preferred Alternative for at least one year; however, based on the FRAQMD ISR guidelines, construction impacts for NO_x and VOC can be averaged out over the life of the Project when determining the average annual emissions. Assuming a Project lifespan of 30 years, the Preferred Alternative would generate 0.32 ton of NO_x and 0.05 ton of VOC annually. This is below annual significance thresholds for both criteria pollutants based on the FRAQMD guidelines. These guidelines are based on the General Conformity thresholds of rule 10.4 adopted by the FRAQMD in 1994.

The annual limit of 14.6 tpy (annual equivalent of the daily limit of 80 pounds per day) for PM_{10} is exceeded for model year 2023 during the construction phase of the Project.

The daily threshold of 80 pounds of PM_{10} is exceeded during the construction phase of the Project. Unlike with VOC and NO_x, the FRAQMD ISR guidelines do not allow these impacts to be averaged out over the lifetime of the Project. Without mitigation, Project construction activities would exceed the FRAQMD standard of 14.6 tpy (as 80 pounds per day of PM_{10}). This would be considered a significant impact unless FRAQMD BMPs are applied. The measures listed in Section 4.4.4 will minimize the potential for PM_{10} emissions to reach significance.

The FRAQMD ISR guidelines state that if the operational emissions of a project do not exceed the operational thresholds but the construction phase emissions exceed the construction thresholds of 25 pounds per day of NO_x or ROG (averaged over the length of the Project) or 80 pounds per day of PM_{10}, additional Best Available Mitigation Measures are to be incorporated. These are listed in Section 4.4.5, Air Quality Protection Measures, in addition to the FRAQMD standard mitigation measures that apply to projects that do not exceed any operational thresholds.

The listed measures include the acknowledgement and application of the fugitive dust control plan during Project activities. The plan includes a requirement to “control dust emissions from earth-moving activities, storage, or any other construction activity to prevent airborne dust from leaving the project site (FRAQMD 2016). The measures also include the requirement that the construction sites will be watered as directed by the Department of Public Works or Air Quality

Management District, that an operational water truck be available at all times, and that on-site soil piles be covered or stabilized. Wheel washers are required where Project vehicles exit onto paved streets, and paved streets used by the Project are required to be swept frequently. If winds exceed 20 miles per hour or fugitive dust is still carried beyond the property line with all feasible dust control measures applied, Project activities are to be suspended.

The best available mitigation measures developed for the construction phase are based on strategies that have been studied for decades that are quite stringent due to the fact that the FRAQMD is a state nonattainment area for PM_{10}. The standard measures of using existing power sources, limiting idling times to 5 minutes, and CARB registration is to ensure that PM_{10} emissions from construction equipment are limited to the greatest extent feasible.

The effectiveness of applying soil stabilizers to unpaved roads and surfaces has been studied extensively. A report prepared for the California Regional Particulate Air Quality Study (CRPAQS) in the 1990s demonstrated that some polymer and petroleum-based suppressants had an 80 to 93 percent effectiveness at reducing fugitive dust emissions (DRI 1996). The Western Regional Air Partnership Fugitive Dust Handbook estimates this control efficiency at 84 percent (WRAP 2006).

Although not directly addressed in the CRPAQS, the analysis also shows a 44 percent reduction in the amount of dust generated on untreated roads when speeds were reduced from 35 miles per hour to 25 miles per hour (DRI 1996). The Project mitigation measures require that vehicle speeds on unpaved surfaces be limited to 15 miles per hour, which will provide significant reduction in particulate emissions. The 15-mile-per-hour limit on its own has been shown to result in a 57 percent control efficiency of PM_{10} emissions (WRAP 2006). The efficacy of water application to unpaved surfaces varies substantially with a control efficiency between 10 and 74 percent. Eliminating track out using the wheel washers and sweeping up remaining deposits is highly effective as well (WRAP 2006). During construction, the primary source of PM_{10} emissions would be fugitive dust, and the BMPs focus primarily on addressing this issue. Given the various efficacies of petroleum-based dust suppressants, speed limit, water application, and wheel washing to prevent track out, the BMPs are likely to have a very high combined efficacy in the range of 85—95 percent.. This would be sufficient to reduce the estimated PM_{10} emissions to less than significant levels.

For the purposes of ensuring all BMPs and mitigation measures are properly implemented, the Project requires the presence of an environmental monitor on the Project site. The construction contractor will be required to implement all BMPs and mitigation measures as part of the terms of their contract. The on-site project environmental monitor provides enforcement of these required measures. Additionally, the FRAQMD will be allowed to monitor the Project work sites to ensure that their required air quality measures are being effectively implemented. The environmental monitor will have stop work authority if measures are not effectively implemented. The FRAQMD representative would have the ability to issue air quality violations if they observe the standards not being met.

Based on the results of the ACAM and the comparison to the General Conformity requirements, the Preferred Alternative could potentially result in a significant increase of PM_{10} based on the thresholds set by the FRAQMD. However, with the BMPs and best available mitigation measures that have been developed for addressing particulate matter pollution properly applied, the Project is unlikely to conflict with either of these applicable air plans and is not anticipated to

result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants or contribute substantially to any current air quality violation.

The local effects of construction air pollutant emissions, whether these would result in sensitive receptors being exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations or objectionable odors, must also be considered. Given the location of the Project in an agricultural area, at least 0.25 mile from any concentrated residential housing, schools, hospitals, or other sensitive receptors, the emissions generated are not in close enough vicinity to cause these impacts.

Based on the air quality modeling, the General Conformity analysis, and the implementation of the standard minimization measures recommended by the FRAQMD, impacts to air quality are considered short term and less than significant with mitigation.

4.4.1.2 Operational Air Quality Impacts

While O&M activities were not incorporated into the ACAM model, it is not anticipated that O&M of the transmission line would have any appreciable impacts on air quality. To assess the maintenance impacts, data from 2017 maintenance efforts across all WAPA SNR transmission lines was analyzed to determine the average maintenance the Project may require. The average usage in hours per mile for each piece of equipment was used to estimate the total number of hours for off-road equipment maintenance usage. On-road vehicle mileage was used to estimate the number of miles per year that would be driven by on-road vehicles as a part of maintenance activities. These were used to estimate O&M emissions using available reference data for g/mile and g/hour of each pollutant for on-road and off-road equipment, respectively.

The result of this effort concluded that on an average year, the Project would require approximately 88 miles of on-road vehicle usage and less than an hour of off-road vehicle usage. The emissions generated over the course of 1 year from this minimal usage is less than 1/10th of a ton of CO_2 and an insignificant amount of other pollutants. Operational air quality impacts from the Project are considered long term and negligible to none.

4.4.1.3 GHG and Climate Change Impacts

GHG emissions are a known contributor to climate change. Climate change is an inherent cumulative global effect that cannot be attributed to a single, discrete project. All projects that produce GHGs result in incremental effects. The only appreciable amount of CO_2 generated by the Preferred Alternative occurs during the construction phase of the Project. From project years 2021 to 2023, a total of approximately 2,781 tons (2,522 metric tons) of CO_{2e} are anticipated to be released into the environment from the Preferred Alternative. CO_{2e} emissions for all Project alternatives are similar. To put this figure in context, 2,781 tons of CO_{2e} is the equivalent to the annual emissions of 550 average passenger vehicles.

If operated under the required sulfur hexafluoride CARB reporting requirements (see Section 3.4, Air Quality Affected Environment), a requirement that WAPA already adheres to for their substations, the Preferred Alternative would have short-term negligible to no impacts on GHG emissions and climate change.

These impact findings do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for air quality, GHG emissions, and climate change.

4.4.2 Northern A Alternative

The ACAM modeling results show that General Conformity thresholds are not exceeded for any of the criteria pollutants for the Northern A Alternative (see **Appendix L**). The results on an annual basis are given in **Table 4-2**.

TABLE 4-2
ACAM AIR QUALITY RESULTS—NORTHERN A ALTERNATIVE

Criteria Pollutant	2021 Emissions (tons)	2022 Emissions (tons)	2023 Emissions (tons)	Exceedance (without mitigation)
VOC	0.223	0.533	0.817	No[1]
NO_x	1.429	3.365	4.965	No[1]
CO	1.509	3.634	4.966	No
SO_x	0.005	0.010	0.014	No
PM_{10}	4.001	15.621	94.108	Yes[2]
$PM_{2.5}$	0.057	0.135	0.196	No
Pb	0.000	0.000	0.000	No
Ammonia	0.002	0.003	0.003	No
CO_{2e}	432.8	944.1	1404.1	No

[1]VOC and NO_x impacts may be averaged over the Project lifetime according to the FRAQMD ISR.
[2]Impacts are considered less than significant once applicable FRAQMD mitigation is applied.

The thresholds are exceeded for PM_{10}, NO_x, and VOC, similar to the Preferred Alternative; however, the NO_x and VOC thresholds are acceptable based on FRAQMD analysis methodology. The ability to average construction impacts over the Project life cycle is described in the analysis of the Preferred Alternative impacts in Section 4.4.1.1. The PM_{10} impacts are greater for the Northern A Alternative than for the Preferred Alternative; however, these can also be mitigated the same way as described for the Preferred Alternative, using the FRAQMD BMPs described in their ISR guidelines.

Given the similar length of transmission line, similar construction techniques and timeline, the construction and operational air quality impacts of the Northern A Alternative are not estimated to differ substantially from the Preferred Alternative. That is, short-term and negligible to no impacts from the construction phase, long-term negligible to no impacts from the O&M phase, and short-term negligible to no impacts overall to GHG emissions and climate change.

4.4.3 Southern Alternative

The ACAM modeling results show that General Conformity thresholds are not exceeded for any of the criteria pollutants for the Southern Alternative (see **Appendix L**). The results on an annual basis are given in **Table 4-3**.

TABLE 4-3
ACAM AIR QUALITY RESULTS—SOUTHERN ALTERNATIVE

Criteria Pollutant	2021 Emissions (tons)	2022 Emissions (tons)	2023 Emissions (tons)	Exceedance (without mitigation)
VOC	0.223	0.480	0.730	No[1]
NO_x	1.429	3.036	4.334	No[1]
CO	1.509	3.248	3.761	No
SO_x	0.005	0.009	0.013	No
PM_{10}	2.389	3.447	87.047	Yes[2]
$PM_{2.5}$	0.057	0.122	0.170	No
Pb	0.000	0.000	0.000	No
Ammonia	0.002	0.003	0.003	No
CO_{2e}	432.8	860.9	1285.5	No

[1]VOC and NO_x impacts may be averaged over the Project lifetime according to the FRAQMD ISR.
[2]Impacts are considered less than significant once applicable FRAQMD mitigation is applied.

The thresholds are exceeded for PM_{10}, similar to the Preferred Alternative and Northern A Alternative; however, the PM_{10} threshold exceedance can be mitigated the same way as described for the Preferred Alternative, by applying the BMP detailed in the ISR guidelines. Unlike the other alternatives, the Southern Alternative does not result in an annual exceedance of NO_x and VOC, even during construction.

Given the similar length of transmission line, similar construction techniques, and timeline, the construction and operational air quality impacts of the Southern Alternative are not estimated to differ substantially from the Preferred Alternative. That is, short-term and negligible to no impacts from the construction phase, long-term negligible to no impacts from the O&M phase, and short-term negligible to no impacts overall to GHG emissions and climate change.

4.4.4 Air Quality, GHG Emissions, and Climate Change Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to air quality, GHG emissions, and climate change.

AQ-1	Implement the Fugitive Dust Control Plan from the FRAQMD ISR Guidelines.
AQ-2	Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed FRAQMD Regulation III, Rule 3.0, Visible Emissions limitations (40 percent opacity or Ringelmann 2.0). On-road and off-road equipment shall meet the mobile source strategy requirements of the California State Implementation Plan.
AQ-3	The contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained prior to and for the duration of on-site operation.
AQ-4	Limit idling time to 5 minutes—saves fuel and reduces emissions (state idling rule: commercial diesel vehicles—13 CCR Chapter 10, Section 2485, effective 02/01/2005; off-road diesel vehicles—13 CCR Chapter 9, Article 4.8, Section 2449, effective 05/01/2008).
AQ-5	Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators.

AQ-6	Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites.
AQ-7	Portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the Project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, may require CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. The owner/operator shall be responsible for arranging appropriate consultations with the CARB or the district to determine registrations and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.
AQ-8	WAPA will adhere to all requirements of those agencies having jurisdiction over air quality matters, and any necessary permits for O&M will be obtained.
AQ-9	Machinery and vehicles will be kept in good operating condition, and older equipment will be replaced with equipment meeting more stringent California emission standards; appropriate emissions-control equipment will be maintained for vehicles and equipment, per California, EPA, and WAPA air-emission requirements.
AQ-10	Idle equipment will be shut down when not in active use; visible emissions from stationary generators will be controlled.
AQ-11	Dust-control measures will be implemented in road construction and maintenance as needed. Lose material will be covered when being transported in trucks, or the trucks will maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard and will not create any visible dust emissions.
AQ-12	There will be no open burning of construction trash.
AQ-13	Grading activities will cease during periods of high winds (as determined by local AQMDs).
AQ-14	Major operations will be avoided on days when the local Air Quality Index is expected to exceed 150.
AQ-15	The mitigation measures that apply to PM_{10}, as the threshold of 80 pounds per day is exceeded, shall be implemented: • All grading operations on a Project should be suspended when winds exceed 20 miles per hour or when winds carry dust beyond the property line despite implementation of all feasible dust control measures • Construction sites shall be watered as directed by the Department of Public Works or AQMD and as necessary to prevent fugitive dust violations • An operational water truck should be available at all times. Apply water to control dust as needed to prevent visible emissions violations and off-site dust impacts • On-site dirt piles or other stockpiled particulate matter should be covered, wind breaks installed, and water and/or soil stabilizers employed to reduce windblown dust emissions. Incorporate the use of approved non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specifications to all inactive construction areas • All transfer processes involving a free fall of soil or other particulate matter shall be operated in such a manner as to minimize the free fall distance and fugitive dust emissions • Apply approved chemical soil stabilizers according to the manufacturers' specifications to all-inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that remain inactive for 96 hours), including unpaved roads and employee/ equipment parking areas • To prevent track-out, wheel washers should be installed where Project vehicles and/or equipment exit onto paved streets from unpaved roads. Vehicles and/or equipment shall be washed prior to each trip. Alternatively, a gravel bed may

	be installed as appropriate at vehicle/equipment site exit points to effectively remove soil buildup on tires and tracks to prevent/diminish track-out • Paved streets shall be swept frequently (water sweeper with reclaimed water recommended; wet broom) if soil material has been carried onto adjacent paved public thoroughfares from the Project site • Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour or less and reduce unnecessary vehicle traffic by restricting access. Provide appropriate training, on-site enforcement, and signage • Reestablish ground cover on the construction site as soon as possible and prior to final occupancy through seeding and watering • Disposal by burning: Open burning is yet another source of fugitive gas and particulate emissions and shall be prohibited at the Project site. No open burning of vegetative waste (natural plant growth wastes) or other legal or illegal burn materials (trash, demolition debris, etc.) may be conducted at the Project site. Vegetative wastes should be chipped or delivered to energy facilities (permitted biomass facilities), mulched, composted, or used for firewood. It is unlawful to haul waste materials off-site for disposal by open burning

4.4.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to air quality. However, without the construction of the WAPA interconnection line to Beale AFB, in the event of a power outage or emergency, electrical service at Beale AFB would only be achievable by the use of on-site generators. Use of these generators within the permitted time allotment would result in an increase in localized, short-term emissions.

4.5 Biological Resources

This section evaluates potential effects from the proposed Project to biological resources in the Project area, as described in Section 3.5, Biological Resources Affected Environment. The study area for biological resources extends between 325 and 400 feet from each alternative corridor (inclusive of poles/pole foundations, underground facilities, substations, and access roads) to capture any biological resources that may be directly or indirectly impacted by Project activities. Biological resources within these corridors are analyzed below.

4.5.1 Vegetation Communities (Including Wetlands)

Several vegetation and wetland community types occur within the Project area (see Section 3.5.2, Vegetation Communities Affected Environment). The following sections evaluate potential impacts to vegetation communities and wetlands resulting from the Project and lists established AMMs and BMPs intended to prevent adverse impacts to these resources.

Impacts to vegetation or wetlands could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

Vegetation Communities

- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status

species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or USFWS.

- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or USFWS.
- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, or coastal wetlands) through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption, or other means. A substantial adverse effect, as it relates to federally protected wetlands, is considered permanent impacts to greater than 0.5 acre of wetlands. This threshold level was chosen because it is defined by USACE to classify utility line impacts as "substantial" under Nationwide Permit 12 guidelines.
- The Project would interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- The Project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- The Project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.
- Loss of rare plants, native plant communities, and other sensitive features identified by a federal resource agency.
- Loss of any population of plants that would result in a species being listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under federal or applicable state law (impacts to threatened and endangered species are analyzed in Section 4.5.4, Special-Status Wildlife).
- Introduction or increase in the spread of noxious weeds.
- Noxious weed infestations replacing native plant communities that harbor sensitive plants and/or plants protected under applicable state law.

Wetlands

- Degradation or loss of any federal or state protected wetland(s), as defined by Section 404 of the CWA or other applicable regulations.
- Indirect loss of wetlands or riparian areas caused by degradation of water quality, diversion of water sources, or erosion and sedimentation resulting from altered drainage patterns.

4.5.1.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

Upland Vegetation Communities

Impacts to vegetation would include permanent removal due to structure foundations and temporary disturbance during Project construction. The Preferred Alternative would include the permanent removal of 10.07 acres of upland vegetation habitats (annual grasslands, agriculture, barren, and urban) for proposed structures and new access roads, and temporary disturbance of 46.23 acres of upland habitats from Project construction activities.

Temporary impacts may also occur during subsequent O&M activities. Introduction of noxious weed species is not anticipated since weed-free construction and erosion materials and seeds would be utilized. Non-native plant species already on-site may recolonize newly disturbed areas.

Impacts to upland vegetation from the Preferred Alternative would be minor and would include both long-term (permanent removal) and short-term (temporary disturbance) impacts.

Wetland Vegetation Communities

Impacts to seasonal wetland habitats (potentially jurisdictional roadside ditches) would result from the installation of 6 new culverts for new access roads and the replacement of 8 culverts on existing roads. Disturbance to wetland habitat as a result of culvert work would include 0.05 acre of permanent impacts and 0.02 acre of temporary impacts to ditches.

Impacts to wetlands from the Preferred Alternative would be minor and include both long-term (permanent removal) and short-term (temporary disturbance) impacts. Permanent wetland losses are much less than the 0.5 acre significance threshold defined above and would equate to less than 0.01 percent of all wetland habitats on Beale.

4.5.1.2 Northern A Alternative

Impacts to vegetation and wetlands from the Northern A Alternative would be very similar to the Preferred Alternative.

Upland Vegetation Communities

Impacts to upland vegetation from the Northern A Alternative would be minor and include long-term (permanent removal of 10.05 acres) and short-term (temporary disturbance of 46.17 acres) impacts.

Wetland Vegetation Communities

Impacts to seasonal wetland habitats would be due to culvert work and would include 0.05 acre of permanent impacts and 0.02 acre of temporary impacts to ditches. Noxious weeds would be managed as described under the Preferred Alternative.

Impacts to wetlands from the Northern A Alternative would also be minor, with both long-term (permanent removal) and short-term (temporary disturbance) impacts. Permanent wetland losses are much less than the 0.5 acre significance threshold defined above and would equate to less than 0.01 percent of all wetland habitats on Beale.

4.5.1.3 Southern Alternative

Upland Vegetation Communities

Impacts to vegetation from the Southern Alternative would be very similar to the Preferred Alternative, with the only difference the acreages of permanent and temporary disturbance. The Southern Alternative would include the permanent removal of 7.64 acres of upland vegetation habitats and the temporary disturbance of 38.47 acres of upland habitats. Noxious weeds would be managed as described under the Preferred Alternative.

Impacts to upland vegetation from the Southern Alternative would be minor and include both long-term (permanent removal) and short-term (temporary disturbance) impacts.

Wetland Vegetation Communities

Impacts to seasonal wetland habitats would also occur with 0.03 acre of permanent impacts to vernal pools, 0.01 acre of permanent impacts to ditches from new culverts, and 0.03 acre of temporary impacts to ditches from new culvert installation.

Impacts to wetlands from the Southern Alternative would also be minor, with both long-term (permanent removal) and short-term (temporary disturbance) impacts. Permanent wetland losses are much less than the 0.5 acre significance threshold defined above and would equate to less than 0.01 percent of all wetland habitats on Beale.

4.5.1.4 Habitat and Vegetation Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures, which are comprised of BMPs, SOPs, AMMs, and PCMs that have been renumbered specific to this EA, will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to vegetation:

BIO-1	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** Vehicle access will be permitted only on well-established roads unless soils are dry. Soils will be considered sufficiently dry for vehicle access when they resist compaction and after annual plants have set seed (generally May 1 to October 31, or as determined by qualified personnel based on personal observation of the soils). For patrolling the ROW off of established roads in a pickup truck or for inspecting hardware on structures with a bucket truck, vernal pools, vernal pool grasslands, and seasonal wetlands will be avoided by 50 feet. All equipment will be stored, fueled, and maintained in a designated vehicle staging area with appropriate spill containment. These designated areas will be established on previously developed areas whenever possible. Undeveloped staging areas, if any, will be the maximum distance possible from any vernal pool, vernal pool grassland, or seasonal wetland. Prior to the onset of work, workers will ensure a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills is in place. All workers will be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur. When feasible, all maintenance activities will be routed around wet areas while ensuring that the route does not cross sensitive resource areas. A 50-foot buffer zone from the edge of the vernal pool or wetland will be maintained and the vernal pool or wetland will be protected from siltation and contaminant runoff by use of erosion control. Where hydrological continuity exists between wetlands, work can occur within 25 feet of a wetland/drainage/vernal pool as long as erosion control measures (e.g., straw wattles, silt fencing) are installed. A USFWS-approved biologist or natural resources monitor will determine whether erosion control measures should be utilized, weighing the potential for impacts to other species. Construction boundaries within the buffer will be designated with fencing or other suitable means to ensure no equipment and/or construction workers access protected wetland resources.

	If vegetation-management activities are proposed within 250 feet of a vernal pool, vernal pool grassland, or seasonal wetland, a qualified biologist will be present at all times to ensure the protection of the work-area limits in the below bullets OR qualified personnel will clearly fence the limits of the work area, according to limits presented in the following, prior to the maintenance activity (the herbicide restriction measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database supersede those below where they are different.). • Mixing or application of pesticides, herbicides, or other potentially toxic chemicals will be prohibited • Herbicide application to target vegetation by direct application methods (e.g., injection or cut-stump treatment) will be prohibited within 50 feet in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31) and allowed up to the edge of the pool or seasonal wetland in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30) • Herbicide application by basal spray and foliage spray methods will be prohibited within 100 feet in any season • Herbicide use will conform to Beale AFB's Weed Management Plan and allowed weed treatment methods • Manual clearing of vegetation (chainsaw, axe, clippers) will be allowed up to the edge of the pool or seasonal wetland in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31); a buffer will not be necessary in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30) • Mechanical clearing of vegetation (heavy-duty mowers, crawler tractors, or chippers) will be prohibited within 100 feet in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31); a buffer will not necessary in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30)
BIO-2	**Seep, Spring, Pond, Lake, River, Stream, and Marsh** The following activities will be prohibited at all times within 100 feet of a seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or their associated habitats: • Vehicle access, except on existing access and maintenance roads • Mixing of pesticides, herbicides, or other potentially toxic chemicals • Open petroleum products All equipment will be stored, fueled, and maintained in a designated vehicle staging area with appropriate spill containment. These designated areas will be previously developed areas whenever possible. Undeveloped staging areas, if any, will be the maximum distance possible from any seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or their associated habitats. All maintenance activities will be routed around wet areas while ensuring that the route does not cross sensitive resource areas. For vegetation management or maintenance within 100 feet of any seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or any of their associated habitats, the following work-area limits will be provided: • Only manual clearing of vegetation will be permitted • Basal and foliar application of herbicides will be prohibited. Only direct application treatments (e.g., injection and cut-stump) of target vegetation will be allowed using herbicide approved for aquatic use by the EPA and in coordination with the appropriate federal land manager

	All instream work, such as culvert replacement or installation, bank recontouring, or placement of bank protection below the high-water line, will be conducted during no-flow or low-flow conditions, in a manner to avoid impacts to water flow, and will be restricted to the minimum area necessary for completion of the work. All equipment used below the ordinary high watermark will be free of exterior contamination. Erosion control measures (straw wattles, silt fencing) will be installed where work is within 25 feet of a drainage. A USFWS-approved biologist or natural resources monitor will determine whether erosion control measures should be utilized, weighing the potential for impacts to other species. Construction boundaries within the buffer will be designated with fencing or other suitable means to ensure no equipment and/or construction workers access protected wetland resources. Seed mixtures applied for erosion control and restoration will be certified as free of noxious weed seed and will be composed of native species or sterile non-native species. Seed mixtures used on Beale AFB will be approved by Beale AFB 9 CES/CEIEC and in accord with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. WAPA will obtain appropriate 404 discharge and 401 water-quality permits prior to any maintenance activities that must take place within jurisdictional wetlands or other WOTUS. These will be coordinated with USACE and RWQCB as needed. Dewatering work for maintenance operations adjacent to or encroaching on seeps, springs, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, or marshes will be conducted to prevent muddy water and eroded materials from entering the water or marsh. All potentially affected aquatic habitats will be dewatered prior to any ground disturbance. Dewatered areas will remain dry with no puddled water remaining for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavation or filling of that habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, prey items will be netted or otherwise salvaged if present. All stream crossings will be constructed such that they permit fish to pass and reduce the potential for stream flows to result in increased scour, washout, or disruption of water flow. Wherever possible, stream crossings will be located in stream segments without riparian vegetation, and structure footings will be installed outside of stream banks. Should WAPA need to modify existing access roads or install new access roads, they will be built at right angles to streams and washes to the extent practicable. Trees providing shade to water bodies will be trimmed only to the extent necessary and will not be removed unless they present a specific safety concern. Trees that must be removed will be felled out of and away from the stream maintenance zone and riparian habitat, including springs, seeps, bogs, and any other wet or saturated areas, to avoid damaging riparian habitat. Trees will not be felled into streams in a way that will obstruct or impair the flow of water, unless instructed otherwise. Tree removal that could cause stream-bank erosion or result in increased water temperatures will not be conducted in and around streams. Tree removal in riparian or wetland areas will be done only by manual methods.
BIO-3	All contract crews will complete biological pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive biological resources and associated BMPs and AMMs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. BMPs and applicable AMMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.

BIO-4	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive biological resources and associated AMMs and BMPs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. Further, WAPA crews will have access to the O&M GIS database in the field to be able to identify sensitive resources and associated AMMs.
BIO-5	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day or have escape ramps provided to prevent the entrapment of wildlife. Trenches and holes will be inspected for entrapped wildlife before being filled. Any entrapped animals will be allowed to escape voluntarily before O&M activities resume, or they may be removed by qualified personnel with an appropriate handling permit if necessary.
BIO-6	Vehicle traffic will be restricted to designated access routes and the immediate vicinity of construction/O&M sites. Vehicle speeds will not exceed 15 miles per hour on access and maintenance roads and 10 miles per hour on unimproved access routes. Vehicles and equipment will be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas to the maximum extent feasible. Off-road travel outside of the demarcated construction boundaries will be prohibited. Per the Fugitive Dust Emissions Rule, a person shall take every reasonable precaution to not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from being airborne past the action area, especially near threatened or endangered species or their habitats.
BIO-7	No pets or firearms will be permitted at Project sites.
BIO-8	During construction activities, all trash that may attract animals will be properly contained, removed from the work site daily, and disposed of properly. Following construction, all refuse and construction debris will be removed from work areas. All garbage and Project construction-related materials in construction areas will be removed immediately following Project completion. At the end of each work day, O&M workers will leave work areas and adjacent habitats to minimize disturbance to actively foraging animals and remove food-related trash from the work site in closed containers for disposal. Workers will not deliberately or inadvertently feed wildlife.
BIO-9	Nighttime O&M activities will be minimized to emergency situations. If nighttime O&M work is required, lights will be directed to the minimum area needed to illuminate Project work areas.
BIO-10	Where feasible and appropriate, tall dead trees will be topped and left in place as snags or as downed logs to support wildlife dependent on these important features. This BMP will be performed in coordination with the landowner.
BIO-11	Mortalities or injuries to any wildlife that occur as a result of Project- or maintenance-related actions will be reported immediately to the WAPA Natural Resources Department or other designated point of contact, who will instruct O&M personnel on the appropriate action and who will contact the appropriate agency if the species is listed. The phone number for the Western Natural Resources Department or designated point of contact will be provided to maintenance supervisors and the appropriate agencies.
BIO-12	Caves, mine tunnels, and rock outcrops will never be entered, climbed upon, or otherwise disturbed.
BIO-13	If a pesticide label stipulates a buffer zone width for protection of natural resources that differs from that specified in an AMM, the buffer zone width that offers the greatest protection will be applied.
BIO-14	To protect nesting birds (birds not specifically protected by AMMs but protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act) whose nests could occur within the ROW, WAPA and its subcontractors will perform construction activities outside the nesting season, which runs from March 1 through August 15. Alternatively, a qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys prior to Project activities. For special-status birds, see specific AMMs:

	• An additional survey may be required if gaps between the survey and the Project activity exceed three weeks • Should an active nest be discovered, the qualified biologist will establish an appropriate buffer zone (in which O&M activity is not allowed) to avoid disturbance in the vicinity of the nest. Maintenance activities will not take place until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged or that maintenance activities will not adversely affect adults or newly fledged young • Alternatively, the qualified biologist will develop a monitoring/mitigation plan that permits the maintenance activity to continue in the vicinity of the nest while monitoring nesting activities to ensure that the nesting birds are not disturbed The Project will adhere to the guidance in the WAPA and Beale Air Force Base Avian Protection Plans (Beale AFB 2017; WAPA 2016).
BIO-15	Measures described in the *Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006* and *Mitigation Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State the Art in 1994* will be implemented during O&M activities to minimize bird mortality and injury. The Project will adhere to the guidance in the Avian Protection Plan for Beale Air Force Base (Beale AFB 2017) and WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016).
BIO-16	At completion of work or according to erosion control plans and at the request of the landowner/manager, all work areas except permanent access roads will be scarified or left in a condition that will facilitate natural or appropriate vegetation, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion. All areas of upland ground disturbance or exposed soil from construction will be reseeded with a native "weed-free" seed mix. Seed mixtures used on Beale AFB will be approved by Beale AFB 9 CES/CEIEC and in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
BIO-17	Prior to any application of herbicide, WAPA will query the California Department of Pesticide Regulation PRESCRIBE database, entering location information by county, township, range, and section and entering both the commercial name and the formulation of the desired pesticide, and WAPA will follow all use limitations provided to ensure compliance with applicable pesticide standards. This database is currently located at http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/endspec/ prescint.htm. The measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database will supersede those in the AMMs where they are different. On Beale AFB, the application of any pesticide, including herbicides, will be conducted in accordance with approved Integrated Pest Management Plan, Invasive Plant Species Management Guidelines, and Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
BIO-18	The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity will be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the Project goal. Routes and boundaries will be clearly demarcated, and these areas will avoid wetlands/drainage areas whenever feasible.
BIO-19	A USFWS-approved biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys of all ground disturbance areas within sensitive habitats to determine if any federally-listed species may be present during the start of construction. These surveys will be conducted prior to the start of construction activities in and around any sensitive habitat.
BIO-20	A natural resources monitor will monitor construction activities in or adjacent to sensitive habitats. The natural resources monitor will ensure compliance with all applicable AMMs required to protect federally-listed species and their habitats.
BIO-21	If federally-listed species are found that are likely to be affected by work activities, the USFWS-approved biologist will have the authority to stop any aspect of the Project that could result in take of a federally-listed species in coordination from Beale AFB and/or the contracting officer. If the USFWS-approved biologist exercises this authority, they must coordinate with the Environmental Office of Beale AFB and/or WAPA.

BIO-22	Any worker that inadvertently kills or injures a federally-listed species or finds one injured or trapped will immediately report the incident to the on-site biologist. The biologist will inform the appropriate Natural Resources Office (WAPA off Beale AFB or Beale AFB natural resources manager [NRM] on Beale AFB) immediately. The Natural Resources Office will verbally notify the Sacramento USFWS Office within one day and will provide written notification of the incident within five days.
BIO-23	Unless otherwise designated as part of a habitat restoration plan, all excess soil excavated during construction in the vicinity of vernal pools and other wetlands will be removed and disposed of outside the Project area. Coordination with the Beale AFB Environmental Office and appropriate regulatory agencies is required prior to disposal of the excavated soil.
BIO-24	To avoid and minimize the spread of invasive plant species equipment used for all proposed project activities will be washed before being used on Beale AFB and before being moved from one location to another. Earth-moving equipment brought onto Beale AFB should be washed before use and before being moved from one location to another (i.e., from one construction site to another). Water or compressed air will be used to remove any visible plant material, soil or compacted mud, gravel, sand, etc. Wash sites must be located in upland locations so wash water does not flow into a stream channel or adjacent wetlands.
BIO-25	Prior to initiation of construction activities, sensitive areas such as vernal pools, wetlands, riparian areas, and potential habitat for federally-listed species (i.e., vernal pool fairy shrimp/vernal pool tadpole shrimp or giant garter snake) will be staked and flagged as exclusion zones where construction activities cannot take place. Orange construction barrier fencing (or an appropriate alternative method) will designate exclusion zones where construction activities cannot occur. The flagging and fencing will be clearly marked as an environmentally sensitive area. The contractor will remove all fencing, stakes, and flagging within 60 days of construction completion.
BIO-26	For areas on Beale AFB, ground disturbance within vernal pools will require mitigation and two years of follow-up monitoring by a USFWS-approved biologist. Direct impacts to wetlands (in all areas) may require a CWA Section 404 permit issued by the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State RWQCB.

4.5.1.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to vegetation.

4.5.2 Special-status Plants

The Project area supports suitable habitat for two special-status plant species: dwarf downingia and legenere. The following sections evaluate potential impacts to special-status plants resulting from the Project and lists established AMMs and BMPs intended to prevent adverse impacts to these resources.

Impacts to special-status plant species could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or USFWS.

- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or USFWS.
- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- The Project would interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- The Project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- The Project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.
- The continued existence of a federally- or state-listed species was jeopardized.
- Temporary or long-term disturbance of individuals or a population of species would result in a change in species status.
- Violation of any federal or other applicable statutes and regulations pertaining to special-status species.

4.5.2.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

Legenere and dwarf downingia may occur within vernal pool habitats on Beale AFB within the Preferred Alternative area; any effects to these habitats in the Project area could affect these species. ~~the~~ While culvert work on Beale AFB would temporarily impact seasonal wetland habitats across roadside ditches (see Section 4.5.1.1, Preferred Alternative Impacts to Vegetation Communities), the ditches are not suitable habitat for legenere and dwarf downingia, and direct impacts due to these activities are not expected.

While potential is low, indirect impacts to legenere and dwarf downingia and their habitat due to Project construction and subsequent O&M activities may occur, including:

- Changes to surficial and subsurface hydrology of adjacent uplands that may cause changes in the rate, extent, and duration of inundation of nearby vernal pools.
- Contamination of vernal pool habitats due to unintended sediment, fuel, or lubricant spills during construction.

Impacts to special-status plants from the Preferred Alternative would be considered short term and negligible. These impact findings do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for special-status plants. These impact findings do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for special-status plants.

4.5.2.2 Northern A Alternative

Legenere and dwarf downingia may occur within vernal pool habitats on Beale AFB within the Northern A Alternative area. Direct and indirect impacts would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. That is, impacts to special-status plants from the Northern A Alternative would be considered short term and negligible.

4.5.2.3 Southern Alternative

Legenere and dwarf downingia may occur within vernal pool habitats on Beale AFB within the Southern Alternative area. There are two vernal pools where the new substation is proposed to be located. The permanent removal of these two vernal pools would result in direct impacts to these species. Although legenere and dwarf downingia have not been identified within these two pools during frequent Beale AFB-wide surveys, both pools are suitable habitat for the species. The direct impacts to the two vernal pools would result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre (1,306 square feet) of suitable legenere and dwarf downingia habitat. However, the removal of the two small pools would not impact the viability of the local population and species as a whole.

Impacts to special-status plants from the Southern Alternative would be considered long term and negligible.

4.5.2.4 Special-status Plants and Plant Communities Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures are comprised of BMPs, SOPs, AMMs, and PCMs that have been renumbered specific to this EA, would be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to special-status plants and plant communities:

BIO-27	**Vernal Pool Species** On Beale AFB, the following measures will apply within 250 feet of potential vernal pool habitat to avoid or minimize disturbances and adverse effects to the species: • Mowing in and around vernal pool habitat after seed set during the dry season (May 1st to October 15th) may help reduce thatch in the vernal pool. Mowing conducted earlier in the season may be desirable to maintain appropriate conditions for vernal pool species. If mowing occurs in or near vernal pools, it will occur only when the soil is no longer saturated to ensure tracks are not left in or near wetlands. The mower height must be set to avoid the flowering heads of sensitive vernal pool plant species • Projects that occur on road surfaces and along road shoulders will avoid direct impacts to wetland habitats, including roadside ditches that act as seasonal wetlands • If access routes crossing vernal pool habitats cannot be avoided, ground protection mats will be used to disperse the weight of vehicles and equipment so as to not harm any existing cysts. These can be used in both dry and wet seasons A USFWS-approved biologist will flag vernal pool species' habitat and a reasonable buffer of at least 50 feet to be avoided. The area will be protected by placing construction fencing or other appropriate protective fencing around the pools, including a buffer. Fencing will be used in locations where Project equipment and/or personnel will be situated adjacent to or in the near vicinity of suitable vernal pool species' habitat • Dust control measures will be utilized during Project construction to prevent excessive dust from silting nearby vernal pools. Types of dust control measure will take into account the potential to impact the proximal vernal pool landscape and thus, will not impact nearby pools • If herbicide spraying is required within and near vernal pool species' habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants that is approved for use in aquatic environments will be used

	• All equipment used in Projects requiring access to sites within vernal pool species' habitat will be staged outside of vernal pool habitat and will be on paved or gravel surfaces wherever possible. If paved or gravel surfaces are not available, construction mats and/or drip pans will be placed under vehicles to minimize impacts. To further minimize adverse effects, the following measures will be implemented at these Project sites near vernal pools: a. No work shall occur within vernal pool habitat when water is present b. Ground disturbances, such as trenching, and permanent disturbances, such as pole installation, will avoid hydrologically connected areas c. A USFWS-approved biologist will be present as necessary during access and Project work within vernal pool habitat to monitor activities d. For Projects adjacent to (within about 33 feet) vernal pool species' habitat or hydrologically connected to the habitat, silt fencing or other appropriate BMPs to prevent siltation shall be implemented prior to work within that area. A USFWS-approved biologist will flag areas where silt fencing or BMPs shall be implemented. BMPs may include sand bags and weed-free straw bales or straw wattles e. Spill containment kits will be present at all sites where petroleum-fueled equipment is used • If Project activities encroach within the perimeter of a pool, the following measures will be implemented: a. Protective mats should be used as first resort; if not possible, equipment with pneumatic tires should be used rather than tracked equipment b. Non-wetlands present within adjacent habitat will be used as an equipment parking platform. Alternately, ground protection mats, boards, or plates will be used to distribute the weight of construction equipment for access. Drip pans will also be placed under vehicles parked on non-wetland vegetation c. The Project will be implemented during the dry season only, when the pool is dry Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of a Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys and will be used to better manage for the species

4.5.2.5 *No Action Alternative*

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to special-status plants.

4.5.3 Wildlife

Several wildlife species occur within the Project area (see Section 3.5.4, Wildlife Affected Environment). The following sections evaluate potential impacts to wildlife species resulting from the Project and lists established AMMs and BMPs intended to prevent adverse impacts to these resources.

Impacts to wildlife could occur when habitats or individuals are disturbed or lost during Project activities. The significance of the impact depends, in part, on the sensitivity of the population. Impacts to wildlife could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or USFWS.
- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or USFWS.
- The Project would have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- The Project would interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- The Project would conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- The Project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.
- Temporary or long-term impacts to individuals of a population of wildlife that would result in the species being listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered.
- Violation of any federal statutes and regulations pertaining to wildlife.
- Introduction of constituents in any water body in concentrations that cause adverse effects on wildlife.
- Substantial interference with the movement of any native, resident, or migratory wildlife species.
- Substantial local impacts to wildlife habitat (as compared to total available resources within the area) or habitat productivity.
- Nest or reproductive failure (e.g., nest destruction or abandonment or death of chicks or adults) in any migratory bird species.
- Range reduction for any wildlife species.

Additionally, direct effects may be permanent (loss of habitat) or temporary (construction noise), and indirect effects may be permanent (wildlife mortality along a new road) or temporary.

4.5.3.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

General wildlife could be adversely affected by the implementation of the Preferred Alternative and subsequent O&M activities in a variety of ways. Adverse impacts may occur indirectly through habitat fragmentation or degradation (e.g., new structures and access roads); or directly through disruption of breeding and consequent loss of eggs, chicks, or fledglings; through collision mortality on roads; or through collision with power lines (i.e., birds).

Most of the Project area is low-vegetation grasslands or highly modified agricultural lands, with only a few scattered, isolated trees (see Section 3.5, Biological Resources Affected Environment). Relative to the size of the Project area, a large amount of suitable habitat has already been lost or altered over the years through agricultural conversion, development, and various land use practices. In addition, relative to the amount and type of habitats available,

future habitat disturbance is unlikely to be significant, given the current commitment of WAPA and Beale AFB to regulatory compliance.

Wildlife in the immediate vicinity of the Project area has already adapted to modified habitat conditions and associated human activities. Animals that are highly sensitive to human disturbance have moved farther away from the vicinity of the development existing in the Project area. Noise from construction may have a temporary impact on animals (primarily birds) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area through either disruption of breeding or foraging behavior; however, these impacts will be short term and will be minimized by conducting work outside of the sensitive nesting bird season and/or through the implementation of nesting bird surveys for work conducted during the nesting bird season. If an active nest is identified, a buffer zone and/or monitoring plan will be developed as described in measure BIO-14.

Impacts to wildlife from the Preferred Alternative would be considered short term and minor. Resource protection measures are listed below to further limit impacts. These impact findings do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for wildlife.

4.5.3.2 Northern A Alternative

Direct and indirect impacts to wildlife under the Northern A Alternative would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. That is, impacts to wildlife from the Northern A Alternative would be considered short term and minor.

4.5.3.3 Southern Alternative

Direct and indirect impacts to wildlife under the Southern Alternative would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. That is, impacts to wildlife from the Southern Alternative would be considered short term and minor.

4.5.3.4 Wildlife Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures, which are comprised of BMPs, SOPs, AMMs, and PCMs that have been renumbered specific to this EA, will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to wildlife:

BIO-28	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day or have escape ramps provided to prevent the entrapment of wildlife. Trenches and holes will be inspected for entrapped wildlife before being filled. Any entrapped animals will be allowed to escape voluntarily before O&M activities resume, or they may be removed by qualified personnel, with an appropriate handling permit if necessary.
BIO-29	During construction activities, all trash that may attract animals will be properly contained, removed from the work site daily, and disposed of properly. Following construction, all refuse and construction debris will be removed from work areas. All garbage and Project construction-related materials in construction areas will be removed immediately following Project completion. At the end of each work day, O&M workers will leave work areas and adjacent habitats to minimize disturbance to actively foraging animals and remove food-related trash from the work site in closed containers for disposal. Workers will not deliberately or inadvertently feed wildlife.
BIO-30	Where feasible and appropriate, tall dead trees will be topped and left in place as snags or as downed logs to support wildlife dependent on these important features, in coordination with the landowner.

BIO-31	Mortalities or injuries to any wildlife that occur as a result of Project- or maintenance-related actions will be reported immediately to the WAPA Environmental Department or other designated point of contact, who will instruct O&M personnel on the appropriate action and who will contact the appropriate agency if the species is listed. The phone number for the WAPA Environmental Department or designated point of contact will be provided to maintenance supervisors and to the appropriate agencies.

4.5.3.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to wildlife species.

4.5.4 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species occur within the Project area are described in Section 3.5.5, Special-Status Wildlife Affected Environment. The following sections evaluate potential impacts to special-status wildlife species resulting from the Project and lists established AMMs and BMPs intended to prevent adverse impacts to these species.

Possible adverse impacts to special-status wildlife have been considered within the context of the federal ESA (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544) as well as the CESA (Fish and Game Code §§ 2050, et seq.). Adverse impacts may be direct or indirect as well as temporary or permanent. These are defined as follows:

- *Direct:* Alteration, disturbance, or removal of biological resources that would result directly from Project-related activities on the landscape is considered a direct impact. Examples of direct impacts include the removal of habitat for a new road or building, loss of shading along a river through removal of riparian vegetation, lowered water quality in a creek from erosion, and noise or vibration that affect wildlife behavior at the time of construction.
- *Indirect:* Unintentional consequences of Project-related activities are called indirect effects. Indirect effects are the result of a Project but generally occur later in time. Examples of indirect effects include wildlife mortality along a new road, bird collisions with power lines, increased nest parasitism through habitat fragmentation, or the introduction of non-native plants from seed found in the hay bales used for erosion control.
- *Permanent:* Impacts that result in the irreversible removal of or change in biological resources are considered permanent. Examples include the loss of vegetation and wildlife habitat due to development. Permanent impacts would be limited to the footprints of the developed area. Building construction would be a permanent effect.
- *Temporary*: Impacts considered to have reversible effects on biological resources can be viewed as temporary. A temporary impact would be the use of an equipment storage area that would recover to natural habitat after completion of the Project.

Additionally, direct effects may be permanent (loss of habitat) or temporary (construction noise), and indirect effects may be permanent (wildlife mortality along a new road) or temporary.

Impacts to special-status wildlife could be considered significant if Project-related activities directly or indirectly resulted in:

- The take of species (the term "take," as defined in the federal ESA, means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct).
- The temporary or long-term impact to substantial habitat for species that are listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing under the Federal ESA or CESA.
- The permanent or temporary impact to critical habitat identified by the USFWS for species listed under the Federal ESA.
- The reduction or change in natural vegetation communities or wildlife habitat such that populations of state and locally recognized sensitive species would be reduced to such an extent that they would become listed or candidates for listing under the Federal ESA.

4.5.4.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

Subsequent sections describe potential impacts to special-status wildlife species, grouped by amphibians, birds, invertebrates, mammals, and reptiles.

Amphibians

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative and subsequent O&M activities may impact western spadefoot toad. Impacts may include direct impacts in the form of harm or harassment to individuals during construction activities or long-term impacts to upland habitat (i.e., non-breeding habitat) from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts during construction and subsequent O&M activities. Indirect impacts to the western spadefoot toad habitat (i.e., vernal pools) may include:

- Changes to surficial and subsurface hydrology of adjacent uplands that may cause changes in the rate, extent, and duration of inundation of nearby vernal pools.
- Contamination of vernal pool habitats due to unintended sediment, fuel, or lubricant spills during construction.
- Introduction of noxious weed species, which is not anticipated since weed-free construction and erosion materials and seeds would be utilized.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in short-term, negligible impacts to western spadefoot toad.

Birds

Impacts to special-status birds may occur with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative and subsequent O&M activities. Direct, short-term impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced during construction activities, while permanent and temporary impacts to their foraging habitats may occur from the installation of infrastructure and access roads.. Temporary impacts may also occur during construction and subsequent O&M activities.

Direct impacts due to the disturbance of potential nesting habitat for grasshopper sparrows, loggerhead shrikes, northern harriers, short-eared owls, Swainson's hawks, and western burrowing owls may occur as a result of the installation of permanent infrastructure (i.e., pole foundations, substation, and access roads) and temporary construction impacts (i.e., laydown areas, temporary construction areas). Direct impacts to nesting habitat (wetlands and marshes) for California black rail and tricolored blackbirds are not expected. Indirect impacts may also

occur as a result of avian collisions with power lines. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in short-term and long-term minor impacts to special-status birds.

Invertebrates

Impacts to special-status invertebrates may occur with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative and subsequent O&M activities on Beale AFB. Direct impacts (incidental take of individuals/cysts) to vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp may occur from the construction of Project access routes through habitats (swales and roadside ditches) that support these species. Specifically, construction of new access roads and improvements to existing access roads would require the installation of new horseshoe culverts or the replacement of old culverts with horseshoe culverts (see Section 2.3.1.4, Culvert Replacement and Construction) where the roads would intersect roadside drainage ditches or swales where individuals or cysts may be present. The installation of these culverts may result in the "take" of individuals or cysts but would not permanently alter the function of the swales or ditches. The replacement of old culverts with new horseshoe culverts may improve passage for these species.

Additionally, temporary Project access roads may intersect these habitats and result in the "take" of individuals or cysts. However, these impacts would be avoided and minimized by 1) routing access roads around wetland features to the greatest extent practicable and 2) utilizing weight dispersion mats. These ditches provide sub-optimal habitat for the species. Impacts to the viability of the local population and species as a whole would be negligible.

Indirect impacts to any vernal pool habitats on which these species rely are comparable to those addressed for western spadefoot toad. Temporary impacts may also occur as a result of subsequent O&M activities. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in short-term, moderate impacts to vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (WAPA 2019).

Formal consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA resulted in concurrence with the determination that that the Preferred Alternative *may affect, and is likely to adversely affect* the vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp due to an estimated 0.016 acre of temporary disturbance and 0.046 acre of permanent habitat loss, a total of 0.062 acre of direct wetland impacts. The total 0.062 acre of direct impacts, which would occur within the BCRA, would be compensated at a 4:1 compensation ratio. Within the existing Beale AFB vernal pool crustacean habitat preservation area, a total of 0.248 acre of habitat would be preserved to compensate for the impacts of the activities described above. Beale AFB and WAPA would report habitat loss or species take according to the terms and conditions of the Biological Opinion.

Impacts to valley elderberry longhorn beetle are not expected. The sole elderberry shrub identified during field surveys would not be impacted by Project-related activities. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in no impacts to valley elderberry longhorn beetle (WAPA 2019).

Mammals

Impacts to pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, and western red bat may occur due to implementation of the Preferred Alternative and subsequent O&M activities. Direct, short-term impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced during construction activities, and

permanent and temporary impacts to their foraging habitat would occur from the installation of infrastructure, and access roads. Temporary impacts may also occur during construction and subsequent O&M activities. Direct impacts to bat roosting habitat are not expected. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in short-term, negligible impacts to special-status bats.

Reptiles

Impacts to special-status reptiles may occur due to the implementation of the Preferred Alternative and subsequent O&M activities. The giant garter snake is not known to be present or expected to occur on Beale AFB (Hansen 2019), and any Project-related effects to the species would be limited to the off-Beale AFB portions of the Preferred Alternative area. These impacts may include direct impacts to individuals during construction activities or direct disturbance of habitat due to the installation of towers. Indirect impacts may occur in the form of temporary habitat disturbance due to the dewatering of rice fields during construction activities (Shuford 2017). The USFWS concurs that implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in a *may affect, not likely to adversely affect* determination for giant garter snake (WAPA 2019). Beale AFB and WAPA would report habitat loss or species take according to the terms and conditions of the Biological Opinion.

Impacts to western pond turtles would be limited to those activities occurring within 650 feet of suitable turtle habitat, as western pond turtles are known to occur up to 650 feet from aquatic habitats (Nafis 2018). Direct impacts to individuals may occur if western pond turtles are present on the ground surface during construction activities, specifically in any of the areas where pole foundations and substations are being installed and at temporary staging and laydown areas. Permanent impacts to potential upland aestivation/overwintering habitat may occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure (i.e., pole foundations, substation, and access roads), and temporary impacts may also occur during construction and subsequent O&M activities. Direct impacts to western pond turtle aquatic habitat are not expected.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in short-term, negligible impacts to western pond turtle.

4.5.4.2 Northern A Alternative

Direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife under the Northern A Alternative would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. That is, the Northern A Alternative *may affect, and is likely to adversely affect* the vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. The Northern A Alternative *may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* the giant garter snake and may have short-term, negligible impacts to western spadefoot toad; short-term, minor impacts to special-status birds; no impact to valley elderberry longhorn beetle; short-term, negligible impacts to special-status bats; and short-term, negligible impacts to western pond turtle.

4.5.4.3 Southern Alternative

Direct and indirect impacts to special-status wildlife under the Southern Alternative would be comparable to those addressed under the Preferred Alternative. However, additional direct impacts to special-status species dependent on vernal pools (vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, and western spadefoot toad) would occur with the implementation of the

Southern Alternative due to the anticipated removal of two vernal pools at the new substation location. As a result, the Southern Alternative *may affect, and is likely to adversely affect* the vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. Although these species have not been positively identified within these two pools during frequent Beale AFB-wide surveys, both pools are suitable habitat for these species. The direct impacts to the two vernal pools would result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre (1,306 square feet) of suitable habitat for these vernal pool-dependent species. However, the removal of the two small pools would not significantly impact the viability of the local populations and species as a whole.

Additionally, vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp critical habitat is located on the western end of the Southern Alternative, north of Erle Road off Beale AFB (units VERFS 11 and VERTS 7). However, permanent infrastructure (i.e., towers and access roads) and temporary impacts from construction would occur on the southern side of Erle Road, and any direct impacts to the primary constituent elements of vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp critical habitat is not expected. Implementation of the Southern Alternative would have the same potential impacts to giant garter snake as the Preferred Alternative, which warrants a determination of *may affect, not likely to adversely affect* for the giant garter snake.

Impacts from the Southern Alternative would be the same as the Preferred Alternative. That is, short-term, negligible impacts to western spadefoot toad; short-term, minor impacts to special-status birds; no impact to valley elderberry longhorn beetle; short-term, negligible impacts to special-status bats; and short-term, negligible impacts to western pond turtle. The implementation of protection measures listed below would further minimize adverse impacts to special-status wildlife species.

4.5.4.4 Special-status Wildlife Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures, which are comprised of BMPs, SOPs, AMMs, and PCMs, have been renumbered specific to this EA. These measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to special-status wildlife and are consistent with measures laid out in the Biological Opinion:

BIO-32	**Vernal Pool Species** See Section 4.5.1.4, Vegetation Communities Protection Measures for full text
BIO-33	**Bald Eagle (Nesting and Wintering)** From February 1 to August 15 herbicide application or noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be prohibited anywhere that bald eagles are known to nest OR a qualified biologist will conduct nesting surveys using methods described in Jackman and Jenkins (2004). If a nest is detected, all herbicide application and O&M activities will be prohibited at a distance determined by the qualified biologist based on topography and/or other environmental considerations.
BIO-34	**Western Burrowing Owl (Burrow Sites Winter and Summer)** From February 1 to August 31 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and other O&M activity will be prohibited within 250 feet of potential burrowing owl nesting dens (ground squirrel burrows, culverts, concrete slabs, debris piles that could support nesting burrowing owls). From September 1 through January 31, disturbance will be prohibited within 160 feet of potential burrowing owl dens.

	OR A qualified biologist will conduct nesting and wintering surveys using methods described in California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993. If nesting or wintering activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate non-disturbance buffer in the vicinity of burrows that have been active within the last three years. Within the buffer zone, all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from February 1 to August 31.
BIO-35	**California Black Rail** From February 15 to July 31 surface disturbances, including noise or changes to the hydrological regime, will be prohibited in potential black rail habitat (shallowly flooded wetlands or irrigated pasture) OR a qualified biologist will conduct nesting surveys to verify absence. If nesting activity is detected or likely, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nest within which all O&M activities will be prohibited from February 15 to July 31.
BIO-36	**Swainson's Hawk (Nesting)** From April 1 to July 31 herbicide application and tree removal will be prohibited within 0.25 mile of Swainson's hawk nest trees. A 0.25-mile buffer zone will be established and maintained around potential Swainson's hawk nest trees, within which there will be no intensive disturbance (e.g., use of heavy equipment, power saws, chippers, cranes, or draglines). This buffer may be adjusted as assessed by a qualified biologist based on changes in sensitivity exhibited by birds over the course of the nesting season and the type of O&M activity performed (e.g., high noise or human activity such as mechanical vegetation maintenance versus low noise or human activity such as semi-annual patrols). Within 0.25 mile of an active nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist), routine O&M activities will be deferred until after the young have fledged or until it was determined by a qualified biologist that the activities will not adversely affect adults or young. OR A qualified biologist will conduct nest surveys using methods described in SHTAC 2000 (or the most recent survey protocol) to determine absence.
BIO-37	**Tricolored Blackbird (Nesting Colony)** From March 15 to August 15 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and vegetation clearing/disturbance will be prohibited in marshes, willows, and blackberry thickets OR a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting survey prior to O&M activities. If nesting activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nesting colony within which all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from March 15 to August 15.
BIO-38	**Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle** Prior to initiating Project-related construction activities, qualified personnel will clearly flag or fence each elderberry plant that has a stem measuring 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level. If an elderberry plant meeting this criterion is present, a minimum buffer zone of 20 feet outside of the dripline of each elderberry plant will be provided during all Project-related construction activities**.**
BIO-39	**Pallid Bat** Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels and rock outcrops. Snags and live trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.

BIO-40	**Townsend's Big-Eared Bat** Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels.
BIO-41	**Western Red Bat** Live broadleaf trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.
BIO-42	**Giant Garter Snake** Follow BMPs and PCM-W002 in aquatic giant garter snake habitat. PCM-W002 will supersede those below where they are different. Movement of heavy equipment will be confined to existing roadways to minimize habitat disturbance. Vegetation management will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate O&M activities. Giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitats (200 feet from aquatic edge) will be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas by a USFWS-approved biologist within or adjacent to the disturbance footprint. Only manual vegetation removal will be allowed within the flagged area. A USFWS-approved monitor will be present for construction and O&M activities within the flagged area. To the extent possible, disturbance to hibernacula and aestivation areas (i.e., rocks, burrows, logs, brush piles, etc.), will be avoided during cold and cool-weather periods (October 1 to May 1) when the giant garter snake would be using these areas. Ground disturbance will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate construction and O&M activities. All construction-related holes will be covered to prevent entrapment of individual giant garter snakes. Within the construction area, silt fencing can be used to keep snakes from entering the Project site and being harmed. All construction equipment shall be checked daily prior to starting work for the presence of snakes. Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of a Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys. Any temporary fill and debris will be removed. Restoration work could include such activities as replanting species removed from banks or replanting emergent vegetation in the active channel. If herbicide spraying is required within and near giant garter snake habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants that is approved for use in aquatic environments will be used.
BIO-43	**Western Pond Turtle** *Follow BMPs and PCM-W002.* From April 15 to July 15 any ground disturbing activity within 400 feet of a permanent pond, lake, creek, river, or slough that could affect the bed, bank, or water quality of any of these features will be prohibited OR a qualified biologist will inspect the Project area. If adult or juvenile pond turtles are present, a qualified biologist will monitor Project activities to ensure that no turtles are harmed. If a qualified biologist determined that nests

	could be adversely affected, potential nesting areas will be avoided between June 1 and October 31.

4.5.4.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to special-status wildlife species.

4.6 Cultural and Tribal Resources and Paleontological Resources

4.6.1 Impact Thresholds

4.6.1.1 Federal Thresholds

Project implementation affects a historic property if it alters any characteristic that qualifies it for NRHP inclusion. As outlined in 36 CFR 800.5, factors considered in determining whether the Project would have adverse cultural resource impacts include the extent or degree to which its implementation would result in:

1) Damage to, or loss of, a site of archaeological, tribal, or historical value that is listed, or eligible for listing, on the NRHP.
2) Loss or degradation of a TCP or sacred site, or if the property or site is made inaccessible for future use.
3) Disturbance to any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.
4) Isolation of cultural resources from the context considered significant.
5) An effect to Project elements that would be out of character with the property or site and its setting.

4.6.1.2 Paleontological Thresholds

The Project would have adverse paleontological impacts if its implementation would result in directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

4.6.2 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

If the Preferred Alternative is selected, the Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Bassett 2019) indicates there would be no historic properties or TCPs present under the NHPA within either the APE of direct impacts or of indirect impacts. In addition, as described in Section 3.6.1, no paleontological resources have been identified.

If any previously undetected or unreported cultural features, deposits, or human remains, or if any paleontological resources are encountered during Project-related activities, these activities must be discontinued in the immediate area of the feature(s), and the WAPA or Beale AFB archaeologist, as appropriate, must be consulted to evaluate their nature and significance. These recommendations are summarized in **Table 4-4**, and BMPs that will be implemented during construction and O&M activities are listed in Section 4.6.5, Cultural Resources Protection Measures.

4.6.3 Northern A Alternative

If the Northern A Alternative is selected, the Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Bassett 2019) indicates there would be no historic properties or TCPs present under the NHPA within either the APE of direct impacts or of indirect impacts. In addition, no paleontological resources have been identified. Recommendations for Northern A Alternative are shown in **Table 4-2**, and the same BMPs would implemented as under the Preferred Alternative.

4.6.4 Southern Alternative

If the Southern Alternative is selected, the Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Bassett 2019) indicates there would be no historic properties or TCPs present under the NHPA within the APE of direct impacts. The Project would result in No Adverse Effects to cultural resources within the APE of indirect impacts. In addition, no paleontological resources have been identified. Recommendations for Southern Alternative are shown in **Table 4-3**, and the same BMPs would implemented as under the Preferred Alternative.

TABLE 4-4
CULTURAL RESOURCES EFFECT ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed Alternative	Resources within APE (direct)	Resources within APE (indirect)	Effect Recommendation (direct)	Effect Recommendation (indirect)
Northern A Alternative	BWIP-2; BWIP-3; BWIP-IO-1	VR-4	No Historic Properties Present	No Historic Properties Present
Northern B Alternative	CA-YUB-1420H (P-58-001587); BWIP-2; BWIP-3; BWIP-IO-1	VR-4	No Historic Properties Present	No Historic Properties Present
Southern Alternative	PL-15H; BWIP-1	VR-1; VR-2; VR-3	No Historic Properties Present or No Adverse Effect[1]	No Adverse Effect

[1] No historic properties present if BWIP-1 is Ineligible; No Adverse Effect if BWIP-1 is Eligible.

4.6.5 Cultural and Tribal Resources Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to cultural, tribal, and paleontological resources:

CR-1	All contract crews will complete cultural resources pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are aware of the locations of cultural resource sites and paleontological resources; maintenance methods to be used in areas with sensitive cultural resources; and restrictions required in cultural resources areas (i.e., SOPs and PCMs). Crews will be educated on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, which makes it a federal offense to willfully damage or remove any artifacts or materials from an archaeological site. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. SOPs and applicable PCMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.

CR-2	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive cultural and paleontological resources and associated SOPs and PCMs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. Further, WAPA crews will have access to the O&M GIS database in the field to be able to identify sensitive resources and associated PCMs.
CR-3	A cultural resource monitor will be present during all initial ground disturbance activities (grading, trenching, excavation) that occur on Beale AFB.
CR-4	Operation of vehicles or heavy construction equipment will be avoided in areas that are not designated transmission line and legal access road ROWs or other established transportation routes. This measure will minimize the possibility of disturbing unmapped cultural resources.
CR-5	Upon discovery of potential buried cultural or paleontological resources, work within 50 feet of the find will be halted and the discovery will be reported immediately to the WAPA Natural Resources Department or other designated point of contact or else to Beale AFB, depending on land jurisdiction. WAPA and/or Beale AFB will comply with provisions in the NHPA and consult with the California SHPO and appropriate tribes to determine measures to avoid the resource or mitigate during maintenance activities.

4.6.6 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to cultural, tribal, or paleontological resources.

4.7 Geology/Soils

Impacts to geology and soils could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- People or structures are exposed to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
  - Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquuist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the state geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault
  - Strong seismic ground shaking
  - Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction
  - Landslides
- There is substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.
- The Project would be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the Project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.
- The Project would be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property.
- Soils in the Project area are incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater.

An exploratory geotechnical study was performed along the underground 60-kV portion of the Preferred Alternative (see Section 3.7, Geology/Soils Affected Environment) (URS 2018). Data

from this study was used to inform the subsequent analysis. Once WAPA and Beale AFB choose a final route, a complete geotechnical assessment will be performed to aid in siting structures.

4.7.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

4.7.1.1 Soil Disturbance

The Preferred Alternative presents a number of sources of short-term and long-term direct impacts on soils resulting from the use of heavy equipment, excavation, and grading on targeted sites in the Project area. These disturbances are described below per facility:

- *New Substation.* The proposed substation would be the largest area of impact, with 7 acres permanently disturbed for the substation footprint, and an additional 4.8 acres of temporary construction equipment-related disturbance as a result of surface soils being graded, leveled, cleared of vegetation, and compacted to accommodate the footprint of the substation structure as well as to achieve proper drainage around the facility.

- *Road Improvement and Construction.* For new road construction, approximately 0.95 acre of soils would be graded, permanently cleared of vegetation, compacted, and covered with road base, gravel, or other non-native material in order to build new roadway. Temporary areas needed to construct new roads total 2.36 acres.

  For improving existing roads, approximately 2.05 acres of soils would be permanently disturbed. Improving existing access roads would involve brush clearing, grading, erosion control, and the installation of three-sided culverts to maintain stormwater flows within ephemeral wash areas. Temporary areas needed for road improvement construction total 0.52 acre.

  A temporary access road may be required parallel to the underground portion of the Project. These would not entail any permanent disturbance, and up to 1.85 acres would be temporarily disturbed.

- *Structure Sites.* There would be a total of 12.35 acres of temporary, construction-related disturbance from the use of heavy equipment and staging areas around transmission structure insertion sites and a total of 0.062 acre permanently disturbed by the footings for the transmission structures (including H-frames and monopoles). For monopoles, one foundation is required; for H-frames, two foundations are needed. Regardless of structure type, each foundation would require up to a 7-foot-diameter area, which would be permanently disturbed to a maximum depth of 40 feet.

  Up to 17 H-frame structure locations would be utilized in the Preferred Alternative, meaning that up to 3,923 cubic yards of surface and subsurface soils could be excavated and replaced with concrete foundation to support overhead structures.

- *Pull Sites and Staging/Laydown.* Construction pull and tensioning sites would temporarily disturb up to 16.3 acres of surface soils through compaction by heavy equipment. There would be up to 5 acres of temporary disturbance from an off-Beale AFB helicopter landing zone and construction equipment laydown area. WAPA would

attempt to identify areas that are already disturbed and compensate private landowners for their use during construction.

- *Underground Facilities.* Underground facilities would be installed within and under existing roadways. There would be no new permanent aboveground disturbance for these portions of the Project area; temporary aboveground areas needed for construction and vault placement total 0.96 acre. Underground, the buried portion of the Preferred Alternative would include the installation of a 32-inch wide by 18-inch tall duct bank buried 48 to 60 inches below the roadway for a distance of 2.5 miles, and 13 buried vaults measuring 15 feet wide by 8 feet deep and 40 feet long. Soils in this area are Redding-Corning Complex with 3- to 8-percent slopes (Beale AFB 2019).

- *Existing Substation.* Disturbance is not expected at the existing substation beyond the exiting disturbed footprint.

In total, 10.07 acres of permanent disturbance and 46.23 acres of temporary disturbance would occur by implementing the Preferred Alternative. Some temporary disturbance to soil may also occur during O&M activities. This represents a short-term, minor impact on soils. Impacts to soils will be further minimized by implementing the BMPs listed in Section 4.7.4, Geology/Soils Resource Protection Measures.

4.7.1.2 Potential for Soil Contaminants

Beale AFB's Soils Management Plan (SMP; Beale AFB 2011), which provides guidance, procedures, and policies regarding soil removal, sampling, and disposal for projects would be carried as a contract requirement. The SMP ensures that contractors and organizations are aware of the SMP, its policies and procedures, and the potential consequences of non-compliance. Contractor-generated soils are inspected during construction by both contractor and governmental personnel, inspection results are documented to show compliance with the SMP. The Beale AFB SMP gives specific instruction on procedures to follow regarding discovery of soils that may be contaminated to ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations. Contractors must immediately bring any soils that are known or suspected to be contaminated with hazardous material to the attention of supervision and governmental personnel. If contaminated soils are discovered, work to remove soils shall be halted until a plan to manage and dispose of the contaminated soils is developed and implemented. Any soils contaminated with hazardous waste, or soils assumed to be hazardous waste, shall be managed in accordance with the Beale AFB Hazardous Waste Management Plan and state and federal laws.

Erosion and Spoil Management

Site grading and vegetation clearing associated with the Preferred Alternative would temporarily expose underlying soils and generally increase erosion and sedimentation potential. Exposed soils along with any fill materials being stockpiled on the site (i.e., on the existing roadway) may be subject to erosion during rainfall or high winds. Beale AFB has developed a SMP to address management and disposal of soil from construction projects (Beale AFB 2018d), and standard BMPs for managing these soils (e.g., covering to prevent potential runoff, appropriate slopes of storage piles, schedule and appropriate location for disposal) would be enforced for this Project.

Implementation of BMPs such as stabilizing fill slopes from erosion and the use of erosion-control measures to filter sediment from stormwater runoff would be followed during construction and O&M activities to reduce the potential for soil erosion. Standard erosion-control measures (e.g., silt fencing, sediment traps, application of water sprays, revegetation) would reduce adverse soil-related impacts associated with those activities.

In areas on Beale AFB, installation-specific policies require that areas that need re-vegetation for soil stabilization be seeded using the Beale AFB-approved seed mix (Beale AFB 2019). Private agricultural lands would be restored subsequent to construction per conditions of agreements developed with private landowners.

All temporarily disturbed areas would be re-graded so that surfaces drain naturally, blend with the natural terrain, and are left in a condition that would facilitate revegetation or reseeding, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion. Potential impacts to soils would be long term (permanent placement of facilities) and short term (temporary disturbance during construction) and minor. With the implementation of BMPs, no impacts are expected due to erosion.

4.7.1.3 Geologic Hazards

Review of the data obtained from the study indicates that the subsurface materials in which groundwater was encountered varied from stiff to very stiff silt with gravel and sand to dense to very dense silty gravel with sand. Groundwater was observed as shallow as 13 feet bgs in three borings. These characteristics indicate that the on-site soils are likely not susceptible to liquefaction (Beale AFB 2018b).

Based on the plasticity index test results, the upper 5 feet of soil underlying the site generally has a low to moderate potential for shrink-swell behavior (URS 2018). The topography of the study area and surrounding region is flat (0- to 3-percent slopes), and thus, the study area would not be subject to landslides.

Based on the findings of the geotechnical study (URS 2018), it is anticipated that there would be no impact as a result of geologic hazards. As a result of implementing the Preferred Alternative and O&M activities, neither people nor structures would be exposed to any adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, liquefaction, landslides, expansive soils, lateral spreading, subsidence, or collapse.

Based on current data, no impacts to geologic hazards are expected as a result of the Preferred Alternative.

These impact findings, including to soils, from erosion, and to geologic hazards, do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for geology and soils.

4.7.2 Northern A Alternative

Impacts to geology and soils under the Northern A Alternative would be very similar to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. Disturbance associated with the new substation, structure foundations, pull sites, underground facilities, and existing substation would be nearly identical to the Preferred Alternative. Only the amount of road construction or improvement would change. For new road construction, approximately 1.32 acres of soils would be

permanently impacted, and 3.31 acres would be temporarily impacted. For improving existing roads, approximately 2.2 acres of soils would be permanently impacted, and 2.73 acres would be temporarily impacted. Also, one additional structure may be required for the Northern A Alternative; the increase from that structure contributes negligibly to the acreage totals.

Erosion would be managed under the Northern A Alternative the same as under the Preferred Alternative. Potential impacts to soils would be long term (permanent placement of facilities) and short term (temporary disturbance during construction) and minor. With the implementation of BMPs, no impacts are expected due to erosion.

Impacts to geologic hazards would be the same as the Preferred Alternative: based on current data no impacts to geologic hazards are expected.

4.7.3 Southern Alternative

The Southern Alternative is very similar to the other action alternatives in terms of its sources of short- and long-term impacts on soils; however, the Southern Alternative has more proposed poles (including overhead 60-kV monopoles) and less road construction or improvement. Thus, the Southern Alternative presents slightly differing levels of impacts to soils than the other two action alternatives. These impacts would still result primarily from the use of heavy equipment, excavation, and grading on targeted sites in its Project area. Disturbances are described below per facility:

- *New Substation.* The proposed substation would include 7 acres of permanent disturbance for the substation footprint, and an additional 4.8 acres of temporary construction equipment-related impacts.
- *Road Improvement and Construction.* For new road construction, approximately 0.57 acre of soils would be permanently impacted, and 1.41 acres would be temporarily disturbed. No road improvements or temporary access roads would be needed for the Southern Alternative.
- *Structure Sites.* Disturbance related to all overhead structure, including H-frame, TSP, and 60-kV monopoles equate to 0.067 acre of permanent disturbance and 11.48 acres of temporary disturbance. Two foundations are needed for H-frame structures, each up to a 7-foot-diameter area, which would be permanently disturbed to a maximum depth of 24 feet. Up to 17 H-frame structure locations would be utilized in the Southern Alternative, meaning that up to 3,877 cubic yards of surface and subsurface soils could be excavated and replaced with concrete foundation to support the H-frames.

  Up to a 5-foot-diameter area would be permanently disturbed per 60-kV monopole structure, with a direct imbed or reinforced concrete foundations to a depth of up to 20 feet. An estimated 13 monopoles would be needed for the 60-kV overhead transmission line, meaning that up to 189 cubic yards of surface and subsurface soils could be excavated and replaced with concrete foundations to support the monopoles.
- *Pull Sites.* Construction pull and tensioning sites for the Southern Alternative would include impacts as described under the Preferred Alternative.
- *Underground Facilities.* Similar to the Preferred Alternative, underground facilities would be installed within and under existing roadways; no new aboveground disturbance is expected for these portions of the Project area. The underground portion of the Southern Alternative extends for 1.5 miles.

- *Existing Substation.* Disturbance is not expected at the existing substation beyond the exiting disturbed footprint.

Erosion would be managed under the Southern Alternative the same as under the Preferred Alternative. Potential impacts to soils would be long term (permanent placement of facilities) and short term (temporary disturbance during construction) and minor. With the implementation of BMPs, no impacts are expected due to erosion.

Impacts to geologic hazards would be the same as the Preferred Alternative: based on current data no impacts to geologic hazards are expected.

4.7.4 Geology/Soils Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to geology/soils:

GEO-1	Should WAPA need to modify or relocate a structure, WAPA will have a certified professional geotechnical engineer evaluate the potential for geotechnical hazards and unstable slopes.
GEO-2	Upon completing ground disturbing work, all work areas will be left in a condition that facilitates natural and appropriate vegetation regrowth, provides for proper drainage, and prevents erosion.
GEO-3	Wet areas will be avoided to the extent practicable and all activity will be minimized during winter and other wet periods to prevent damage (e.g., rutting, erosion, soil compaction). If wet areas cannot be avoided, WAPA will use wide-track or balloon tire vehicles and equipment or timber mats.
GEO-4	All excavated soil will be backfilled and tamped at the location of excavation and used to provide positive drainage, or it will be hauled off-site to an area appropriate for disposal of excavated material in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and in cooperation with the land owner.
GEO-5	Use of ground disturbing mechanical equipment to remove vegetation will be avoided on continuous slopes over 35 percent, unless the threat of erosion is minimal because of bedrock or reseeding will be performed.
GEO-6	Where soil has been severely disturbed and the establishment of vegetation will be needed to minimize erosion, appropriate measures, as approved by the federal land manager, will be implemented to establish an adequate cover of native grass or other native vegetation as needed. Perennial vegetation is preferred to annual vegetation. All mulch and seed will be of high purity to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Soil preparation, seeding, mulching, and fertilizing will be repeated as necessary to insure soil stabilization and revegetation acceptable to the federal land manager.
GEO-7	Disturbance and removal of soils and vegetation will be limited to the minimum area necessary for access and O&M activities. Grading will be minimized to the extent possible. When required, grading will be conducted such that runoff waters flow predominantly away from watercourses/washes to reduce the potential for material to enter the watercourse/wash
GEO-8	Within Beale AFB, all vegetated areas disturbed by construction shall be revegetated with a Beale AFB Environmental Office-approved seed and “certified weed-free” straw mulch upon completion. Exposed soil must be hydroseeded or covered with a geotextile to prevent sediments from entering waterways.
GEO-9	The Beale AFB Soils Management Plan (Beale 2011) and Hazardous Materials Management Plan will be followed during Project construction.

4.7.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to geology or soils, and would not introduce any geological hazards.

4.8 Hydrology/Water Quality

Impacts to water resources could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- Water quality standards or waste discharge requirements are violated or otherwise substantially degrade the surface or ground water quality substantially decreases.
- Groundwater supplies are substantially decreased groundwater recharge is substantially interfered with such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.
- The existing drainage pattern of the site or area is substantially altered, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:
    - result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;
    - substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;
    - create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or
    - impede or redirect flood flows
- A flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones would risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation.
- Implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan is conflicted or obstructed.

4.8.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

4.8.1.1 Floodplains

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would have no impact to floodplains or flood zones, since the Project area is outside the 0.2% annual chance exceedance floodplain (FEMA 2011).

4.8.1.2 Surface Water and Wetlands

The Project has been designed and its alignment situated to avoid surface waters and minimize impacts to aquatic resources (see Section 2.2, Project Design Features). Short-term impacts on wetlands and vernal pools within the Project area would be expected from culvert construction. See Section 4.5.1, Vegetation Communities Environmental Consequences, for more information on vernal pool impacts from culverts. Channel topography and underlying substrates would not be modified with the installation of horseshoe culverts and no net loss in drainage would occur. Replacement of the eight existing culverts may improve the drainage at those locations.

During construction and O&M activities, runoff from site improvements could result in a slight increase in turbidity in surface waters within the Project area. Potential impacts from an

increase in turbidity would be minimized with implementation of BMPs (e.g., wetting of soils, silt fencing, and detention basins) and adherence to erosion and stormwater management practices to contain soil and runoff on the Project area. In addition, erosion-control BMPs in accordance with the Beale AFB SWPPP (Beale AFB 2018b) would be implemented as needed, including installation of silt fencing and straw wattles, grading during the dry season, compaction of upland spoils (for soil stability), and seeding and mulching areas of exposed soil as determined necessary by the Beale AFB stormwater manager.

Impacts to surface water and wetlands in the Preferred Alternative area would be short term and negligible.

4.8.1.3 Groundwater

The Preferred Alternative would not remove groundwater or affect groundwater recharge. No impacts on groundwater or water quality would be expected from the Preferred Alternative construction or O&M activities.

These impact findings, including to floodplains, surface water and wetlands, and groundwater, do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for hydrology and water quality.

4.8.2 Northern A Alternative

Potential impacts to hydrology and water quality under the Northern A Alternative would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative, including to floodplains, surface water, wetlands, and groundwater. The same number of culverts and temporary impacts to wetlands would occur.

The Northern A Alternative would have no impact to floodplains, short-term, negligible impacts to surface water and wetlands, and no impacts to groundwater.

4.8.3 Southern Alternative

Potential impacts to hydrology and water quality under the Southern Alternative would be similar to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative, including to floodplains, surface water, wetlands, and groundwater. Differences include that two vernal pools would be permanently removed with the placement of the proposed new substation at the Southern Alternative. See Section 4.5.1, Vegetation Communities Environmental Consequences, for more information on vernal pool impacts. Of the four waterways crossed by the Southern Alternative, two would be spanned by overhead structures on the western side, and two on Beale AFB would be bored under; both construction methods would avoid impacts to the waterways.

The Southern Alternative would have no impact to floodplains, short-term, minor impacts to surface waters and wetlands, and no impacts to groundwater.

4.8.4 Hydrology/Water Quality Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to hydrology/water quality:

WR-1	Non-biodegradable debris will not be deposited in the ROW.

WR-2	Runoff from the maintenance site will be controlled and will meet the State Water Resources Control Board stormwater requirements in the SWPPP.
WR-3	Runoff control structures, roadside diversion ditches, erosion-control structures, and energy dissipaters will be cleaned, maintained, repaired, and replaced to meet the standards set by applicable permits and the SWPPP or, where such a plan is inapplicable, similar standards set by WAPA or Beale AFB.
WR-4	All contaminated discharge water created by O&M activities (e.g., concrete washout, pumping for work-area isolation, vehicle wash water, drilling fluids) will be contained and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
WR-5	Vehicles will be inspected daily for fluid leaks before leaving the staging area.
WR-6	Impacts to areas under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB will be avoided to the extent feasible. Where avoidance of jurisdictional areas is not feasible and the action is not covered under nationwide or other permits, WAPA will obtain 404/401 permits applicable to the action, as necessary. WAPA will perform an impact assessment for each O&M activity, which will identify and quantify the acreage of each jurisdictional area (wetland, riparian, etc.) that may be affected.

4.8.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to hydrology or water quality.

4.9 Land Use and Planning, AICUZ Compatibility, and Recreation

Impacts to land use and planning could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- A significant environmental impact results due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.
- Proposed land use associated with the Project is incompatible with land uses for adjacent parcels.
- The Project includes recreational facilities or requires the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.
- There is an irreconcilable conflict between the Project and applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project.
- Project activities or infrastructure physically divide an established community.
- There is a Project-related conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.
- Recreational opportunities are substantially diminished as a result of the Project, existing recreational facilities are substantially damaged by the Project, or new recreational facilities that would create substantial damage to the environment need to be built as a result of the Project.

4.9.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

The Project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance).

4.9.1.1 Land Use and AICUZ Compatibility

Private parcels within the study area have been mapped by Yuba County as NR and AE-80 (see Section 3.9, Land Use, AICUZ Compatibility, and Recreation Affected Environment). The proposed Project would comply with the Yuba County General Plan, as the list of allowable uses in the NR designation includes public facilities and infrastructure (Yuba County 2011), and major utility infrastructure is allowable in AE-80 zoned areas (Yuba County 2015).

The Preferred Alternative area within Beale AFB is within the Airfield Planning District. Beale AFB currently utilizes an IDP as its primary document guiding development and programming decisions, as described in Section 3.9, Land Use, AICUZ Compatibility, and Recreation Affected Environment. The IDP does not state that utility development is incompatible with the Airfield Planning District (Beale AFB 2014b).

Utility infrastructure is an allowable use of private land as currently zoned off of Beale AFB and because Beale AFB's IDP allows utility development in the Airfield Planning District, the Preferred Alternative would be compatible with adjacent land uses. The Project has been preliminarily screened to determine that the Project is compatible with the Beale AFB AICUZ. The Preferred Alternative, if selected, would undergo additional screening for compatibility before a contract with the contractor is finalized to ensure that details such as noise generation and helicopter trips are consistent with the AICUZ.

Because of the Preferred Alternative's compatibility with local land use plans and land designations on Beale AFB, including the IDP and the AICUZ, the Project is anticipated to have no impacts to land use.

4.9.1.2 Recreation

The closest recreation areas to the Preferred Alternative are the Yuba River and Spenceville Wildlife Areas, both of which are 2 or more miles away; therefore, the Preferred Alternative would have no impact to designated recreation areas.

Hunting is the most common recreation activity along the Preferred Alternative, both on Beale AFB and private lands.. On private land, construction and O&M of the Preferred Alternative may disrupt duck hunting activities. WAPA would negotiate with landowners during easement purchase to compensate for the loss of duck blinds. However, impacts to private property used for duck hunting and the lease of duck blinds in this area may still be impacted. by dewatering activities during construction. Impacts on private land to duck hunting are expected to be short term and negligible to none.

Hunting on Beale AFB requires relevant permits (see Section 3.9, Land Use, AICUZ Compatibility, and Recreation Affected Environment). The Project area would be off-limits to hunting during construction and possibly during O&M activities. Hunters would be informed of closures through the existing mandatory permit system for the Beale AFB hunting program. Hunting would resume as currently permitted in all areas subsequent to the completion of construction. Based on current low levels of use and the availability of alternative sites for recreational activities, it is anticipated that there would be short-term, negligible to no impacts to existing recreational opportunities on Beale AFB.

In addition, the Preferred Alternative would not create direct or indirect damage to any existing recreational facilities nor would the provision of a redundant electrical power source create a need to build any additional recreational facilities. The Project would not increase demand for recreation activities and would not cause an influx of people to a given area. Therefore, no long-term impacts to recreation are anticipated.

These impact findings, including land use and recreation, do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for land use and planning, AICUZ compatibility, and recreation.

4.9.2 Northern A Alternative

The Northern A Alternative alignment traverse the same land use areas (agriculture on private land, developed areas on Beale AFB), would have the same impacts and would manage recreation resources as described under the Preferred Alternative. Therefore, potential impacts under the Northern A Alternative would be identical to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative—that is, no impact to land use and short-term negligible to no impacts to recreation.

4.9.3 Southern Alternative

The Southern Alternative alignment traverse the same land use areas (agriculture on private land, developed areas on Beale AFB), would have the same impacts and would manage recreation resources as described under the Preferred Alternative. Therefore, potential impacts under the Southern Alternative would be similar to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative—that is, no impact to land use and short-term negligible to no impacts to recreation.

4.9.4 Land Use and Planning, Recreation, and AICUZ Compatibility Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to land use and recreation:

LU-1	WAPA will direct members of the public to alternate pedestrian routes if access is blocked by machinery or for safety purposes.
LU-2	WAPA would negotiate with landowners during easement purchase to compensate for the loss of duck blinds.

4.9.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to land use and planning or recreation.

4.10 Noise

Noise impacts are based on an evaluation of the estimated Project-generated noise that would result from implementation of the proposed Project in comparison to existing ambient noise levels. Noise impacts can be categorized into two types: temporary, short-term impacts and permanent, long-term impacts.

Impacts from noise could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- Generation of substantial temporary or permanent increases ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.
- Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels.
- For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, the project exposes people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

Permanent noise impacts could be considered significant if implementation of the proposed Project results in long-term, ongoing noise routinely in excess of the 60 dBA Ldn based on the Yuba County General Plan. This is equivalent to a 63 dBA Leq, assuming an ambient background noise level of 50 dBA between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Construction noise impacts would be considered adverse if they result in noise greater than 70 dBA Ldn at any receptors (equivalent to 73 dBA Leq during construction hours) using the "conditionally acceptable" noise range from the Yuba County General Plan, as the standard is intended for permanent noise impacts and construction activities are temporary in nature and restricted to daytime hours. This is in excess of the HUD standard; however, the HUD standard is intended for permanent noise impacts. Temporary construction lasting a matter of weeks at each pole location is not considered a permanent impact.

4.10.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in short-term construction noise impacts and long-term noise impacts from operation of the transmission line. Each type of impact is addressed separately and in the context of the current existing environment.

4.10.1.1 Construction Noise Impacts

Implementation of the proposed Project would require large equipment for construction. A list of the necessary equipment is provided in Section 2.3.1.5, General Construction Activities. **Table 4-5** contains estimated construction equipment noise levels for a variety of typical heavy equipment types. Construction is proposed to occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. six days per week. Tasks would be conducted in stages, and equipment would not be working on all tasks simultaneously at each location.

TABLE 4-5
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS

Equipment Description	Typical Acoustical Usage Factor (%)	Specified L_{max} at 50 feet (dBA)	Actual Measured L_{max} at 50 feet (dBA)
All other equipment greater than 5 horsepower	50	85	Not applicable
Auger drill rig	20	85	84
Backhoe	40	80	78
Compressor (air)	40	80	78

TABLE 4-5
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS

Equipment Description	Typical Acoustical Usage Factor (%)	Specified L_{max} at 50 feet (dBA)	Actual Measured L_{max} at 50 feet (dBA)
Concrete mixer truck	40	85	79
Concrete pump truck	20	82	81
Crane	16	85	81
Dozer	40	85	82
Dump truck	40	84	76
Excavator	40	85	81
Flat-bed truck	40	84	74
Front-end loader	40	80	79
Generator	50	82	81
Grader	40	85	N/A
Paver	50	85	90
Pickup truck	40	55	75
Tractor	40	84	74
Welder/Torch	40	73	74

Source: FHWA 2017
L_{max} = maximum dB noise level

Because construction will be loudest at discrete work sites (i.e., pole locations and substation location), noise modeling was performed considering the nearest residence would be at approximately mid-span and that the nearest pole would be no closer than 435 feet from the residence. The model used typical usage factors for the equipment, which should be reflective of both intermittent use and sequential use for portions of construction. **Table 4-6** shows the predicted construction noise impacts in Leq.

TABLE 4-6
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS

Activity Description	Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})— Preferred Alternative	Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})— Northern A Alternative	Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})— Southern Alternative	Adverse Impact (L_{eq})
Vegetation clearing and roads	66.8	57.1	64.9	73
Foundation excavation	65.5	55.1	63.2	73
Foundation installation	66.1	56.4	64.2	73

TABLE 4-6
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS

Activity Description	Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})—Preferred Alternative	Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})—Northern A Alternative	Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})—Southern Alternative	Adverse Impact (L_{eq})
Structure assembly and erection	65.6	56.0	63.7	73
Conductor stringing	68.5	59.7	67.7	73
Disturbance area restoration	66.5	54.9	62.7	73
Substation construction	54.3	54.3	54.3	73

Source: Roadway Construction Noise Model

The results of the modeling show that none of the construction activities would result in noise levels that exceed the adverse impact threshold.

The closest residence to the alignment is approximately 80 feet away. This residence could experience daytime noise up to a maximum L_{eq} of 83.2 dBA. Since the line would be designed so that the residence is not situated near a pole location, this disturbance would be very short term, only occurring when conductors are strung to erected poles, and minimal noise from construction equipment traveling to and from work sites. Construction activities within 400 feet of a residence will be limited to daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The distance of the remaining residences from the Project is enough for the noise generated from construction activities to attenuate substantially, resulting in noise levels near typical ambient levels around Beale AFB. Agricultural activities with equipment noise from tractors and aerial spraying routinely result in elevated noise levels in the Project area. A tractor at 300 feet would typically result in noise levels of 65 dBA, which is comparable to the noise generated by Project activities. Airfield activities also result in elevated noise levels in the vicinity of Beale AFB. With the exception of the nearby residences, the Project would not result in temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above current ambient levels existing without the Project.

Construction of the proposed Project would also not require any blasting, rock hammering, drilling, or pile driving, which would be major sources of vibration. The distance of the Project from any sensitive receptors would be sufficient to allow any small amount of vibration generated to attenuate. The Project would not expose persons to the generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

Noise impacts due to implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be short term and negligible. BMPs are provided below (see Section 4.10.4, Noise Protection Measures) to further limit impacts from noise.

4.10.1.2 Long-term Operational Noise Impacts

Although electrical infrastructure is generally not perceived as noise-generating, there are a few aspects that must be considered, including noise from transmission line corona effects, substation noise, and noise from personnel maintaining and monitoring the facilities.

The corona effect is a phenomenon that occurs around high-voltage transmission lines. It is a partial breakdown of the insulating properties of air in the vicinity of the conductors that ionizes the air in the immediate vicinity. This creates an audible noise generally characterized as a hissing or crackling sound. Typically, the audible noise generated by transmission lines of less than 230-kV is minimal and usually not noticeable (CPUC 1999). During wet weather conditions when the corona effect is more noticeable, the noise generated would be less than 35 dbA at the edge of a transmission line ROW, much less than the ambient noise of wind and rain.

Electric transformers and other equipment in electrical substations generate a noise perceived as a low humming sound. This noise is generally tonal and related to the frequency of the alternating electric current. In addition, fans and other cooling equipment add to the overall noise. Specifics on the transformer units to be installed are not available. However, using data from a similar substation installation rated for 448 Mega Volt Amp load, the overall humming noise from the substation can be reasonably assumed to not exceed 45 dBA at 500 feet (Central Maine Power 2018). The proposed substation locations are over 3,000 feet from the nearest sensitive receptor. A noise level of 45 dBA at 500 feet is already difficult to hear for the average observer. A distance of 3,000 feet is sufficient for any potential substation noise to attenuate and become indistinguishable from background noise.

Patrolling and maintenance of the transmission line is expected to result in negligible noise impacts. Routine inspections of the transmission line would occur annually using the agreed upon access roads and would be performed by a small crew in a single vehicle during daylight hours. Due to the transient nature of these activities and the surrounding setting, they would not contribute appreciably to the overall noise environment.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in exposure of persons to the generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance or other applicable agency standards, nor would it result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project.

Impacts from noise due to operation of the Preferred Alternative would be long term and negligible to none. BMPs are provided below (see Section 4.10.4, Noise Protection Measures) to further limit impacts from noise.

These impact findings, including during construction and operation of the Project, do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for noise.

4.10.2 Northern A Alternative

The existing noise environment and impacts of the Northern A Alternative would be very similar to the Preferred Alternative. In general, the Northern A Alternative is farther from surrounding residences, with the closest being 1,740 feet away. Construction activities within 400 feet of a residence will be limited to daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The noise modeling performed for the Preferred Alternative is applicable to the Northern A Alternative, as there is not a residence and potential pole location expected to be closer than 435 feet (see **Table 4-6)**. There would be no substantial sources of vibration, and the construction length would also be similar for this alternative. Long-term operational noise impacts would be the same for the Northern A Alternative as the Preferred Alternative.

Impacts from noise due to construction and operation of the Northern A Alternative would be long term and negligible to none.

4.10.3 Southern Alternative

The existing noise environment and impacts of the Southern Alternative would be very similar to the Preferred Alternative. The Southern Alternative passes near one rural residence at a distance of 250 feet. Construction activities within 400 feet of a residence will be limited to daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

The noise modeling performed for the Preferred Alternative is applicable to the Southern Alternative, as there is not a residence and potential pole location expected to be closer than 435 feet (see **Table 4-6)**. As with the Preferred Alternative, there would also be no substantial sources of vibration. The construction length would also be similar for this alternative. Long-term operational noise impacts would be the same for the Southern Alternative as the Preferred Alternative.

Impacts from noise due to construction and operation of the Southern Alternative would be long term and negligible to none.

4.10.4 Noise Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts from noise:

NS-1	All vehicles and equipment will be equipped with required exhaust-noise-abatement devices.
NS-2	For long-term O&M activities confined to a specific area, WAPA's Environmental Department will be contacted to evaluate local thresholds and all requirements of those agencies having jurisdiction over noise matters.
NS-3	Construction activities within 400 feet of a residence must be limited to the hours between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM.

4.10.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur from noise.

4.11 Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Materials

Impacts to public health and safety and hazardous materials could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- A significant hazard to the public/environment is created through routine transport/use/disposal of hazardous materials.

- A significant hazard to the public or the environment is created through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- The Project causes the emission of hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school.
- The Project is located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, the project results in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.
- Impairment of the implementation of or physical interference with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Exposure of people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk, loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.
- There is a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
- There is a substantial hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
- The Project would emit hazardous emissions or bring hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school.
- The Project would be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.
- Impaired implementation of or physical interference with an adopted emergency hazardous materials spill response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- The Project would expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death resulting from wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

Baseline conditions for assessing potential impacts to public health and safety are related to hazardous materials, fire hazards, location within Beale AFB's AICUZ, and electric and magnetic fields (see Section 3.11, Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Material Affected Environment). Potential impacts are described below per topic.

4.11.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

4.11.1.1 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials that may be present in connection with construction and O&M of the Preferred Alternative are identified in Section 3.11, Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Material Affected Environment. Any project on Beale AFB, including the proposed Project, would be subject to and consistent with those plans and directives in the Beale AFB ICP.

Additional hazardous materials spill prevention and control measures would be implemented, consistent with the plans contained within the ICP. With the hazardous materials spill prevention and control measures from the ICP in place, the Preferred Alternative is anticipated to have no impact to public health and safety resulting from the routine use or transportation of hazardous materials. BMPs are listed in Section 4.11.4, Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Material Protection Measures, that dictate management of hazardous materials.

Potential subsurface hazardous materials that could be found in soils during Project construction are addressed under Section 4.7.1.2.

4.11.1.2 Fire Hazards

Both construction workers and the general public could be exposed to risk from fire hazards during construction and O&M of the Preferred Alternative. Construction activities could start a fire by igniting nearby fuel sources, such as dry grasses, as a result of sparks from a maintenance vehicle or tool or a discarded burning cigarette. To prevent the risk of fire during construction activities, the contractor for the proposed Project would be required to implement a comprehensive fire prevention and safety program for the job site, which would include spark arrestors for equipment and proper cigarette disposal for employees among other fire suppression tools and equipment. The contractor for the proposed Project would also be required to develop an evacuation plan, as part of this fire safety program, in the event of fire from other sources. These plans would reduce the risk of fire from construction activities to a negligible level.

Trees falling on electrical distribution lines and the electrocution of birds are the most common causes of fires generated by power lines. These risks would be very low for the Preferred Alternative due to the absence of trees in the Project corridor (the 2.5 miles of overhead transmission line would traverse over agricultural fields and relatively flat grasslands) and, since it is a transmission line as opposed to a distribution line, the width of the span between conductors would be too far for birds to span and cause electrocution (personal communication Saare 2019). All new lines or replaced lines on Beale AFB meet modern avian hazard/protection standards.

Maintenance and inspection to include risk from wildfire and all other required inspections would be performed by WAPA on the transmission lines and substation via ground patrol at least annually and via air patrol quarterly (depending on Beale AFB flight restrictions). Risk from the underground portion buried under a road is expected to be negligible.. Risk from the transmission line and substation would not add appreciably to the overall risk from the three adjacent transmission lines (one owned by WAPA at the point of proposed interconnection, and two owned by PG&E). None of these transmission lines in this area have a history of failure or starts from fires, nor do any of the substations on Beale AFB.

The Project would also reduce potential fire risk and damage through the use of steel utility poles. The 60-kV distribution line associated with the Preferred Alternative would be encased in concrete and buried underground. Furthermore, there would be no risk of fire from the ongoing operation of the underground infrastructure.

Overall, construction and operation of the Preferred Alternative would present short-term negligible risk to public health from wildfire. BMPs are listed in Section 4.11.4, Public Health

and Safety and Hazardous Material Protection Measures, that dictate management of fire hazards.

4.11.1.3 Air Installation Compatible Use Zones

The Preferred Alternative has been preliminarily screened to determine that it is compatible with the Beale AFB AICUZ. It has been determined that the Project in concept would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working on Beale AFB or on adjacent private lands as a result of aircraft accident potential or noise. The Preferred Alternative, if selected, would undergo additional screening for compatibility to ensure that details such as noise generation and helicopter trips are consistent with the AICUZ. Because of these measures to ensure compatibility of the Project with the AICUZ, the Preferred Alternative would present no impacts to public health and safety resulting from the ongoing use of Beale AFB airstrips and airspace for USAF missions.

4.11.1.4 Electric and Magnetic Fields

No existing schools, hospitals or public facilities are closer than 1,000 feet from the Preferred Alternative alignment. One home is within 100 feet of the alignment; however, it would not be within WAPA's ROW, which is designed to minimize EMF at the edge of the ROW. No documented adverse public health and safety effects from EMF exposure has occurred from the existing transmission lines in the Project area.

EMFs at the edge of easements are anticipated to be well below the recommended guidelines of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. The Preferred Alternative would not expose the public or workers to unusual or higher than usual levels of EMF. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative is anticipated to have long-term negligible to no impacts to public health and safety resulting from EMF.

These impact findings, including from hazardous material, fire hazards, air installation compatibility, and EMFs, do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for public health and safety and hazardous materials.

4.11.1.5 Worker Safety

During construction, standard health and safety practices would be implemented in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's policies and procedures and safety standards established by WAPA and Beale AFB. These practices would reduce worker safety risks. Project implementation would not affect any local or regional emergency response plan or evacuation plan. No impacts to the safety of workers would be anticipated.

4.11.2 Northern A Alternative

Potential impacts to public health and safety under the Northern A Alternative would be identical to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative. The same hazardous materials would be used and managed as described for the Preferred Alternative, the same fire hazards would be present and managed, the Northern A Alternative would be in compliance with the AICUZ, and no residences would be within WAPA's ROW, which is designed to minimize EMF at the edge of the ROW.

The Northern A Alternative would have no impact from hazardous material, short-term, negligible impacts from fire hazards, no impacts related to AICUZ compatibility, no impacts from EMF exposure, and no impacts to worker safety.

4.11.3 Southern Alternative

Potential impacts to public health and safety under the Southern Alternative would be similar to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative. The same hazardous materials would be used and managed as described for the Preferred Alternative, the same fire hazards would be present and managed, the Southern Alternative would be in compliance with the AICUZ, and , and no residences would be within WAPA's ROW, which is designed to minimize EMF at the edge of the ROW.

The Southern Alternative would have no impact from hazardous material; short-term, negligible impacts from fire hazards; no impacts related to AICUZ compatibility; no impacts from EMF exposure; and no impacts to worker safety.

4.11.4 Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Materials Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to public health and safety and hazardous materials:

PH-1	Signs and/or flags will be erected in areas of public access to indicate maintenance activities are taking place; workers will be conspicuous by wearing high-visibility vests and hardhats.
PH-2	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day, or have escape ramps provided to prevent injury of the public and workers.
PH-3	With regard to herbicide use: • All herbicide applicators will have received training and be licensed in appropriate application categories • Herbicide-free buffer zones will be maintained per label instructions • All herbicide label and material safety data sheet instructions will be followed regarding mixing and application standards and equipment-cleaning standards to reduce potential exposure to the public through drift and misapplication • WAPA will ensure that areas treated with herbicides will be posted and re-entry intervals specified and enforced in accordance with label instructions. Herbicides and equipment will never be left unattended in areas with unrestricted access • Climate, geology, and soil types will be considered (including rainfall, wind, depth of aquifer, and soil permeability) in selecting the herbicide with lowest relative risk of migrating to water resources • There will be no aerial application of herbicides • All herbicide spill requirements will be followed in the rare case of an herbicide spill, including containment, cleanup, and notification procedures
PH-4	With regard to hazardous materials: • Hazardous materials will not be drained onto the ground, into streams, or into drainage areas

	• Any release, threat of release, or discharge of hazardous materials within the Project area in connection with Project activities will be cleaned up and/or remediated in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations • All construction waste, including trash and litter, other solid waste, petroleum products, and other potentially hazardous material will be removed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations • Discovery of, or the accidental discharge of, a significant amount of hazardous materials will be immediately reported to WAPA's dispatch and Environmental Department • There will be no storage of hazardous materials in the Project area without approval from the authorized officer • Upon termination of the permit, a report will be submitted to determine whether there had been site contamination and if so, that the remediation met compliance with applicable laws
PH-5	All contract crews will complete hazardous materials pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are aware of BMPs and AMMs as wells as pertinent regulations and the consequences for non-compliance. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. BMPs and applicable AMMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.
PH-6	Contractors must submit a spill response plan that is approved by WAPA. Clean-up actions and costs resulting from contractor misconduct will be the responsibility of the contractor and approved by WAPA's Environmental Department.
PH-7	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with BMPs and AMMs related to hazardous materials. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file proof that they have completed the training.
PH-8	All incompatible/non-desirable vegetation will be removed a minimum of 30 feet from tower center and conductors or as required by federal requirements and to ensure access to towers.
PH-9	WAPA and its contractors will comply with all applicable federal and state regulations regarding fire suppression, including but not limited to having all equipment be equipped with a shovel, water pump, and fire extinguisher; the use of spark arrestors on all internal and external combustion engines; verification of daily fire levels during fire season; and a minimum of a 300-gallon water tank with a minimum of 250 feet of hose.
PH-10	Hazardous material BMPs: • Ensure all hazardous substances are properly labeled • Store, dispense, and/or use hazardous substances in a way that prevents releases • Provide secondary containment when storing hazardous substances in bulk quantities (greater than 55 gallons) • Maintain good housekeeping practices for all chemical materials at the work site • Conduct routine/daily checks in the hazardous substance storage area to check for leaks and spills • Maintain adequate spill response supplies and equipment on trucks and equipment at the jobsite to manage and clean up leaks and spills as required • Clean up small spills according to the Spill Prevention Plan required in the submittals portion of the contract

	• Report spills exceeding 10 gallons of material or if any has been released to surface water or storm drains to WAPA Environmental and the on-site inspector Refueling of construction equipment would be allowed on-site during construction in each of the alternatives, for which the following measures would be implemented consistent with the Beale AFB ICP: • The contractor must monitor fuel transfer operations closely until they are complete. This means that a trained employee must keep watch over fuel transfers and must be within 10 feet of the fuel hose during refueling operations • The contractor must provide secondary containment when storing hazardous substances in bulk quantities Disposal of any hazardous waste generated by the proposed Project or its alternatives would be subject to the following conditions: • Disposal of hazardous wastes generated as a result of spills or other activities on the jobsite would be the financial responsibility of the contractor. The contractor would provide a licensed hazardous waste hauler and licensed transfer, storage, and disposal facility for the disposal of hazardous wastes • In the event that such hazardous waste is generated, the contractor would coordinate disposals with the WAPA representative and WAPA Environmental staff to acquire appropriate EPA identification numbers and to coordinate signing of the manifest in those cases
PH-11	Project construction will have an environmental monitor on-site to ensure all AMMs and BMPs prescribed in the EA are enforced on-site. This will be required and written into the terms for the contractor being paid for the work.
PH-12	All construction crews will follow standard OSHA safety practices and any other best safety practices implemented by WAPA or Beale AFB.

4.11.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to public health and safety nor would it introduce hazardous materials.

4.12 Transportation/Traffic

Impacts to transportation and traffic could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- The Project conflicts with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- There is a substantially increase in hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).
- The Project results in inadequate emergency access.

4.12.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

The Preferred Alternative is expected to contribute approximately 13,740 total vehicle trips to and from construction sites associated with the Project for the duration of the construction

period, or approximately 16 months. While the construction route for the Project area has not been fully established or confirmed, the most practical and likely path for construction traffic associated with the alternatives would generally be from the west, both to access the Wheatland Gate and to access the private property portions. O&M of the Project is not expected to contribute to transportation and traffic, as those activities are typically performed by a small crew in a single vehicle. Due to the transient nature of these activities and the surrounding setting, they would not contribute appreciably to traffic in the area.

There are two anticipated construction sites that would generate different construction traffic patterns: the construction taking place on private lands and the construction taking place on Beale AFB. These impacts are described below separately.

4.12.1.1 Yuba County Transportation Systems

The Hammonton-Smartville Road is the likely main arterial road that would be part of a construction vehicle route for the private parcel portions of the study area. This road has a Level of Service grade ranging from "A" to "C" in the vicinity of Beale AFB and extending west from Beale AFB (Yuba County 2007). An average of 41 daily vehicle trips to and from the private land's construction site would be made during the 16-month construction period. Based on the schedule and the volume of traffic, it is anticipated that Project-related traffic would not cause the Level of Service on Hammonton-Smartville Road to decrease by more than one letter grade at any time, meaning that the Preferred Alternative is compatible with the goals, plans, and policies establishing measures of effectiveness for Yuba County's circulation system for the private lands construction traffic route as well.

There would be localized traffic impact on the rural roads directly adjacent to the Preferred Alternative area. The current projected schedule of construction, which is 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily Monday through Saturday, may impact Yuba County traffic during peak traffic times of 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (Yuba County 2007). This extra congestion would occur at the very beginning or very end of peak times and would not appreciably impact traffic overall.

Overall, the impact to transportation and traffic on private land from the Preferred Alternative would be short term and minor.

4.12.1.2 Transportation Systems on/to Beale AFB

For the construction taking place on Beale AFB, all contractor vehicles would be required to enter Beale AFB through the Wheatland Gate to undergo vehicle inspections (personal communication Kemp 2019). This could lead to a minor increase in wait times at the Wheatland Gate. However, the impact to wait times would be managed by Beale AFB informing those who normally access the base in this way to seek alternative gates for travel to and from Beale AFB, such as the Main Gate, Doolittle Gate, Grass Valley Gate, or Vassar Lake Gate (personal communication Kemp 2019). With this existing network of gates and the Beale AFB communication system for managing traffic flow, it is not expected that the Level of Service at Wheatland Gate or anywhere else on Beale AFB would drop below a "C" level for the duration of construction. There would be no impact to emergency access on Beale AFB and no impact to other means of circulation on Beale AFB, including pedestrian walkways or bicycle access.

The impact to transportation and traffic on Beale AFB from the Preferred Alternative would be short term and minor.

These impact findings, including to transportation and traffic on private and on Beale AFB, do not exceed the significance thresholds listed above for transportation and traffic.

4.12.2 Northern A Alternative

Because the Northern A Alternative is only 0.5 mile from the Preferred Alternative, potential impacts to transportation and traffic under the Northern A Alternative would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. That is, impacts to transportation and traffic from the Northern A Alternative would be short term and minor.

4.12.3 Southern Alternative

Because the Southern Alternative is only 3.5 miles from the Preferred Alternative, the same local road network would be used, plus Erle Road off Beale AFB, and construction vehicles would still access Beale AFB via Wheatland Gate. Therefore, potential impacts to transportation and traffic under the Southern Alternative would be equivalent to those addressed for the Preferred Alternative area. That is, impacts to transportation and traffic from the Southern Alternative would be short term and minor.

4.12.4 Transportation/Traffic Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures will be implemented to avoid or lessen impacts to transportation/traffic:

TR-1	All lane closures or obstructions on major roadways associated with maintenance activities will be restricted to off-peak periods to minimize traffic congestion and delays and will be coordinated with appropriate authorities.

4.12.5 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to transportation or traffic.

4.13 Utilities/Service Systems

Impacts to utilities and service systems could be considered significant if any of the following occur as a result of the proposed Project:

- The Project requires or results in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- The Project would reduce water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.
- The Project results in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

- The Project would result in solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.
- The Project could not comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.13.1 Preferred Alternative (Northern B Alternative)

This section describes potential impacts from the Preferred Alternative to water supply, sewer and wastewater, storm drainage, electrical, communications, and solid waste.

4.13.1.1 Water Supply

Water required for the Preferred Alternative would be for dust control associated with construction. Water would also be used to wash O&M equipment. The contractor would be required to obtain water for dust control and equipment washing from an existing water supply with an adequate entitlement to serve these relatively low-volume and short-term water needs.

The proposed new substation would be unmanned and would not require the construction of plumbing or sewage facilities. Runoff from any water used at the substation would be contained within secondary substation containment. Any water releases at the substation would be monitored according to a Spill Prevention Control Countermeasures plan for the substation.

The long-term operation of the Project is not anticipated to have any ongoing need for water, and neither the construction nor the operation associated with the Preferred Alternative is anticipated to produce an impact on local or regional water supplies or facilities. A pressurized water truck attached to a pressure washer or similar system would be used for O&M equipment washing needs.

The Preferred Alternative is expected to have no impact to water supply in the area. Water supply protection measures are not necessary or proposed.

4.13.1.2 Sanitary Sewer and Wastewater System

The Preferred Alternative would not require new or expanded wastewater treatment facilities. For the construction period and for the use of construction staff, on-site waste management would be accomplished with portable toilets sufficient to meet the Project's construction staffing needs for each designated construction site. Portable toilet facilities would be required to be supplied by a licensed and permitted vendor. All wastewater treatment requirements of the California RWQCB, Central Valley Region would continue to be met on Beale AFB and on surrounding private lands.

The Preferred Alternative would have no impact on existing wastewater treatment facilities on or off Beale AFB and no impact on Beale AFB's ongoing compliance with wastewater treatment requirements of the California RWQCB, Central Valley Region. Sanitary sewer and wastewater protection measures are not necessary or proposed.

4.13.1.3 Storm Drainage System

The Preferred Alternative would build new and replace existing culverts on an existing access road. These culverts would be sized appropriately for managing stormwater runoff and they represent an upgrade of current drainage structures installed in the existing road. The long-term impacts of the upgraded culverts to stormwater runoff is anticipated to be long term and beneficial.

Beale AFB has developed a SWPPP to comply with federal, state, and local regulations and reduce the actual and potential releases of pollutants to the stormwater runoff from the Beale AFB installation (Beale AFB 2018b). The SWPPP includes BMPs to reduce pollution and the potential release of pollutants to stormwater runoff. The Preferred Alternative includes compliance with all BMPs in the SWPPP, both for on- and off-Beale AFB construction work associated with this alternative. Implementation of BMPs would reduce and minimize any adverse construction-related impacts to stormwater runoff to short-term and negligible levels. Storm drainage system AMMs or BMPs are not necessary or proposed.

4.13.1.4 Electrical System

The main area of impact with regard to utilities and service systems from the Preferred Alternative is the existing electrical infrastructure of Beale AFB. PG&E is currently the primary supplier of electrical power to Beale AFB. The purpose of this Project for Beale AFB is to create a redundant source of electrical power in order to increase reliability of their electrical system and ensure its capability to meet its missions. The Preferred Alternative would provide Beale AFB a redundant source of power. PG&E accesses their facilities on Beale AFB via the Grass Valley Gate; construction of the Preferred Alternative would not interfere with PG&E operations or maintenance of their existing lines.

Impacts to the electrical system on Beale AFB would be long term and beneficial. Electrical system protection measures are not necessary or proposed.

4.13.1.5 Communication Systems

The Preferred Alternative includes the installation of aerial and buried fiber cables to increase capacity and reliability of the communication system on Beale AFB.. Impacts to the communications system on Beale AFB would be long term and beneficial. Communication system protection measures are not necessary or proposed.

4.13.1.6 Solid Waste

Beale AFB manages solid waste in compliance with all federal, state, and local statutes relating to solid waste; the USAF has developed an installation-specific ISWMP for Beale AFB that addresses compliance with all applicable statutes (Beale AFB 2018c). For construction activities, the ISWMP states that construction debris and other waste shall be sorted into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams and that contractors shall transport all solid waste off Beale AFB to an approved landfill or recycling facility (Beale AFB 2018c).

The Ostrom Road Landfill is the anticipated site for the disposal of all solid waste generated during construction activities of the Preferred Alternative. The Ostrom Road Landfill's current plans indicate that the landfill is not at capacity and would not reach capacity until the year 2102

(RWQCB 2016[2]). The solid waste generated by the Preferred Alternative is anticipated to contribute a negligible amount of waste in the context of the capacity of this landfill and not appreciably hasten the Ostrom Road Landfill toward capacity.

Impacts from solid waste management would be short term and negligible to none. Solid waste protection measures are not necessary or proposed.

4.13.2 Northern A Alternative

The Northern A Alternative would have the same uses and management of water, wastewater, storm drainage, electrical and communication systems, and solid waste. Therefore, impacts from the Northern A Alternative would be identical to that of the Preferred Alternative. That is, no impact to water supply; no impact on existing wastewater treatment facilities; long-term and beneficial impacts to storm drainage systems; short-term and negligible impacts from stormwater runoff; long-term and beneficial impacts to electric and communication systems; and short-term and negligible to no impacts from solid waste management.

4.13.3 Southern Alternative

The Southern Alternative would have the same uses and management of water, wastewater, storm drainage, electrical and communication systems, and solid waste. Therefore, impacts from the Southern Alternative would be identical to that of the Preferred Alternative. That is, no impact to water supply; no impact on existing wastewater treatment facilities; long-term and beneficial impacts to storm drainage systems; short-term and negligible impacts from stormwater runoff; long-term and beneficial impacts to electric and communication systems; and short-term and negligible to no impacts from solid waste management.

4.13.4 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in any changes to the existing setting, and no impacts would occur to existing utilities or systems. However, adopting the No Action Alternative could lead to long-term uncertainty about the electrical capacity and communications capacity of Beale AFB. In particular, Beale AFB would be operating without a sustainable redundant power supply of power, which could lead to increasing reliance on diesel generators or even an inability to meet the mandate of its missions. The impact of adopting the No Action Alternative to Beale AFB's electrical and communications systems is anticipated to be long term and moderate.

4.14 Other NEPA Considerations

4.14.1 Intentional Acts of Destruction

The Department of Energy requires that NEPA documents explicitly address potential environmental consequences of intentional destructive acts (DOE 2006). The purpose is to inform the decision-maker and the public about the chances that reasonably foreseeable

[2] The Ostrom Road Landfill is the primary landfill being used for debris from the Camp Fire. The website was checked in December 2019; no updates or capacity change have been posted.

accidents and intentional destructive acts associated with the Project area could occur and their potential adverse consequences.

In order to evaluate the consequences of accidents and intentional destructive acts to human health, three categories of people are considered: involved workers, noninvolved workers, and the general public (DOE 2002). Consequences of accident to the environment include evaluating the effects on biota and environmental media (DOE 2002). NEPA guidance recommends that maximum reasonably foreseeable accidents with the most severe consequences be analyzed, although these usually have a low probability of occurrence.

In general, the electricity infrastructure proposed could potentially be the target of vandalism, an act of sabotage, or terrorism. If targeted, potential threats to the Project could include bombs, aircraft collisions, sabotage of electrical systems by gunshot or other methods, attacks on personnel, or cyber-attacks on the facilities' control systems. If these types of intentional destructive acts occurred, the general public would not feel any effects. The effects would be mostly felt by Beale AFB, which would experience a temporary disturbance to their redundant power. This would have a limited and temporary effect on workers and residents of Beale AFB as the end users of the electricity. At the time of this type of event, few local involved and noninvolved workers would be affected at the job sites; however, local emergency utility workers and local fire departments would immediately respond.

The effects to biota and media (land and water) during an act of destruction would be minimal. Resulting fires may be the most likely effect from an accident and would mostly impact farmland outside of Beale AFB and open space within Beale AFB; these areas would be quickly extinguished by the local and regional fire departments and Beale AFB's internal fire suppression network. WAPA vegetation management practices are designed to minimize exacerbating wildfires around electrical substations and transmission line ROWs.

The addition of transmission lines and associated facilities as part of the Project's purpose and need (and siting criteria) would strengthen the reliability of delivering electricity to Beale AFB, because if one line is affected by an intentional act of destruction or other disruption, redundant lines would be available to continue the delivery of electricity.

Intentional acts of destruction of facility structures or conductors are unpredictable events. The chances of such acts occurring would be reduced by the remote access to the Project area outside of Beale AFB and restricted access within Beale AFB. In addition, WAPA inspects their transmission lines and substations on a regular O&M schedule for any signs of sabotage or vandalism and acts immediately if a potential hazard is found.

The potential for serious injury resulting from accidents and intentional acts of destruction is low.

This page intentionally left blank.

5.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

5.1 Introduction

This EA considers the effects of cumulative impacts as required in 40 CFR 1508.7 and concurrent actions as required in 40 CFR 1508.25[1]. A cumulative impact, as defined by the Council of Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.7) is the "…impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of which agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time."

Agencies included during Project scoping were asked to provide input on present or future projects in the area that they were aware of. Agencies did not identify any such projects (see **Appendix B** for the Scoping Summary Report). Beale AFB has a number of projects ongoing and in the planning phases to achieve their missions and energy goals. For the purposes of this Project, past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions are those where Beale AFB has begun environmental review, engineering design, and/or has approved funding *and* are located within 3 miles of the Project area. Beale AFB is also limited in the amount and type of Project information that can be shared publicly in this EA.

5.2 Projects Considered Cumulatively

WAPA and/or Beale AFB provided information on the following projects that should be considered cumulatively:

- **Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (TRLIA), Yuba Goldfields 200-Year Flood Protection Project**

  TRLIA, as lead CEQA Agency, issued an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in 2015 and a Supplemented EIR in September 2018 to analyze impacts from the Yuba Goldfields 200-year Flood Protection Project. The project goals are to optimize flood risk reduction, further minimize environmental impacts on mineral resources and wetlands, and maximum public benefits.

  The project involves construction of a levee south of the Yuba Goldfields, which is located 6 to 12 miles upstream of the town of Marysville. The levee would prevent Yuba River flood flows during a 200-year flood event from flowing through the Goldfields and flanking the State Plan of Flood Control. The levee would meet California Department of Water Resources urban levee design criteria for 200-year flood risk reduction.

  As proposed in the 2018 Supplemental EIR, the levee and berm footprint would come closest to the Project area at the intersection of Hammonton-Smartville Road and Brophy Road, which is approximately 0.1 mile northwest of the Preferred Alternative's interconnection point with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville line. The TRLIA project follows Hammonton-Smartville Road northeast, while the Preferred Alternative alignment follows directly east toward Beale AFB.

Construction of the levee is proposed to begin in spring 2020 and require approximately 8 months to complete. Construction of the levee is scheduled to be complete before the construction of the Preferred Alternative.

- **Beale AFB, 2-MW Solar Array and Microgrid Installation with Battery Storage Project**

Beale AFB plans to install a new 6-acre solar array field to produce 2 MW of power, including a microgrid control structure with battery storage. The project is proposed to support Beale AFB achieve DoD's energy redundancy policies.

The solar array is proposed to be located on the northeast corner of the Doolittle Drive and Grumman Avenue; in proximity to the Project area, it would be south-southeast of the terminus at the Doolittle Drive Substation.

Construction for the solar array is planned to begin in 2021. Construction may overlap with the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project.

- **Beale AFB, Global Hawk Campus / MCE PAD Power Distribution Upgrade Project**

Beale AFB is currently installing a new Automatic Transfer Switch to distribute redundant power to existing buildings, transformers, and distribution boards already existing on Beale AFB. Existing generators as well as HVAC facilities will need to be replaced. All facilities being replaced as part of this update are located approximately 0.3 mile west of where the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project would follow Doolittle Drive. Construction for this project is in progress as of the writing of this EA and is expected to be complete prior to the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project beginning construction.

- **Beale AFB, Construct Munitions Warehouse and Office Project**

Beale AFB will be demolishing two buildings and constructing one new consolidated building with parking lot. The total footprint for the new building would be approximately 6,300 square feet. No new roads are proposed as part of this project, although some underground facilities such as water and sewer lines may need to be replaced/repaired.

The project location is approximately 0.2 mile east of Doolittle Drive, where the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project proposes to install the underground portion of the transmission line. The water and sewer lines that may need to be repaired intersect the Project alignment where the Project line intersects and turns south to follow Doolittle Drive.

Building demolition and construction is expected to take place in 2021 and last approximately 18 months. Construction may overlap with the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project.

- **Beale AFB, Doolittle Drive Substation and Switch Yard Upgrade Project**

Beale AFB plans to rebuild and upgrade their existing Doolittle Drive Substation and include a new switch yard. The upgrade will apply power to be supplied to the flight line and other facilities on Beale AFB. This substation rebuild would occur whether or not the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project is built. The footprint of the new substation will be directly north and nearly adjacent to the existing substation. Construction for the

rebuild is expected to begin in 2021 and last approximately 24 months. Construction may overlap with the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project.

5.3 Cumulative Effects Analysis

5.3.1 Introduction

Generally, the most likely cumulative impacts would arise from overlapping construction periods among these projects. Since most projects being considered cumulatively are located on Beale AFB, much of these construction-related impacts would be avoided by close coordination among Beale AFB departments. Specific cumulative impacts are addressed below, organized by resource area analyzed in detail in this EA. All resources dismissed from close analysis in this EA (see **Table 3-1**) are expected to not sustain impacts and thus, would not contribute cumulatively to impacts from other proposed projects in the area. Cumulative impacts are assessed as best as possible given the limited information available on the above projects.

5.3.2 Aesthetics/Visual Resources

The development of the cumulatively considered projects would slightly alter the visual character of the Project's surrounding area. For example, the construction of the munitions warehouse project would change the visual landscape through the addition of solar generating equipment and its associated infrastructure. However, the addition of these new and upgraded facilities would not be incongruous with Beale AFB's existing facilities or the land use of the surrounding area, which is developed and contains electrical infrastructure.

The addition of buildings and solar and electrical facilities on Beale AFB would also be consistent with Yuba County's land use designation of Public/Quasi-Public. The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result long-term negligible to no impacts to aesthetics/visual resources.

5.3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

The construction of the cumulatively considered projects would primarily create structures and facilities within the already-developed Beale AFB. No designated forest or timber lands are present in the area. Agricultural lands would not be at risk of conversion from actions taking place on Beale AFB.

The Yuba Goldfields 200-Year Flood Protection Project would be located near to portions of the Preferred Alternative and would entail the conversion of around 91 acres of important farmland to nonagricultural use (TRLIA 2018). The Preferred Alternative for the Project would convert 0.061 acre to nonagricultural uses. The construction and farmland conversions of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result long-term negligible to no impacts to agricultural lands.

5.3.4 Air Quality, GHG Emissions, and Climate Change

Construction of multiple projects within the same general timeframe could have short-term cumulative adverse effects on air quality. These overlapping construction schedules would contribute to temporary increases in NO_x, O_3, and PM_{10} as well as GHGs during construction.

Based on the best currently available information for the other cumulatively considerable projects, three of the five projects will have overlapping construction timelines. The Global Hawk Campus/MCE PAD Power Distribution Upgrade Project and the TRLIA Project are anticipated to be completed before the BWIP Project commences. Due to the fact that these projects will not overlap the proposed Project construction timeframe, they are not regarded to be cumulatively considerable along with the Proposed Project impacts. All potentially significant air quality impacts from the proposed Project are restricted to the construction phase.

The other three projects have the potential to emit criteria air pollutants. Given the scale of the proposed Project compared to the other projects, it is highly unlikely that all the projects will result in cumulatively considerable net increases of either NO_x or O_3. The proposed Project is anticipated to result in less than 0.94 ton of NO_x and 0.14 ton of O_3 (as VOC). The annual significance threshold is 4.5 tons per year, and it is highly unlikely that the other projects will add enough emissions of either of these pollutants to exceed these thresholds.

Without mitigation, the proposed Project by itself would result in net increase in PM_{10} over the construction phase of the Project in excess of the FRAQMD threshold of 80 pounds per day. It is acknowledged that the other projects will cumulatively contribute PM_{10} emissions as well, resulting in a significant impact if not mitigated. Each project will be subject to applicable measures and potentially mitigation from the same FRAQMD guidelines that are designed to reduce PM_{10} emissions. The best available mitigation measures adopted by the FRAQMD for construction projects are intended to reduce its PM_{10} impacts to the greatest extent feasible. When applied to the proposed Project, they will reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels.

BMPs presented in **Appendix F** would reduce impacts to temporary regional air quality from the proposed Project. No facilities of the proposed Project or projects considered cumulatively would produce air emissions in the long term; thus, there would be no long-term or significant effects from projects in the area cumulatively.

In the long term, the Preferred Alternative being implemented would preclude the need for Beale AFB to use back-up generators, thus lessening overall contribution to air quality emissions cumulatively.

The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result in short-term, less than significant impacts to air quality, GHG emissions, and climate change with mitigation incorporated.

5.3.5 Biological Resources

Analysis of habitats, vegetation, special-status plants, plant communities, wildlife, and special-status wildlife for the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project can be found in Section 4.5, Biological Resources Environmental Consequences. The long-term effects on biological resources from the proposed Project in combination with the projects listed in Section 5.2, Projects Considered Cumulatively, are unlikely to result in cumulative impacts to biological resources but has potential to impact biological resources sensitive to ground disturbance. However, cumulative effects on biological resources would be considered negligible with the implementation of AMMs or BMPs similar to those listed in **Appendix F**. The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result in short-term minor to negligible impacts to biological resources.

5.3.6 Cultural and Tribal Resources

The construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project would not impact any known historic properties or tribal resources that are eligible for NRHP. Because no eligible historic properties are present, the Preferred Alternative would not contribute to cumulative impacts when considered alongside the projects listed in Section 5.2, Projects Considered Cumulatively. However, unlisted and undiscovered cultural, tribal, and archaeological resources always have the potential to be discovered and disturbed during ground disturbing construction but would not result in significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs.

This Project and the cumulatively considered projects all have the potential to disturb these unknown resources. Impacts to unknown resources are unpredictable and would be reported and evaluated as much as is possible in the construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project.

5.3.7 Geology/Soils

The construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project and the cumulatively considered projects could have a short-term, negligible effect on soils. The proposed Project would disturb soils during the construction phase of the Project and could cause long-term soil disturbance through the clearing of vegetation and short-term disturbances related to the proposed construction.

Soil disturbed during the construction phase of the Project would contribute to the cumulative modification of soils from ground disturbing activities conducted for the projects listed in Section 5.2, Projects Considered Cumulatively. However, with the implementation of the BMPs listed in Section 4.7, Geology/Soils Environmental Consequences, the Project's cumulative impacts to geology and soils are expected to be reduced.

5.3.8 Hydrology/Water Quality

The Beale WAPA Interconnection Project has been designed to preserve existing hydrology, and groundwater would not be affected by the Project; however, the construction of the Project as well as the cumulatively considered projects within the same general timeframe does have potential to cause cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality. Ground disturbing activities associated with construction can cause the erosion of topsoil and increases in turbidity. Construction-related impacts to hydrology and water quality would be short term. Implementation of the BPMs listed in Section 4.8, Hydrology/Water Quality Environmental Consequences would minimize the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts. The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects would be short term and negligible.

5.3.9 Land Use and Planning, Recreation, and AICUZ Compatibility

The Beale WAPA Interconnection Project is consistent with the land use and zoning designations outlined in Yuba County's General Plan. The Project is also consistent with the requirements of the Beale AFB AICUZ. Analysis of land use, planning, recreation, and AICUZ compatibility can be found in Section 4.9, Land Use and Planning, Recreation, and AICUZ Compatibility Environmental Consequences. Because the proposed Project is expected to have

no long-term or significant impacts to the categories mentioned, it would have no impact considered cumulatively with other projects.

5.3.10 Noise

The construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project in the same general timeframe as the cumulatively considered projects could result in a short-term cumulative noise impact. Noise from heavy machinery, power tools, and trucks could contribute to cumulative noise impacts. Noise from construction would primarily be generated around Beale AFB.

Construction-related noise would be short term, only existing through the construction phase of the Project. Construction noise would not exceed Yuba County thresholds and would be comparable to agricultural equipment frequently used in the surrounding area. The Project's contribution to noise-related cumulative impacts would be reduced through the implementation of the BMPs listed in Section 4.10, Noise Environmental Consequences. The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result in short-term negligible impacts.

5.3.11 Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Materials

The construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project in the same general timeframe as the cumulatively considered projects listed in Section 5.2, Projects Considered Cumulatively, could result in a short-term increase in the presence of hazardous materials related to construction activities. Because hazardous materials present in the long-term operation of the proposed Project would be confined to the fenced substation, the Project would not contribute to long-term cumulative risks related to hazardous materials.

Hazardous materials used in the proposed Project and the cumulatively considered projects on Beale AFB would be managed under Beale AFB's ICP and through the BMPs listed in Section 4.11, Public Health and Safety and Hazardous Materials Environmental Consequences, and would be expected to have their potential to contribute to a cumulative impact reduced greatly. The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result in short-term, negligible impacts.

5.3.12 Transportation/Traffic

The construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project in the same general timeframe as the cumulatively considered projects listed in Section 5.2, Projects Considered Cumulatively, could result in cumulative impacts to transportation in the vicinity of Beale AFB. Impacts would be related to construction and short term. No long-term impacts from the proposed Project or the projects considered cumulatively would occur.

Implementation of the BMPs listed in Section 4.12, Transportation/Traffic Environmental Consequences, would reduce the potential of the proposed Project to contribute to a cumulative impact. The construction of the proposed Project in combination with the other projects considered cumulatively would result in short-term, negligible impacts.

5.3.13 Utilities/Service Systems

The construction of the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project and the cumulatively considered projects listed in Section 5.2, Projects Considered Cumulatively, would have a long-term, beneficial cumulative effect on utilities and service systems. The proposed Project and the cumulatively considered projects within Beale AFB would improve the electrical infrastructure on Beale AFB in the long term and have no adverse effects cumulatively.

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Individuals who contributed to the preparation of this EA are listed below.

TABLE 6-1
LIST OF PREPARERS

Name/Organization	Resource Area
Gerald Robbins/WAPA	Environmental Manager; Document oversight
Tish Saare/WAPA	Management; Project description for WAPA Project components
Mike Prowatzke/WAPA	Biological and aquatic resources
Kathy Edwards/WAPA	Air quality
Cherie Johnston-Waldear /WAPA	Cultural resources
Susan Neilson/WAPA	Lands
Blaze Baker/Beale AFB	Management; Project description for Beale AFB Project components
Tamara Gallentine/Beale AFB	Biological, aquatic, and cultural resources
Sara Mendelsohn/Beale AFB	Management
Susan Stewart/Beale AFB	Air quality
Gwen Vergara/Beale AFB	Management
Ray Wogec/Beale AFB	Management; Project description for Beale AFB Project components
Nicole Dunlap/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Management; Chapters 1, 2, and 5
Molly Dodge/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Management; Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4
Mike Cipra/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Aesthetics, agriculture, geology, lane use, public health and safety, transportation, and utilities (Chapters 3 and 4)
Ben Lardiere/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Biological and aquatic resources (Chapters 3 and 4)
Everett Bassett/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Cultural resources (Chapters 3 and 4)
Scott Riley/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Hydrology/Water Quality (Chapters 3 and 4)
Ian Snyder/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Air Quality and Noise (Chapters 3 and 4)
Penny Eckert/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Planning; overall quality assurance/quality control
Nick Bateman/Transcon Environmental (Consultant)	Planning; overall quality assurance/quality control

Remainder of page is intentionally left blank.

This page is intentionally left blank.

7.0 REFERENCES

Bal, Peggy. 1993. *Pebbles in the Stream, A History of Beale Air Force Base and Neighboring Areas* (Revised Edition). Nevada County Historical Society, Nevada City, California.

Bassett, Everett. 2019. Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Beale Air Force Base/Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project. Prepared for Western Area Power Administration, Sierra Nevada Region.

Beale Air Force Base (Beale AFB). 2005. Air Installation Compatible Land Use Zone Citizen's Brochure.

_____. 2011. Beale AFB Soils Management Plan.

_____. 2012. Beale AFB Final Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase II

_____. 2014a. Final Environmental Assessment Addressing New Construction and Demolition at Beale Air Force Base.

_____. 2014b. Installation Development Plan for Beale Air Force Base.

_____. 2016a. Hazardous Materials Management Plan Supplement for Beale AFB, Supplement to AF 32-7086.

_____. 2016b. 9th Reconnaissance Wing, Beale AFB, CA. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. This document is on-file with the Beale AFB Cultural Resources Management Section of the 9 CES/CEIEC, Beale AFB, Yuba County, California.

_____. 2016c. Beale AFB Final Remedial Investigation regarding Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) ML625, TA602, and TA603

_____. 2017. Avian Protection Plan.

_____. 2018b. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

_____. 2018c. U.S. Air Force Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, Beale Air Force Base, 9th Reconnaissance Wing.

_____. 2019. U.S. Air Force Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, Beale Air Force Base, Lincoln Receiver Site.

Beals, Ralph L. 1933. Ethnology of the Nisenan. In: *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 31 (6):335-414. Berkeley, California.

Bibby, Brian. 1994. Maidu. In: *Native American and the Twentieth Century, an Encyclopedia*. M. Davis (Editor). Pages 325-326. Garland Publishing Company, New York, New York.

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2010. Discussion Draft of Potential Changes to the Regulation for Reducing Sulfur Hexafluoride Emissions from Gas Insulated Switchgear.

_____. 2019. Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2016. State of California Williamson Act Contract Land. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/2016%20Statewide%20Map/WA_2016_11X17.pdf.'

_____. 2019a. California Important Farmland Mapping Program. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/

_____. 2019b. Important Farmland Categories. Accessed August 8, 2019 from https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Calfire). 2018. Unit Strategic Fire Plan Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit. https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/3124/fpppdf1623.pdf.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2019. Spenceville Wildlife Area (website). https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Lands/Places-to-Visit/Spenceville-WA.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CDTSC). 2019. Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese). EnviroStor Online Database. https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Cortese_List.cfm

California Geological Survey. 2007. Regional Geological Maps of California.

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program (CNPS). 2017. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Accessed December 20, 2017 from http://www.rareplants.cnps.org.

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 1999. Tri-Valley Project Environmental Assessment. http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/Environment/info/aspen/tri-valley/17%20-%20Corona%20and%20Induced%20Current%20Effects.pdf.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (RWQCB). 2016. Order R5-2018-0007, Waste Discharge Requirements for Recology Ostrom Road Landfill, Class II Landfill, Yuba County.

Central Maine Power. 2018. Raven Farm Substation Sound Study. https://www.maine.gov/dep/ftp/Projects/necec/response-comments/Raven%20Farm%20Substation%20Sound%20Study%2005-17-18.pdf

Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, and E. T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. FWS/OBS-79-31. USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 103 pp.

Desert Research Institute (DRI). 1996. Effectiveness Demonstration of Fugitive Dust Control Measures for Public Unpaved Roads and Unpaved Shoulders on Paved Roads. Prepared for the California Regional Particulate Air Quality Study. Available at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/airways/Documents/reports/dri_dustcontrol.pdf.

eBird. 2017. eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Ithaca, New York. Accessed December 20, 2017. Available at: http://www.ebird.org.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 1974. Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety. Available at: https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=2000L3LN.txt

Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD). 2010. A Technical Guide to Assess the Air Quality Impact of Land Use Projects Under the California Environmental Quality Act.

_____. 2016. Regulation 3.16 Fugitive Dust Emissions. Available at: https://www.fraqmd.org/files/a004cbd49/FRAQMD+Rules+and+Regulations+Statement.pdf.

_____. 2019. Area Designations. Available at: https://www.fraqmd.org/files/7d9804672/Area+Designations.pdf.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). 2017. Construction Noise Handbook. https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2011. National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Yuba County, California. Accessed December 2019 from: https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd

Frederickson, David A. 1973. Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

Golla, Victor. 2011. *California Indian Languages*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Google Earth. 2019. Geospatial and viewshed analysis of Beale AFB and surrounding areas.

Halstead, B.J., G.D. Wylie, and M.L. Casazza. 2015. Literature review of giant gartersnake (*Thamnophis gigas*) biology and conservation: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2015–1150, 38 p., http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20151150.

Hansen, E.C. 2019. Year 2018 giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) environmental DNA surveys at Beale Air Force Base. January 2019.

Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary descriptions of the terrestrial natural plant communities of California. Natural Heritage Division, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

Kemp, Michael. 2019. Personal communication with Beale AFB's project manager.

Kroeber, Alfred E. 1925. The Maidu: Land and Society, Arts and Implements, and Religion and Knowledge. In: *Handbook of Indians of California*, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C. Reprinted by: Dover Publications, New York (1976).

_____. 1929. The Valley Nisenan. In: *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 24(4):253-290. Berkeley, California.

Landscope America. 2017. Accessed September 8, 2017. http://www.landscope.org/explore/natural_geographies/ecoregions/Colorado%20Plateau/

Loftus, Shannon. 2019. Cultural Resources Background Research and Field Strategy Report for the Beale Air Force Base/Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project. Produced for Western Area Power Administration.

Mayer, K.E., and W.F. Laudenslayer. 1988. A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California. California Department of Forestry, Sacramento. 166 pp.

Mineral Resources Online Spatial Data (MRDATA). 2019a. Accessed April 11, 2019

_____. 2019b. Interactive Geological Units of the Conterminous United States. Accessed April 11, 2019

_____. 2019c. Geologic Units Containing Alluvium. Accessed April 11, 2019.

Moratto, M.J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Nafis, G. 2018. "*Emys marmorata*—Western pond turtle." Accessed October 2018 from http://www.californiaherps.com/turtles/pages/a.marmorata.html.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2019. Web Soil Survey. Accessed December 30, 2019

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). 2002. EMF Electric and Magnetic Fields Associated with the Use of Electric Power, Questions & Answers. Accessed 8 August 2014 from http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/materials/electric_and_magnetic_fields_associated_with_the_use_of_electric_power_questions_and_answers_english_508.pdf.

Neyens, J. 1976. Wheatland. In: *History of Yuba County*. Yuba County Historical Commission, Marysville, California.

Nilsson, Elena, Russell Bevill, Jerald J. Johnson, Amy Huberland, Michael S. Kelly, and Peggy E. Scully. 1995. Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of 14,700 Acres on Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County, California. Volume I—Technical Report. Prepared by Dames & Moore, Inc., Chico, under contract administered by the National Park Service, Inter-agency Archaeological Branch, San Francisco. Study S-07663 is on-file at the North Central Information Center in Sacramento, California.

Rosenthal, Jeffrey S., Gregory G. White, and Mark Q. Sutton. 2007. The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. In: *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. Edited by: Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. Pages 14-163. Alta Mira Press. Lanham, Maryland.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG). 2011. Beale AFB Noise Contours GIS Data. Accessed December 11, 2019.

Sacramento Valley Air Quality Engineering and Enforcement Professionals (SVAQEEP). 2015. Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area 2015 Triennial Air Quality Attainment Plan.

_____. 2018. Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area 2018 Triennial Air Quality Attainment Plan.

Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California.

Shuford, W. D. 2017. Giant Garter Snake: The Role of Rice and Effects of Water Transfers. Report of Point Blue Conservation Science, 3820 Cypress Drive #11, Petaluma, California 94954. Point Blue Contribution No. 2133.

Thompson and West. 1879. History of Yuba County, California. Thompson and West, Oakland, California.

Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (TRLIA). 2018. Yuba Goldfields 200-Year Flood Protection Project Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report. http://www.trlia.org/docs/DOCUMENTS/Environmental Docs/Yuba Goldfields/CEQA/Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report/Goldfields 200 Yr Draft SEIR Sept 2018.pdf.

Transcon Environmental, Inc. (Transcon). 2019. Aquatic Resources Delineation Report: Beale Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project. Prepared for: Western Area Power Administration Sierra Nevada Region.

_____. 2020. Biological Resources Report, Beale Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project. Prepared for Western Area Power Administration, October 2020.

University California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP). 2019a. The Pleistocene Epoch. Accessed April 11, 2019

_____. 2019b. Databases. Accessed April 11, 2019

_____. 2019c. Localities. Interactive GIS. Accessed April 11, 2019

URS Corporation (URS). 2018. Geotechnical Report. Beale AFB 60-kV Underground Transmission Line. On-file at Beale AFB, Yuba County, California.

U.S. Air Force (USAF). 1998. Land Use Planning. Air Force Pamphlet 32-1010 (AFPAM32-1010). November 1, 1998.

USAF Civil Engineer Center (USAFCEC). 2020. USAF Public Administrative Record Database. Available at: http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2006. Delineating and Evaluating Vegetation Conditions of Vernal Pools Using Spaceborne and Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques, Beale Air Force Base, California. ERDC/CRREL TN-06-03. July 2006.

4496 U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. 2010 Census Interactive Population Search: CA—Beale AFB
4497 CDP.

4498 _____. 2019. QuickFacts for Yuba County, California. https://www.census.gov/
4499 quickfacts/fact/table/yubacountycalifornia,US.

4500 U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). 2002. DOE Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance,
4501 Recommendations for Analyzing Accidents Under the National Environmental Policy Act.
4502 Accessed March 6, 2019 from https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/nepapub/nepa_
4503 documents/RedDont/G-DOE-AccidentAnalysis.pdf

4504 _____. 2006. DOE Memorandum. https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/nepapub/
4505 nepa_documents/RedDont/G-DOE-intentdestructacts.pdf.

4506 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2009. The Noise Guidebook.
4507 https://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/Noise-Guidebook-Chapter-1.pdf.

4508 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2005. Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool
4509 Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon. Portland, Oregon. xxvi +
4510 606 pages. Accessed May 1, 2020 from https://www.fws.gov/oregonfwo/documents/
4511 RecoveryPlans/Vernal_Pool_Fairy_Shrimp_RP.pdf.

4512 _____. 2007a. Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) Species Account.
4513 Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Updated October 11, 2007. Accessed April 20, 2015
4514 from http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es_species/es_species
4515 accounts_invertebrates.htm.

4516 _____. 2007b. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*) Species Account.
4517 Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Updated October 15, 2007. Accessed April 20, 2015
4518 at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es_species/es_speciesaccounts_invertebrates.htm.

4519 _____. 2017a. Trust Resource Report, Information for Planning and Consultation.
4520 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Accessed December 20, 2017

4521 _____. 2017b. Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn
4522 Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Sacramento,
4523 California. 28 pp.

4524 Vergara, Ximena P.; Kavet, Robert; Crespi, Catherine M.; Hooper, Chris; Silva, Michael J.;
4525 Kheifets, Leeka. 2015. Estimating Magnetic Fields of Homes Near Transmission Lines in
4526 the California Power Line Study. Published May 22, 2015. Accessed December 2019 from
4527 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4492855/

4528 Western Area Power Administration (WAPA). 2010. Final Environmental Assessment for the
4529 North Area Right-of-Way Maintenance Program. Prepared by Aspen Environmental Group,
4530 June 2010.

4531 _____. 2016. Avian Protection Plan. Available at: https://www.wapa.gov/regions/HQ/
4532 environment/Documents/FINAL_Avian_Protection_Plan_May2016.pdf.

_____. 2017. Electric and Magnetic Fields Facts. Lakewood, Colorado.

_____. 2020. Biological Assessment for the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project.

Western Regional Air Partnership. 2006. Fugitive Dust Handbook. Accessed February 2020 from https://www.wrapair.org/forums/dejf/fdh/content/FDHandbook_Rev_06.pdf

Wilson, Norman L., and Arlean H. Towne. 1978. Nisenan. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, *Volume 8: California*. Robert F. Heizer, ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Yuba County. 1994. Yuba County General Plan—Noise Element. In files, Land Use and Planning.

_____. 2007. Transportation and Circulation General Plan Update Background Report. http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/documents/General%20Plan%20Update%202007-08/Reports/Transportation%20Working%20Paper%20Final.pdf.

_____. 2011. Yuba County 2030 General Plan. http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/documents/2030%20General%20Plan%20Docs/Complete%20Docs/2030%20GP%20Final%20-%20Complete.pdf

_____. 2015 (updated 2017). Yuba County Development Code, Adopted July 21, 2015 and Amended June 27, 2017. http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/Default%20Pages/Development%20Code.aspx.

_____. 2017. Yuba County Zoning Map, Adopted by Ordinance 1567 on June 27, 2017. http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/documents/Development%20Code/DevCode_Map%207-27-17.pdf.

This page is intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX A

CEQA Checklist

This page is intentionally left blank.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

NOTE: The following is a sample form that may be tailored to satisfy individual agencies' needs and project circumstances. It may be used to meet the requirements for an initial study when the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines have been met. Substantial evidence of potential impacts that are not listed on this form must also be considered. The sample questions in this form are intended to encourage thoughtful assessment of impacts, and do not necessarily represent thresholds of significance.

1. Project title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

2. Lead agency name and address:

None. The checklist was completed by third-party CEQA Preparer; it has not been reviewed by a CEQA agency and was prepared to support future CEQA compliance activities.

3. Contact person and phone number: None. See above.

4. Project location: The project is located partially within Beale Air Force Base (AFB) and private lands west of Beale AFB in Yuba County, California. Specifically, it is located within Section 13 of Township 15 North, Range 4 East, and Section 18 of Township 15 North and Range 5 East.

5. Project sponsor's name and address:

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and Beale AFB are joint agencies sponsoring the project. Beale AFB requested interconnection from WAPA. Both agencies will construct, own, and operate portions of the Proposed Action.

6. General plan designation: Natural Resources

7. Zoning: Agricultural Exclusive (AE-80)

8. Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The U.S. Air Force (USAF), through Beale Air Force Base (AFB), herein Beale AFB, requests that the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) provide interconnection to WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line in Yuba County, California. The Project, referred to as the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project (Project), would include a new 230-kilovolt (kV)/60-kV transmission line that would extend approximately 5 miles from its connection point at the existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line located east of Yuba City and would terminate on Beale AFB at an existing substation.

Project facilities would include a new 230-kV overhead transmission line, a new substation located on Beale AFB, and an underground 60-kV line. WAPA would construct, own, operate, and maintain the 230-kV overhead portion of the Project up to and including the new substation; Beale AFB would construct, own, operate, and maintain the 60-kV portion up to and including the existing substation where the Project terminates. Three alternative alignments are being considered, including the Preferred

Alternative (also referred to as the Northern B Alternative), the Northern A Alternative, and the Southern Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative, for the purposes of CEQA shall be considered the Proposed Action, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line (approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 miles on Beale AFB). It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB) and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all on Beale AFB boundaries).

An Environmental Assessment was prepared for the Project (Transcon 2020); see Chapter 2 for additional information about the Proposed Action, including the alignment, facility specifications, and construction methods.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting: (Briefly describe project's surroundings)

The Proposed Action occurs on Beale AFB land and private agricultural lands. Within Beale AFB, the alignment is surrounded by somewhat urban development and Beale AFB infrastructure, except on the western extent, which crosses an undeveloped area of land occupied by water features and grasslands. The alignment extends west from Beale AFB across private land, which consists of agricultural areas, primarily rice and alfalfa fields.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required: (e.g., permits, financial approval, or participation agreement.)

The USAF Air Force Civil Engineering Center must approve funding. The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service has completed Section 7 consultation with Beale AFB, and the State Historic Preservation Officer has completed Section 106 consultation with WAPA (WAPA and Beale AFB shared consultation efforts on the Project as part of their joint-lead responsibilities). The State Water Quality Control Board will be engaged as necessary, after final engineering is complete, regarding waterway impacts.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

Native American tribes were contacted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. WAPA led consultation efforts, and no tribes requested consultation.

NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture / Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population / Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the Proposed Action COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the Proposed Action could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the Proposed Action MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the Proposed Action MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the Proposed Action could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLATATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Proposed Action, nothing further is required.

Signature *Date*

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impacted simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analyses may be sued where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

   a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Expect as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact: There are no scenic viewpoints or vistas within 10 miles of the Project area, nor are there scenic highways within 20 miles of the Project area. None of the Project facilities are tall enough to have an impact on the viewshed at a distance of 10 miles or greater.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to: trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No impact: There are no state scenic highways within 20 miles of the Project area nor any other known scenic resources, including trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less than significant impact: The visual characteristics of the private lands within the western portion of the Proposed Action area and the surrounding visual resources study area can be described as open, flat, agricultural, and lightly developed with a rural residential character. There are some existing electrical transmission and distribution lines in the context of the existing visual environment. No designated scenic viewpoints are located within a 10-mile radius of the Proposed Action area and thus no impacts to an established scenic vista or scenic viewpoint would occur. The nearest recreation area to the Proposed Action is the Spenceville Wildlife Area, which borders Beale AFB on the east and is located about 10 miles from the Proposed Action area.

Short term impacts (construction)
During the construction phase, the visual character of the Project site would be disrupted. Construction activities, graded surfaces, construction equipment, and truck traffic would be visible.

Long term impacts
The Proposed Action would alter the appearance of the Project site through the construction of utility poles. However, because power lines are already present in the Project area, the Proposed Action is not expected to substantially degrade the visual quality of the Project area. Impacts from short term and long term activities on the visual character of the site and its surroundings would be less than significant.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action would not create any new source of substantial light or glare. Day and nighttime views would be similar to their pre-construction state. Impacts would be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agriculture resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in the Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

Less than significant impact: On the private lands that would be impacted by the Proposed Action, all of the land that is not within the developed footprint of existing roads, houses, or agricultural buildings is classified as either Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance, and is thus recognized as Important Farmland by the California DOC (DOC 2019). The Project does not intersect any areas designated as Prime farmland (DOC 2019). All areas affected by construction activities would be restored and returned to agricultural production subsequent to construction by agreements with private landowners.

Short term impacts
For the construction period, WAPA would negotiate compensated non-planting agreements with affected farmers for their lands, so that construction could proceed without creating safety risks. The Project would include the temporary non-use of approximately 260 acres of Important Farmland for a period of 16 months.

Long term impacts
The Proposed Action's long-term impacts to Important Farmland would result from the permanent conversion of 0.061 acre of Important Farmland that would be dedicated to the footings for either the monopoles or the H-frame structures. This amounts to an insignificant loss of important farmland (0.000071 percent of the important farmland in Yuba County).

None of the federal lands of Beale AFB within the study area are classified as Important Farmland (DOC 2019).

With consideration of the mitigated short term impacts and the small amount of land that would be converted to non-agricultural use in the long term, impacts would be considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No impact: No Williamson Act contracts exist within the Project area, as Yuba County does not offer Williamson Act contracts.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No impact: There is no forest land, timberland, or timberland-zoned area within the Project area.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact: There is no forest land, timberland, or timberland-zoned area within the Project area that could be lost due to Project development.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact: There are no Project activities that would result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: The Proposed Action would not conflict with or obstruct with the implementation of any applicable air quality plan if all required measures from the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD) Indirect Source Review (ISR) guidelines. The guidelines provide thresholds of significance and Standard Minimization Measures for “Type 2 Projects”

(i.e., projects with a construction phase but without a true operational phase), plus additional mitigation measures for projects that result in more than 80 lbs./day of PM_{10}. Project emissions of NO_x and VOC can be averaged out over the lifespan of the Project and are less than the thresholds of significance for these two pollutants. Without mitigation, the Proposed Action would exceed the ISR PM_{10} threshold, so additional measures are applied that will reduce the impacts to less than significant levels. The following Best Available Mitigation Measures will be applied to the Project:

- Implement the Fugitive Dust Control Plan.
- Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed FRAQMD Regulation III, Rule 3.0, Visible Emissions limitations (40 percent opacity or Ringelmann 2.0). On-road and off-road equipment shall meet the mobile source strategy requirements of the California State Implementation Plan.
- The contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained prior to and for the duration of onsite operation.
- Limiting idling time to 5 minutes—saves fuel and reduces emissions (state idling rule: commercial diesel vehicles—13 CCR Chapter 10, Section 2485, effective 02/01/2005; off road diesel vehicles—13 CCR Chapter 9, Article 4.8, Section 2449, effective 05/01/2008).
- Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators.
- Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites.
- Portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the Project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, may require CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. The owner/operator shall be responsible for arranging appropriate consultations with the CARB or the district to determine registrations and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.
- All grading operations on a project should be suspended when winds exceed 20 miles per hour or when winds carry dust beyond the property line despite implementation of all feasible dust control measures.
- Construction sites shall be watered as directed by the Department of Public Works or Air Quality Management District and as necessary to prevent fugitive dust violations.
- An operational water truck should be available at all times. Apply water to control dust as needed to prevent visible emissions violations and offsite dust impacts.
- Onsite dirt piles or other stockpiled particulate matter should be covered, wind breaks installed, and water and/or soil stabilizers employed to reduce windblown dust emissions. Incorporate the use of approved non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specifications to all inactive construction areas.
- All transfer processes involving a free fall of soil or other particulate matter shall be operated in such a manner as to minimize the free fall distance and fugitive dust emissions.
- Apply approved chemical soil stabilizers according to the manufacturers' specifications, to all-inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that remain inactive for 96 hours) including unpaved roads and employee/equipment parking areas.
- To prevent track-out, wheel washers should be installed where Project vehicles and/or equipment exit onto paved streets from unpaved roads. Vehicles and/or equipment shall be washed prior to each trip. Alternatively, a gravel bed may be installed as appropriate at vehicle/equipment site exit points to effectively remove soil buildup on tires and tracks to prevent/diminish track-out.
- Paved streets shall be swept frequently (water sweeper with reclaimed water recommended; wet broom) if soil material has been carried onto adjacent paved, public thoroughfares from the Project site.

- Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour or less and reduce unnecessary vehicle traffic by restricting access. Provide appropriate training, onsite enforcement, and signage.
- Reestablish ground cover on the construction site as soon as possible and prior to final occupancy, through seeding and watering.
- Disposal by Burning: Open burning is yet another source of fugitive gas and particulate emissions and shall be prohibited at the Project site. No open burning of vegetative waste (natural plant growth wastes) or other legal or illegal burn materials (trash, demolition debris, et. al.) may be conducted at the Project site. Vegetative wastes should be chipped or delivered to waste to energy facilities (permitted biomass facilities), mulched, composted, or used for firewood. It is unlawful to haul waste materials offsite for disposal by open burning.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated: Modeling the air quality impacts for the Proposed Action and alternatives using the Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM), emissions from construction activities would be less than the de minimis limits contained in 40 CFR 93.153. Construction impacts would result in approximately 5.781 tons of O_3 (as VOC and NO_x) and 84.17 tons of PM_{10} over the most intense year of construction for the preferred alternative. Maintenance and operational air quality impacts are considered negligible.

The O_3 impacts are not considerable enough that they would result in a violation or contribute substantially to a violation of any air quality standard, as the VOC impacts are less than the thresholds of significance in the FRAQMD ISR guidelines. PM_{10} emissions are greater than the daily standard for the construction phase; however, the FRAQMD allows these to be mitigated by standard dust control and traffic control BMPs and additional Best Available Mitigation Measures (outlined in section [a]), after which impacts can be considered less than significant. The efficacy of these mitigation measures is discussed in the Project Environmental Assessment.

Project emissions would be dispersed in small, localized areas during Project construction and would be spread throughout the construction period. Therefore, the Project will have a less than significant impact on the violation of any air quality standard and would not contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less than significant Impact with mitigation incorporated: The CARB has designated Yuba County as a nonattainment-transitional area for 8-hour O_3 and in nonattainment for PM_{10}. Yuba County is also in federal maintenance for $PM_{2.5}$. The County is designated as unclassified/attainment for all other state and federal criteria pollutants (FRAQMD 2010).

Modeling the Proposed Action air quality impacts using the ACAM, emissions from construction activities would be less than the de minimis limits contained in 40 CFR 93.153. Construction impacts would result in approximately 11.2 tons of O_3 (as VOC and NO_x) and 97.89 tons of PM_{10} over the entire construction period. Maintenance and operational air quality impacts are considered negligible. No ongoing considerable emissions beyond construction will occur due to Project operation.

The general mitigation measures outlined in section (a) would adequately mitigate the effects of the PM_{10} emissions resulting during Project construction, which is the only type of emissions that are considered potentially significant. With mitigation incorporated, the Project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No impact: The Project area is located more than 0.25 mile from any concentrated residential housing with only a few scattered homes in the vicinity. Project activities are not anticipated to generate emissions leading to odors or that are otherwise undesirable, nor would a substantial number of people be potentially affected.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated:

Vernal pool species
Portions of the Project area on Beale Air Force Base contain sensitive vernal pool habitat and occur within the Beale Core Recovery Area of the Southeastern Sacramento Valley vernal pool region, as defined by the 2005 USFWS Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon (USFWS 2005). Two aspects of Project construction have the potential to cause impacts to vernal pool crustaceans. (1) To support access to poles and a new substation, six culverts will be installed and eight culverts will be replaced at drainage ditches or vernal swales. (2) To facilitate construction of the underground portion of the Project along Patrol Road, up to 1.27 miles of temporary access may be necessary on the side of Patrol Road for vehicle and equipment passing. This access will be designed to avoid vernal pool and wetland features to the extent feasible. For those areas where

avoidance of vernal pool or wetland features is not possible, weight dispersion mats will be placed over the feature and removed upon completion or work in that area.

The activities described in (1) and (2) above have the potential to affect ditches and vernal swales, which are suboptimal habitat for vernal pool tadpole shrimp (a federally endangered species) and vernal pool fairy shrimp (a federally threatened species). Although individual shrimp or cysts could be affected by Project activities, impacts to the viability of the local population and species will be negligible. To minimize impacts to vernal pool species, construction in these areas will occur during the dry season when the ditches and vernal swales are dry; a USFWS-approved biologist will identify the extent of vernal pools and will monitor work. Additional measures such as construction fencing, dust control, and herbicide measures are detailed in Section 4.5 of the EA.

Giant garter snake
Portions of the Project area are on private land parcels currently cultivated for rice production. The rice fields and adjacent upland areas may provide suitable habitat for giant garter snake (a federal and state threatened species). Specific measures for minimizing impacts to giant garter snakes include dewatering aquatic habitat prior to ground disturbance, surveys and flagging of suitable habitat by a USFWS-approved biologist, and silt exclusion fencing during construction. A complete list of giant garter snake avoidance and minimization measures can be found in Section 4.5 of the EA.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less Than Significant Impact: As mentioned in (a) above, culvert installation and temporary weight dispersion mat use will occur in roadside ditches and vernal swales that may support sensitive vernal pool species. Although individual organisms may be affected, the vernal habitat will be carefully preserved and adverse effects to vernal pool habitats are not expected. Effects to riparian habitat are not expected because the Project has been designed specifically to avoid riparian areas.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less Than Significant Impact: On Beale AFB lands, vernal pools and other aquatic resources were delineated by Beale AFB in 2006 and field verified by Transcon Environmental in 2018 for the purposes of this review. On private lands, aquatic resources were delineated or estimated using aerial imagery, National Wetlands Inventory and National Hydrology Dataset when access to the property was not possible.

Placement of Project facilities was informed by aquatic resource mapping and every effort was made to site Project infrastructure outside of environmentally sensitive areas. Based on the current understanding of the planned construction activities and the conclusions of the Aquatic Resources Report (Appendix G), significant impacts to jurisdictional waters are not expected. After engineering design is complete, WAPA and Beale will coordinate with the appropriate regulatory agencies to determine which, if any, permits are required.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less Than Significant Impact: The Project area is surrounded by a patchwork of agricultural lands (irrigated cropland for rice, alfalfa, safflower, and corn) and lightly developed residential areas that do not provide high-quality habitat connectivity for terrestrial wildlife migration. In addition, the fenced perimeter of Beale Air Force Base impedes the movement of terrestrial wildlife through the eastern portion of the

Project area. However, irrigated agricultural fields such as those in the western portion of the Project area provide important habitat for waterfowl along the Pacific flyway.

In the Project area, existing distribution and transmission lines pose risks to avian species due to the potential for collision and/or electrocution from high-voltage powerlines and poles. Once constructed, this Project will add to those risks. However, collision and electrocution risks will be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016). The Beale airfield, which is adjacent to the Project area, employs a permitted management program which seeks to minimize threats to aviation safety by deterring avian species from the area.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No impact: There are no local policies or ordinances that apply to biological resources within the Project area.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact: There are no Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that apply to the Project area.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

No impact: There are no historical properties or resources present under the NHPA within the area of potential effect, as determined by the cultural resources inventory. There will be no impact.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less than significant Impact: The Cultural Background and Field Strategy Report created by Transcon Environmental determined that the open grasslands of the Northern Alternatives were unlikely to contain much of an archaeological signature from prehistoric activities. No previously recorded archeological sites were found to be within the Project area.

As a result of this inventory effort, seven cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project area of direct impacts and four cultural resources within the Project area of indirect impacts were evaluated. No other cultural resources are known to be within the Project areas.

Two newly recorded archaeological sites were found to be present within the Project area; Neither has been recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Implementation of the Proposed Action is not likely to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any archaeological resource.

Impacts to archaeological resources are expected to be less than significant.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than significant impact: *No known human remains are located within the Project area of the Proposed Action.* Beale AFB has made the determination that a qualified cultural resources monitor will be present during all construction trenching and tower pad preparation and excavation activities.

No barricading, monitoring, or other mitigation measures are required for the identified resources. If any previously undetected or unreported cultural features, deposits, or human remains are encountered during Project-related activities, these activities must be discontinued in the immediate area of the feature(s), and the WAPA or Beale AFB archaeologist, as appropriate, must be consulted to evaluate their nature and significance.

Impacts to human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries are expected to be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY. Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources?

No impact: Construction and operation of the proposed Project does not present a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. It will provide greater energy security to Beale AFB as mandated by the Department of Defense Electric Power Resilience memorandum.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No impact: The proposed Project does not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Beale AFB has the ability to purchase renewable energy through WAPA to meet any mandated renewable energy requirement.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to the Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in a substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in an on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? iv) Landslides?

Less than significant impact: The completed Geotechnical Report and Study for a portion of the Proposed Action found that the site is not within existing Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone maps as covered under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. No active (Holocene time [rupture in about the last 11,000 years]) faults are mapped as crossing or running adjacent to the site. Two potentially active (Quaternary and Late Quaternary time) faults are mapped east of the site (California Geological Survey 2007). The Spenceville fault (Foothills Fault system) and Swain Ravine fault (Foothills Fault system) are mapped north-south, located approximately 5.5 miles east of the Project site. The design PGA in the vicinity of the site, in accordance with Section 1803.5.11 of the 2016 CBC, is 0.186 g (California Geological Survey 2007).

Seismic hazard zone maps indicating liquefaction potential have not been published by the California Geological Survey in the study area of the Proposed Action. Review of the data obtained during the geotechnical investigation indicates that the subsurface materials in which groundwater was encountered varied from stiff to very stiff silt with gravel and sand to dense to very dense silty gravel with sand. Groundwater was observed as shallow as 13 feet bgs in three borings. These characteristics indicate that the on-site soils are likely not susceptible to liquefaction (Beale 2018b).

The topography of the study area and surrounding region is flat (0 to 3 percent slopes), and the study area would thus not be subject to landslides. If the Proposed Action were constructed, it would not expose people to adverse effects related to the above discussion. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than significant impact: Clearing of vegetation associated with the Proposed Action would generally increase erosion and sedimentation potential. Implementation of BMPs such as stabilizing fill slopes from erosion and the use of erosion-control measures to filter sediment from stormwater run-off would be followed to reduce the potential for soil erosion. Standard erosion-control measures (e.g., silt fencing, sediment traps, application of water sprays, revegetation) would reduce adverse soil-related impacts associated with those activities. All temporarily disturbed area would be re-graded so that surfaces drain naturally, blend with the natural terrain, and are left in a condition that would facilitate revegetation or reseeding, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion. In areas on Beale AFB, Installation-specific policies require that areas requiring re-vegetation for soil stabilization be seeded using the base-approved seed mix (Beale 2018a). Private agricultural lands would be rehabilitated subsequent to construction per the conditions of agreements developed with private landowners.

Proposed grading activities would temporarily expose underlying soils at the Project site, which may increase erosion susceptibility during grading and construction activities. Exposed soils along with any fill materials being stockpiled on the site for use in construction and grading operations may be subject to erosion during rainfall or high winds. Beale AFB has developed a Soils Management Plan to address management and disposal of soil from construction projects (Beale 2018d), and standard best management practices (BMPs) for managing these soils (e.g., covering to prevent potential run-off, appropriate slopes of storage piles, schedule and appropriate location for disposal) would be enforced for this Project through contract with Contractor. Impacts are expected to be less than significant with the implementation of the described BMPs.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less than significant impact: Based on the findings of the completed Geotechnical Report and Study and the provision that an additional Geotechnical Report and Study that addresses potential hazards in the other Project areas and for the additional Project features would be completed prior to initiating the Proposed Action, it is anticipated that there would be no impact as a result of geologic hazards. As a result of implementing the Proposed Action, neither people nor structures would be exposed to any adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, liquefaction, landslides, expansive soils, lateral spreading, subsidence, or collapse. Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Less than significant impact: Potentially expansive, high-plasticity clays were not encountered near the surface at the site. Based on the plasticity index test results, the upper 5 feet of soil underlying the site generally has a low to moderate potential for shrink-swell behavior (Beale 2018b). Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No impact: The Project does not propose any wastewater infrastructure or requires the use of underground septic systems that would have an impact on soil resources.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?

No impact: No paleontological resources have been identified in the Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Bassett 2019) within the Project area of potential effect.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREEHOUSE GAS EMISIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, directly or indirectly, that may have significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant Impact: The Project will result in the emission of approximately 8,115 tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_{2e}) over the course of its multi-year construction, based on ACAM modeling. This is below the reporting threshold of 25,000 metric tons of CO_{2e} per year required by the EPA. The modeling considers both direct construction impacts, as well as haul and work trips associated with transporting construction materials to the Project site. While the Project will result in the emission of greenhouse gas emissions, these are not cumulatively considerable enough to have a significant impact on the environmental. Therefore, the Proposed Action will have a less than significant impact regarding greenhouse gases.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No impact: The Project will result in the emission of approximately 8,115 tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_{2e}) over the course of its multi-year construction, based on ACAM modeling. This is below the reporting threshold of 25,000 metric tons of CO_{2e} per year required by the EPA. Sulfur hexafluoride, a greenhouse gas, reporting is already required for and performed by WAPA. The Project will not be in conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create significant hazard to the public/environment through routine transport/use/disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk, loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Create significant hazard to the public/environment through routine transport/use/disposal of hazardous materials?

No impact: The Project does not involve the routine transportation, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than significant impact: Hazardous materials would primarily be present during the construction phase of the Project. Construction vehicles and equipment contain potentially hazardous materials such as oil, gasoline, brake fluid, transmission fluid, diesel fuel, and chain lubricant. Spill prevention control measure, the BMPs listed in Appendix D, and adherence to the Beale HMMP would reduce the potential of hazardous waste from a foreseeable upset (e.g., fire, flood, earthquake, etc.). Impacts are expected to be less than significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No impact: There are no schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed Project area.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No impact: The proposed Project is not located on a list of hazardous materials sites.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No impact: The Project is located within two miles of Beale AFB. However, Project construction and operations would not result in appreciable noise impacts that would affect the noise environment present without the Project. The Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Project area.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than significant impact: Lane closures may be required during the construction of the Proposed Action. To reduce the impact of any closures, the BMPs listed in Appendix D would be implemented.

The Project would not impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

g) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action is not located in an urbanized area. Portions of the Project intersect with areas that the Yuba County Multi-Hazard mitigation plan identifies as having a fire hazard severity of moderate to very high fire threat. Fire threats would be reduced with adherence to the BMPs provided in Appendix D, Project design, and the actionable items provided in the following discussion.

To prevent the risk of fire during construction activities, the Contractor for the Proposed Action would be required to implement a comprehensive fire prevention and safety program for the job site, which would include spark arrestors for equipment and proper cigarette disposal for employees, among other fire suppression tools and equipment. This would reduce the risk of fire from construction activities to a negligible level. The Contractor for the Proposed Action would also be required to develop, as part of this fire safety program, an evacuation plan in the event of fire from other sources. Impacts from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade the surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) result in a substantial erosion or situation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation or a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less than significant impact: Construction of the Proposed Action would involve clearing, grading, excavation, vegetation removal, drilling, the construction of roads and facilities, and trenching. These activities would result in the generation of potential water quality pollutants such as silt, debris, chemicals, and others that have the potential to negatively affect water quality.

The Project would be required to comply with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) regulations. All applicable CWA Section 404 permits and Section 401 water quality certifications and would be acquired prior to commencement of construction activities. The Project would also be in compliance with regulations established in EO 11988, Floodplain Management, and EO 11990, Protection of wetlands.

Potential impacts from short term construction activities would also be mitigated through adherence to the Beale Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan and implementation of the BMPs listed in section 4.8. No water quality standards or wastewater discharge requirements would be violated. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action would not remove groundwater and would not require long term use of water. A total of 8.116 Acres of impervious surfaces would be created in the construction of the Proposed Action. Groundwater recharge may be slightly impacted due to the construction of impervious surfaces. However, the surfaces would not be continuous, resulting in negligible effects throughout the Project area.

Short term construction activities would require contractors to obtain water for dust control and equipment washing from an existing water supply with an adequate entitlement to serve these relatively low volume and short-term water needs.

Operation of the Proposed Action and facilities would not require the use of water. The proposed new substation would be unmanned and would not require the construction of plumbing or sewage facilities. With the implementation of the BMPs listed in Appendix D, impacts to groundwater recharge or water table levels from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite?

Less than significant impact: Approximately 252 to 480 square feet of Project impacts to ditches in the Project area are anticipated from the installation of 5 to 6 new culverts for new access roads and replacement of 2 existing culverts. The culverts would be designed so that predevelopment hydrology would be maintained as much as possible and no net loss in drainage would occur.

A total of 8.116 acres of impervious surfaces would be created with the construction of the Proposed Action. These surfaces would increase the amount of surface runoff.

With adherence to the SWPPP and the implementation of the BMPs listed in section 4.8 the alteration of the existing drainage pattern of the Project site would be less than significant and would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No impact: None of the proposed Project facilities are located within the 100-year flood zone.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation or a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

No impact: With the implementation of BMPs and the Beale AFB SWPPP during Project construction, the Project would not conflict with the implementation of a water quality control plan. Groundwater resources will not be affected by the Project.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Physically divide an established community?

No impact: The Project is located in a rural agricultural area and will not divide an established community.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No impact: Upon approval of a Conditional Use Permit by Yuba County, the Project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No impact: The Project will have no effect on mineral resources.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

No impact: The Project will have no effect on mineral resources.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

XIII. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than significant impact: Permanent noise impacts would be considered significant if implementation of the Proposed Action results in temporary noise in excess of the 60 dBA Ldn based on the Yuba County General Plan. This is equivalent to a 63 dBA Leq, assuming an ambient background noise level of 50 dBA between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Construction noise impacts would be considered significant if they result in noise greater than 70 dBA Ldn at any receptors (equivalent to 73 dBA Leq during construction hours), using the "conditionally acceptable" noise range from the Yuba County General plan, as the standard is intended for permanent noise impacts and construction activities are temporary in nature and restricted to daytime hours. This is in excess of the HUD standard; however, the HUD standard is intended for permanent noise impacts. Temporary construction lasting a matter of weeks at each pole location is not considered a permanent impact.

The Road Construction Noise Model was used to predict construction for the Proposed Action proposed pole and substation locations. The model used typical usage factors for the equipment, which should be reflective of both intermittent use and sequential use for portions of construction.

Table 4-4 shows the predicted construction noise impacts in Leq.

TABLE 4-1
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS

Activity Description	**Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})— Proposed Action**	**Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})— Northern A Alternative**	**Modeled Noise Impact (L_{eq})— Southern Alternative**	**Threshold of Significance (L_{eq})**
Vegetation clearing and roads	66.8	57.1	64.9	73
Foundation excavation	65.5	55.1	63.2	73
Foundation installation	66.1	56.4	64.2	73
Structure assembly and erection	65.6	56.0	63.7	73
Conductor stringing	68.5	59.7	67.7	73
Disturbance area restoration	66.5	54.9	62.7	73
Substation construction	54.3	54.3	54.3	73
Source: Roadway Construction Noise Model				

The results of the modeling show that none of the construction activities would result in noise levels that exceed the thresholds of significance. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less than significant impact: Construction of the Proposed Action would also not require any blasting, rock hammering, drilling, or pile driving, which would be major sources of vibration. The distance of the Project from any sensitive receptors would be sufficient to allow any small amount of vibration generated to attenuate. The Project would not expose persons to the generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels.

Noise impacts due to implementation of the Proposed Action are less than significant.

c) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action is partially within the Beale Air Installation Compatible Land Use Zone and within 2 miles of an airstrip. Utilities are deemed to be incompatible in areas with that the Beale AICUZ identifies as having a Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) of 80+ DB. The Proposed Action would not intersect with the area identified as having and 80+ DB potential. The Proposed Action does not have a direct effect on operations of Beale AFB and would not directly contribute to aircraft- or airfield-related noise impacts. The Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to noise beyond what has been addressed in the previous questions. Impacts would be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in a rea either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in a rea either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action would not directly affect economic growth or population growth on Beale AFB because the infrastructure proposed would provide a redundant power supply to the existing power supply, rather than an additive capacity. In addition, work associated with the proposed construction (i.e., any increase in employment) would be contracted with an off-Beale AFB source and be temporary in nature.

As of the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Yuba County was 72,155, and more recent U.S. Census data estimates the population of Yuba County to be 77,031 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). Implementation of the Proposed Action would employ full time construction staff for a period of approximately 16 months. While this increase in employment represents some level of short-term economic benefit to Yuba County, there is not a high enough level of staffing associated with the Proposed Action to induce substantial

population growth or reduce regional or local housing supply. The impact of the Proposed Action in terms of inducing growth is anticipated to be less than significant.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact: The Project will have no effect on housing and does not have the potential to displace anyone.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☐	☒
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services?

No impact: The Project does not necessitate any additional public services nor does it affect or alter response times or service ratios.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Less than significant impact: No identified recreational facilities or activities are present in the private lands of the study area. The primary recreational activity on Beale AFB that overlaps with the study area is permitted hunting. The Project area, with a suitable safety buffer, would be off-limits to hunting and to those seeking to walk roads recreationally in the construction areas of the Proposed Action. Hunters would be informed of closures through the existing mandatory permit system for the Beale AFB hunting program, and the access roads would be posted closed to those who walk roads recreationally on Beale AFB. In years since 2010, between 80 and 165 hunting permits were sold annually for the entirety of Beale AFB, but there is no way to track the numbers of those who walk recreationally (Beale 2018a). Hunting would continue in other authorized areas of Beale AFB, subject to existing permit restrictions, during the construction period. Walking would likewise be available in other areas of Beale AFB during the construction period. Hunting and walking would both resume, as currently permitted, in all areas subsequent to the completion of construction. Based on current levels of use and the availability of alternative sites for recreational activities, it is anticipated that there would be short-term, negligible to minor adverse impacts to existing recreational opportunities on Beale AFB resulting from the construction activities of the Proposed Action and no impacts to existing recreational opportunities on other private or public land in Yuba County.

The Proposed Action would not increase the use of or create direct or indirect damage to any existing recreational facilities. No long-term impacts to recreation are therefore anticipated. Impacts from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action would create a redundant power supply to Beale AFB and does not include recreational facilities. The construction of the Proposed Action would have short term effects on hunting and walking, as described in question a, above. The construction of the Proposed Action would not require the expansion of any existing recreational facilities or the construction of any new recreational facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less than significant impact: Caltrans does not allow bicycle access on SR 65 between SR 70 and South Beale Road (Yuba County 2011), and thus bicycle circulation would not be impacted by the Proposed Action. Due to the somewhat rural location of the Proposed Action pedestrian and bicycle transit are not expected to be affected. No public transportation options serve the Beale AFB area.

Upon construction, the Proposed Action would not have any effect on public transit and alternative transportation. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less than significant impact: The routine inspection and maintenance of electrical transmission facilities during the operational phase of the Project does not represent a significant increase in the number of vehicle miles traveled for a land use Project. Construction impacts will be short-term and minor in nature. The Project does not conflict with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b).

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Less than significant impact: The Proposed Action does not include design features that would result in hazards or hazardous conditions. The Project would be aligned to run adjacent to the roadway and would not cause any changes in road conditions. Once constructed, the Proposed Action would not interfere with circulation and local traffic. It would not impede the use of farming equipment or other localized uses of the Project area. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than significant impact: The Project's proposed site and surrounding roadway network do not have any conditions that would restrict emergency vehicle access to the Project site such as insufficient road width or inadequate roadway surfaces unable to support the weight of emergency vehicles. The Project would not reduce the allowed circulation to a level that could potentially impede emergency services. Impacts would be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. CULTURAL AND TRIBAL RESOURCES. Would the project				
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural

landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less than significant impact: No villages or settlements have been identified near to the Project area or within Beale AFB boundaries, with the nearest village being *Chiemwie,* situated approximately 1.2 miles northwest.

No barricading, monitoring, or other mitigation measures are required for the identified resources. If any previously undetected or unreported cultural features, deposits, or human remains are encountered during Project-related activities, these activities must be discontinued in the immediate area of the feature(s), and the WAPA or Beale AFB archaeologist, as appropriate, must be consulted to evaluate their nature and significance.

Impacts to tribal cultural resources are expected to be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTLITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No impact: No changes to water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities will be required by the proposed Project. The Project proposes the construction of electrical power infrastructure to meet the mandated DoD electric resiliency requirements. Development of the electrical infrastructure does not require additional infrastructure beyond what is proposed.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

Less than significant impact: Water required for the Proposed Action would be for dust control associated with construction. Water would also be used to wash O&M equipment. The Contractor would be required to obtain water for dust control and equipment washing from an existing water supply with an adequate entitlement to serve these relatively low-volume and short-term water needs. The proposed new substation would be unmanned and would not require the construction of plumbing or sewage facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

No impact: The Project does not propose any additional wastewater treatment facilities or facilities that will require additional wastewater treatment capacity.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than significant impact: The Ostrom Road Landfill is the anticipated site for the disposal of all solid waste generated during construction activities of the Proposed Action. The Ostrom Road Landfill's current plans indicate that the landfill is not at capacity and would not reach capacity until the year 2102 (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 2016). Ostrom Road Landfill's site life calculations are based on a remaining refuse capacity as of 2016 of approximately 24,395,000 tons, which assumes a compacted effective refuse density of 1,395 pounds per cubic yard and accounts for settlement (California Regional Water Quality Control Board 2016). The solid waste generated by the Proposed Action is anticipated to contribute a negligible amount of waste in the context of the capacity of this landfill and not appreciably hasten the Ostrom Road Landfill toward capacity. Impacts would be less than significant.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than significant impact: Construction waste generated by the Proposed Action would be subject to all federal, state, and local statues and managed according to the Beale ISWMP, including regular off-site disposal by the Contractor. Beale AFB manages solid waste in compliance with all federal, state, and local statutes relating to solid waste; the USAF has developed an installation-specific ISWMP for Beale AFB that addresses compliance with all applicable statutes (Beale 2018d). For construction activities, the ISWMP states that construction debris and other waste shall be sorted into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams and that Contractors shall transport all solid waste off Beale AFB to an approved landfill or recycling facility (Beale 2018d). Impacts would be less than significant.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX.WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☒	☐

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No impact: Construction and operation of Project facilities will not impair an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

Less than significant impact: Yuba County describes fire as one of the most significant natural hazards affecting Yuba County residents. The Project area outside of Beale AFB has been identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire as having a moderate fire risk (Yuba County 2011).

Wildfires are a regular occurrence on Beale AFB, with most occurring between May and September. Records show that there were 131 wildfires on Beale AFB between 1998 and 2017. Nearly half (59) of the wildfires had an unknown cause. Of those with known causes, wildfires started by power lines (34) were most common (Beale AFB 2018a). Calfire identifies that there have been several instances of fires spreading out from Beale AFB to the Yuba County area. The cause of these fires is listed as birds flying into power lines, hazard reduction burns, and munitions work (Calfire 2018).

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No impact: The Project proposes the installation of a 230-kV and a 60-kV electrical transmission infrastructure and an associated substation. However, there is no additional associated infrastructure proposed that would exacerbate fire risk.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No impact: The Project is located in a relatively flat area that will not be at risk of post-fire instability or drainage changes.

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XXI.MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☒	☐

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than significant impact: All impacts to the environment, including impacts to fish, wildlife species, plant species, special status species, and rare and endangered plants and animals, historical resources, and prehistorical resources were evaluated as part of the Environmental Assessment for the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project and this initial study checklist. Impacts to Biological, historical, and prehistorical resources were found to be less than significant. The Project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment with regards to the topics discussed in this CEQA checklist. Impacts from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Less than significant impact: As discussed in chapter 5 of the Environmental Assessment for the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project, implementation of the Proposed Action has the potential to result in effects to the environment that are individually insignificant, but are cumulatively considerable.

The Project has the potential to contribute to cumulatively considerable effects to air quality, biological resources, soils, hydrology, water quality, noise, public safety, hazardous materials, transportation, and traffic.

In all instances where a cumulatively considerable Project impact has been identified, best management practices or mitigation measures have been required to reduce potential effects to less than significant levels or ensure that the Project results in the least impact possible. The Project would not contribute to environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. Impacts from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than significant impact: The Project's potential to result in environmental effects that could directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects to human beings has been discussed throughout the Environmental Assessment for the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project.

Where direct or indirect impacts to human beings were identified, best management practices and mitigation measures have been required that would reduce impacts to a less than significant levels or ensure that the Project results in the least impact possible. With the required BMPs and Mitigation measures, the Project would not result in any direct or indirect substantial adverse effects to human beings. Impacts from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

APPENDIX B

Scoping Summary Report

This page intentionally left blank.

SCOPING SUMMARY REPORT

Beale Air Force Base-Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region

Prepared by:

Transcon Environmental, Inc.

May 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The United States Air Force (USAF) through Beale Air Force Base (AFB) requested Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) provide a new interconnection to WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line in Yuba County, California. The project, known as the Beale-WAPA Interconnection Project (Project), includes a new overhead 230-kilovolt (kV)/60-kV transmission line that extends about 5 miles from its connection point at the existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line, located just east of Yuba City, and terminates on Beale AFB. On Beale AFB, the Project includes the construction of a new substation to step 230 kV down to 60 kV, after which the 60-kV transmission line routes below ground for about 1-2.5 miles, depending on the alternative, before terminating at an existing substation (**Appendix A**). It is anticipated that WAPA would construct, operate, and maintain the new transmission line, substation, and associated facilities.

The Project went through two rounds of scoping. The initial round of scoping occurred December 2017/January 2018 and included two Project route alternatives. As a result of feedback from scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, a third alternative was added to the Project, and scoping was reinitiated in July 2018/August 2018. This report summarizes efforts to notify and obtain input from interested agencies, Native American Tribes, organizations, and members of the public about the proposed Project during each round of scoping.

Purpose of Scoping Process

Scoping is an integral part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process; it provides an early opportunity to determine the scope and significance of issues to be addressed in the proposed action (40 CFR 1501.7). The objectives of scoping include:

- Identify significant issues related to the proposed Project;
- Identify social, environmental, and economic review and consultation requirements;
- Define the environmental analysis process and technical studies necessary to adequately address the impacts of the proposed Project;
- Identify and notify interested and affected parties; and
- Provide information to agencies, Tribes, and the public regarding the proposed Project.

Organizational Involvement

WAPA (Lead NEPA Agency), Beale AFB (Project Proponent and Cooperating Agency), and Transcon Environmental (Third-Party Consultant) represented the Project throughout the scoping process.

SCOPING ACTIVITIES

Public Scoping

The public was notified of the project through multiple channels, including: Project newsletters sent to potentially interested members of the public within 1/4 mile of the proposed Project (1/8 of a mile to either side of the centerline); a notification published in the local newspaper; an open-house style public meeting; and a Project webpage containing Project information and updates. Each of these are described in detail below. The same channels were used (e.g., same newspaper, same public meeting venue, etc.) for each round of scoping.

The first round of public scoping lasted 44 days, beginning on with the mailing of Newsletter #1 on December 6, 2017 and ending on January 19, 2018. This duration was chosen to allow members of the public time to submit comments after the public meeting held January 11, 2018.

The second round of public scoping also lasted 44 days, and began with the mailing of Newsletter #2 on July 23, 2018 and ended on September 7, 2018. The public meeting for this round was held August 6, 2018.

Mailing List and Newsletter

The public mailing list was assembled collaboratively from the following sources:

- WAPA Lands Department
- Beale AFB databases of landowner information from adjacent parcels
- County websites

New interested parties will be added to the mailing list as the Project progresses.

Newsletter #1 was mailed to 11 individuals on December 6, 2017, notifying them about the Project and the date, location, and time of the public meeting. It also included instructions for submitting comments about the proposed Project. Newsletter #2 was mailed to 43 individuals on July 23, 2018; the increase in recipients was a result of the added alternative and requests to be added to the mailing list received during the first round of scoping. Newsletter #2 contained much of the same information as Newsletter #1, as well as an update on the Project and addition of the third route alternative. It included the date, location, and time of the second public meeting and instruction for submitting comments. It should be noted that between the two scoping periods, WAPA Project management changed. The first newsletter included Don Lash's contact information; the second newsletter was updated with contact information for the new Project Manager, Tish Saare.

Both newsletters can be found in **Appendix B**.

Newspaper Notification

For each round of scoping, a 1/8-page (approximately 5-inch by 5-inch) advertisement was published in the Appeal Democrat newspaper the Wednesday and Sunday before the scheduled public meetings. The notification included the date, time, and location of the public meetings, as well as instructions for submitting comments.

For the first round of scoping, the notification was published on Wednesday, January 3, 2018, and Sunday, January 7, 2018 and appeared on the Appeal Democrat website until the public meeting on January 11, 2018. For the second round of scoping, the notification was published on Wednesday,

August 1, 2018 and Sunday, August 5, 2018, and appeared on the Appeal Democrat website until the public meeting on August 6, 2018.

Both newspaper notifications can be found in **Appendix C**.

Public Meeting

One public meeting was held during each round of scoping, both at the University of California Cooperative Extension facility in Yuba City, California. The first meeting was held on January 11, 2018, and 11 members of the public attended. The second meeting was held on August 6, 2018, and four members of the public attended.

Several handouts were available at the meetings, including: copies of the newsletters, maps depicting the Project area, alternatives being considered, and comment cards. Participants were encouraged to provide written comments regarding the Project and leave them in the comment box at the meeting or mail them in later.

At the meetings, Project leadership from WAPA, including resource and lands/realty specialists, attended to discuss the Project with the public. Poster boards were on display depicting the Project area and alternative corridors, diagrams of typical pole types, a NEPA-process flow diagram, biological resources, and cultural resources. Display boards remained largely the same for both meetings during both scoping periods; the only changes were made to the Project maps to include the new third alternative and the change in contact information for the WAPA Project Manager. Public meeting display boards can be found in **Appendix D**. Additionally, computers staffed by geographic information system technicians helped members of the public identify their property in relation to the Project area.

Website

WAPA maintains a public Project webpage that includes basic Project information, a copy of the July 23, 2018 newsletter, and instructions for submitting comments. The website can be accessed at: https://www.wapa.gov/regions/SN/environment/Pages/Beale-WAPA-Interconnection-Project-BWIP.aspx. To save space on public scoping material, the full URL was shortened to https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz. Both links direct users to the same webpage.

The webpage remains active and will be updated as new Project material is prepared for public viewing.

Public Comments Received

All written and oral comments received—whether from agencies, Tribes, or the public—were considered and will be responded to in the Draft Environmental Assessment.

During the first round of scoping, two letters were received, both from landowners along the southern corridor and expressed opposition and concern about the southern corridor and its impacts to farming practices. Summarized, the letters shared the following concerns:

- Obstacles to aerial seeding and fertilizing practices from the new poles and transmission lines;
- Reduced land and home values;
- Additional necessity for ground maintenance due to noxious weeds at the base of poles;
- Preference for the proposed northern alignment because it crosses fewer public parcels; and
- Preference for the lines to be run underground.

During the second round of scoping a total of three comments were received from private landowners. The nature of the comments was regarding potential impacts from the Project to agricultural and farming activities, and one comment provided feedback on possible facility siting locations.

All comments received can be found in **Appendix E**.

Agency Scoping

The same group of agencies were sent letters during both rounds of scoping. A total of 95 letters were sent to individuals at federal, state, and local agencies, as well as elected officials. Federal and state agencies contacted for scoping included:

- U.S. Air Force, Beale AFB (Wing Historian)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of the Interior
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Realty Office
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Water Resources
- California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- California Native Plant Society
- California State Historic Preservation Office
- California State Water Resources Control Board
- California Waterfowl Association
- Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
- California Environmental Quality Act Clearinghouse

Local governments and elected officials contacted for scoping included:

- City of Marysville
- City of Wheatland
- City of Yuba City
- Feather River Air Quality Management District
- Nevada County Supervisors
- Office of Assemblyman Gallagher
- State Representatives
- State Senators
- Sutter County Resource Conservation District
- Sutter County Supervisors
- Sutter County Water Resources Division
- Yuba City District Office
- Yuba County Planning Department
- Yuba County Public Works
- Yuba County Supervisors
- Yuba Sutter Chamber of Commerce

Other organizations contacted for scoping included:

- KUBA Radio Station—Bob Harlan
- Marysville Appeal
- Marysville Historical Society
- Nevada County Historical Society
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- The Sutter County Taxpayers Association
- Wheatland Historical Society
- Yuba County Historical Society
- Yuba Sutter Economic Development Corporation
- Yuba Sutter Farm Bureau

For the first round of scoping, letters were mailed on December 6, 2017 (**Appendix F**). If the letter was returned to sender due to an inaccurate address, those letters were re-sent December 22, 2017, to updated addresses. The agency scoping period lasted 58 days, ending on February 2, 2018. One letter of support for the Project was received from Representative John Garamendi (**Appendix G**). No other comments were received from federal, state, or local agencies or elected officials.

Agencies were sent letters notifying them of the Project update and addition of the third alternative. Project update letters were mailed on July 23, 2018 to the same individuals who received scoping letters in December 2017. Using the updated addresses from the first round, no letters were returned to sender. No agency comments were received during the second round of scoping.

Tribal Contact

Initial Tribal Notification of Public Meetings

At the project onset, the California NAHC was contacted to solicit a list of Tribes for consultation. While waiting for a response from the NAHC to commence Tribal consultation, the Project team deemed it prudent to informally notify the Tribes identified by Beale AFB of the public meeting. A total of 13 emails were sent to Tribes on January 8, 2018, informing them of the public meeting and providing the Project newsletter and Project area map. For Tribes with no email address on file (two Tribes), Newsletter #1 was mailed overnight on January 9, 2018. In total, 15 Tribes were notified of the Project.

Consultation Letters

The list of Tribes to consult was compiled by the NAHC and Beale AFB. On January 30, 2018 and February 8, 2018, a total of 19 consultation letters were sent to individuals at 13 Tribes. The consultation letters can be found in **Appendix H**. Two Tribal comments have been received, one from the United Auburn Indian Community and the other from the Konkow Valley Band of Maidu. Both comments are included in **Appendix I**. Tribal consultation will be ongoing for the duration of the Project.

Native American Tribes contacted for consultation included:

- Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
- Butte Tribal Council
- Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria
- Konkow Valley Band of Maidu

- Maidu Nation
- Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
- Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
- Shingle Springs Rancheria
- Strawberry Valley Rancheria
- Tsi Akim Maidu
- United Auburn Indian Community
- United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria

Project Update Notification

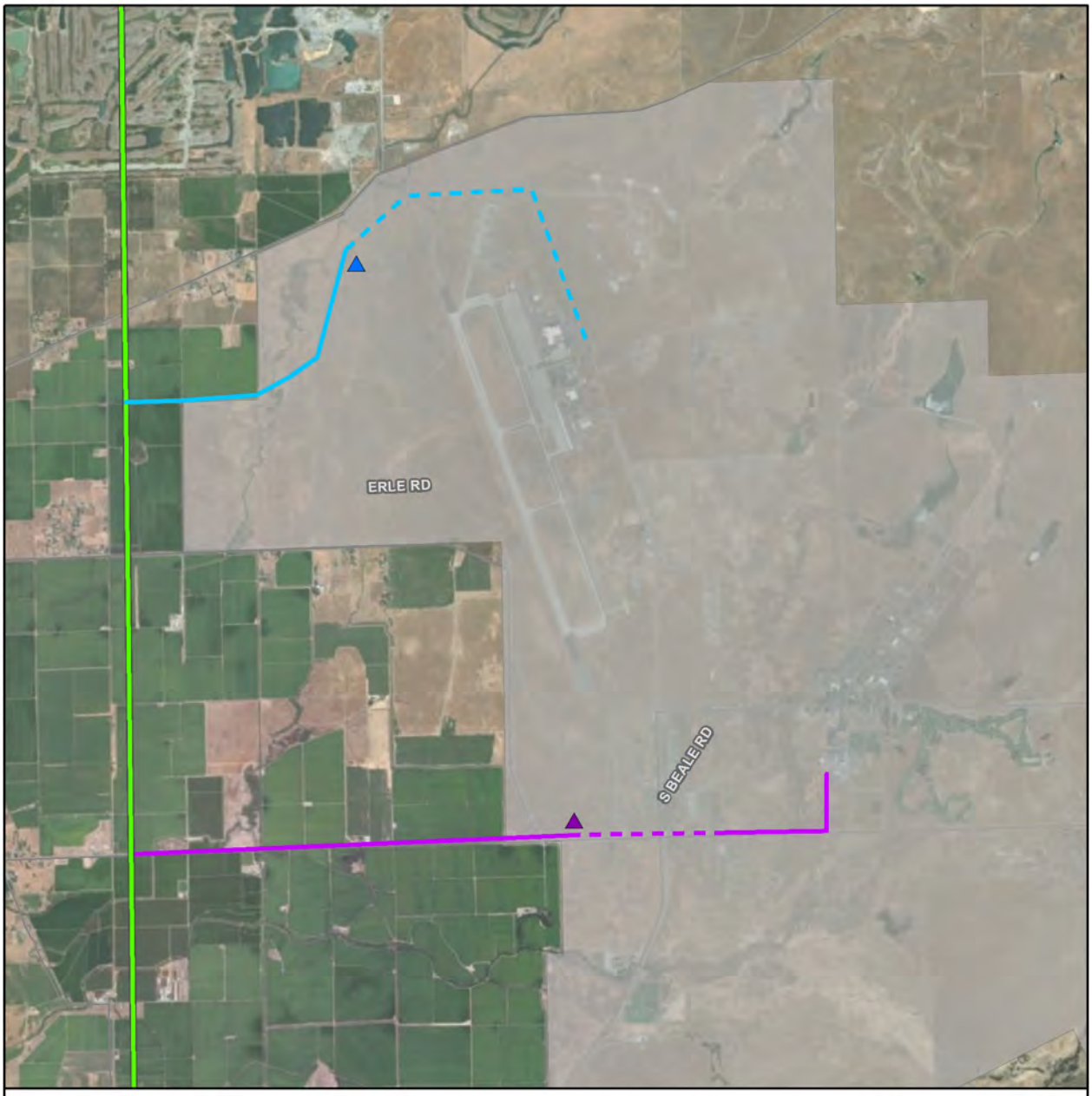
When it was determined that a third alternative would be added to the Project, Tribes were notified of the change and provided information about the public meeting via mail. The Project update letter, including Newsletter #2, was sent on July 23, 2018 to the same Tribes as were sent consultation letters. Project update letters can be found in **Appendix H**.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT AREA MAP

Project area map shared during the first round of scoping

February 8, 2018 G:\Projects\Wapa Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Beale_WAPA_Interconnection_Overview_Map_8X11_P.mxd



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- WAPA Existing Cottonwood- Roseville Transmission Line
- North Alternative Overhead 230 kV
- North Alternative Underground 60 kV
- North 230/60 kV Proposed Substation
- South Alternative Overhead 230 kV
- South Alternative Overhead 60 kV
- South Alternative Underground 60 kV
- South 230/60 kV Proposed Substation

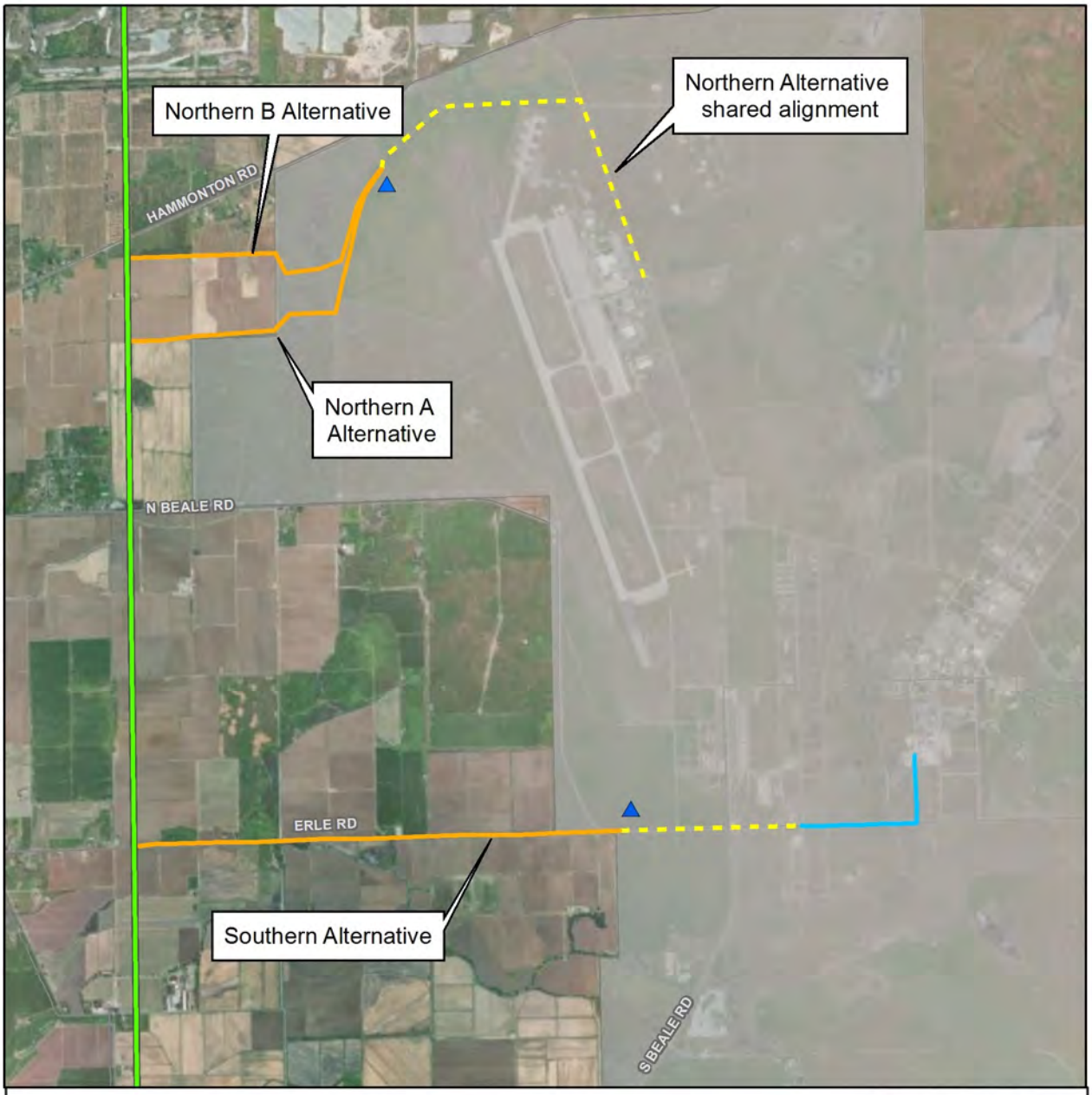
0 1 Miles

Overview Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

TRANSCON environmental

Project area map shared during the second round of scoping



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- WAPA Existing Cottonwood-Roseville Transmission Line
- Overhead 230 kV
- Overhead 60 kV
- Underground 60 kV
- 230/60 kV Alternative Substation

0 1 Miles

Overview Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

TRANSCON environmental

APPENDIX B

PROJECT NEWSLETTER

Newsletter #1

Beale AFB Proposed Interconnection Line

Project Information
Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is one of four federal power marketing agencies within the U.S. Department of Energy. WAPA markets power through its Sierra Nevada Region (SN) office from the Central Valley Project and the Washoe Project to preference customers in central and northern California and northwest Nevada. SN maintains and operates numerous substations and more than 1,500 miles of transmission lines.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale Air Force Base (AFB) to connect to WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would directly connect from WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line, approximately 6 miles, to a proposed substation on the base. Of the 6 total miles, approximately 1 to 2 miles—depending on the final alignment—would be located off-base, with the remaining 4 miles located on-base. Currently, two alternative corridors are being considered and will be evaluated for this proposed interconnection.

Need For The Project
The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to Beale's request, WAPA will provide an electrical interconnection.

Environmental Analysis
Because this project requires a federal action (i.e., WAPA responding to a request for an interconnection line), it must be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant regulations. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc., an environmental consulting firm, to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) and perform other NEPA compliance activities. This EA will consider potential effects of the 6-mile proposed interconnection line project to the environment, including physical, biological, social, economic, and natural resources.

Project Timeline
WAPA will hold an initial 30-day public comment period to address the EA's scope, and will conduct environmental studies through summer 2018.

* WHEN TO COMMENT & LEARN MORE

One public open house to present the proposed project, answer questions, and accept public comments is scheduled for Thursday, January 11, 2018 from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. The open house will be held at the **University of California Cooperative Extension, 142 Garden Highway #A, Yuba City, California 95991.**

Your comments are welcome and important to establish the level and scope of analysis. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment--including your personal identifying information--may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Written comments are due by January 19, 2018. You can submit comments in writing or verbally at the open house, or send them to:

Don Lash, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Lash@WAPA.gov
Phone: (916) 353-4048

If you have questions regarding this project, please contact Don Lash.

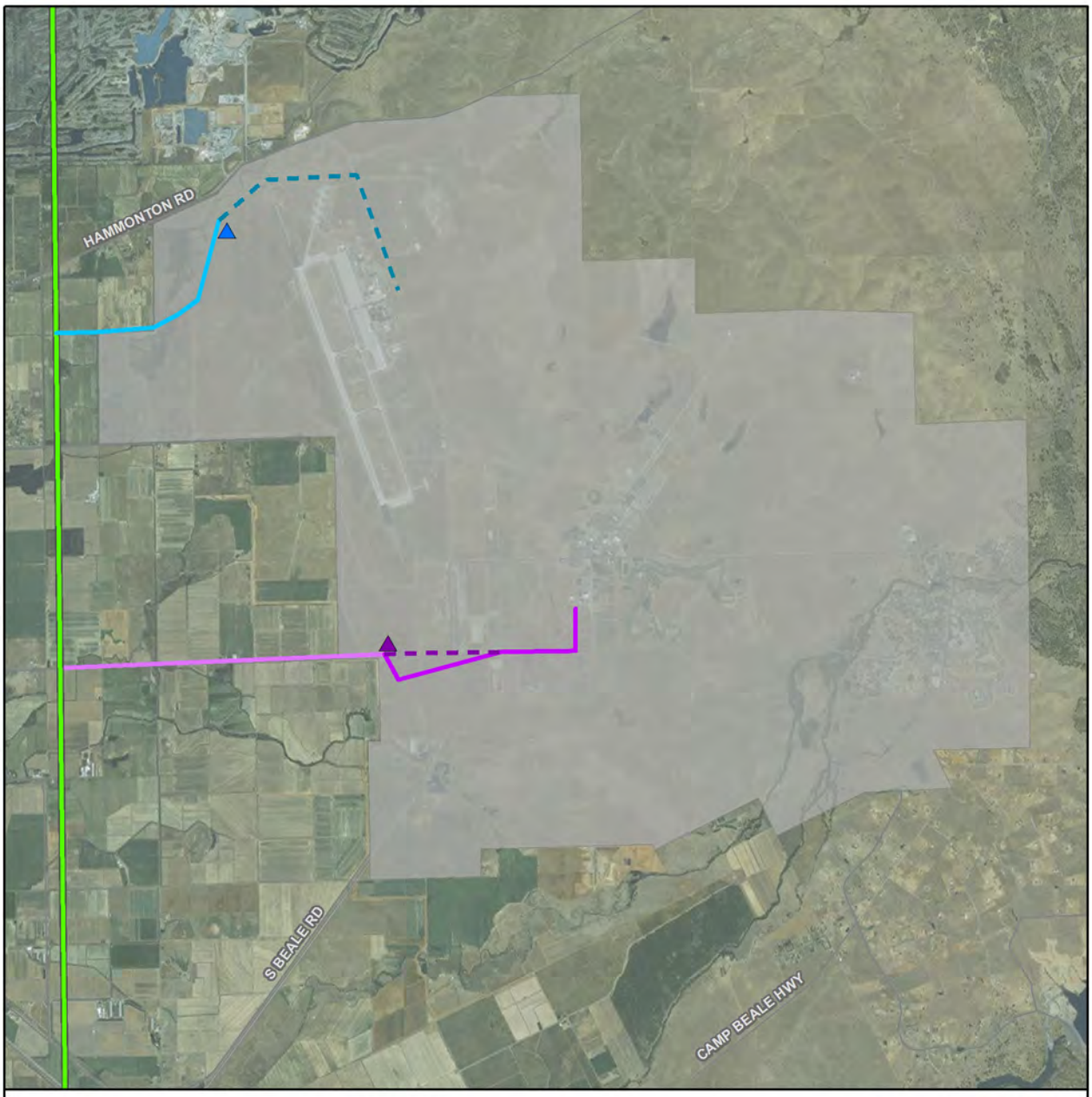
For project information and updates, please visit the project webpage at: *http://www.wapa.gov/regions/SN/environment/Pages/Beale-WAPA-Interconnection-Project-BWIP.aspx*

PROJECT PROCESS

1. PROJECT IDENTIFIED/PROPOSED
2. SCOPING & ISSUES IDENTIFICATION
   * PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS
3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS & ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON
   INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS
4. IMPACT ANALYSIS & WRITING OF EA
5. DRAFT EA
   * PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS
6. FINAL EA
   INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS
7. WAPA ROUTE SELECTION

Western Area Power Administration

December 5, 2017 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Beale_WAPA_Interconnection_Overview_Map_8x11_P.mxd



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- Existing WAPA 230kV
- North Alternative Overhead 230kV
- North Alternative Underground 60kV
- North 230/60kV Proposed Substation
- South Alternative Overhead 230kV
- South Alternative Overhead 60kV
- South Alternative Underground 60kV
- South 230/60kV Proposed Substation

0 1 2 Miles

Overview Map

Beale WAPA
Interconnection Project

TRANSCON environmental

Newsletter #2

Beale AFB Proposed Interconnection Line

Project Information
Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is one of four federal power marketing agencies within the U.S. Department of Energy. WAPA markets power through its Sierra Nevada Region (SN) office from the Central Valley Project and the Washoe Project to preference customers in central and northern California and northwest Nevada. SN maintains and operates numerous substations and more than 1,500 miles of transmission lines.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale Air Force Base (AFB) to connect to WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would directly connect from WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on the base. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. Currently, three alternative transmission line corridors are being considered and will be evaluated for this proposed interconnection (see attached map).

Need For The Project
Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. The existing 60-kV line will remain.

Environmental Analysis
Because this project requires a federal action, it must be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant regulations. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc., an environmental consulting firm, to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) and perform other NEPA compliance activities. This EA will consider potential effects of the proposed 6-mile transmission line project to the environment, including physical, biological, social, economic, and natural resources.

Project Update
WAPA performed initial public scoping for this project in December 2017 / January 2018. As a result of feedback from scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale identified an additional alternative to consider for the project. There is still not a preferred alternative. All alternatives under consideration are as follows (see attached map):

- Southern Alternative (included in January 2018 scoping)
- Northern A Alternative (included in January 2018 scoping)
- Northern B Alternative (added to the project in June 2018; included in July 2018 scoping)

Because of these changes, and the newly affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA is opening a second 45-day public comment period and holding another open-house style public meeting to answer questions and collect comments.

*** GETTING INVOLVED OR MAKING COMMENTS**

The open house will be held Monday, August 6, 2018 from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at:

University of California Cooperative Extension
142 Garden Highway #A
Yuba City, CA 95991

Your comments are welcome and important to establish the level and scope of analysis. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment--including your personal identifying information--may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Written comments are due by September 7, 2018. You can submit comments in writing or verbally at the open house, or send them to:

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Saare@wapa.gov
Phone: (916) 353-4526

If you have questions regarding this project, please contact Tish Saare. For project information and updates, please visit the project webpage at: https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

PROJECT PROCESS

1. PROJECT IDENTIFIED/PROPOSED
2. SCOPING & ISSUES IDENTIFICATION
   * PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS
3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS & ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON
   INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS
4. IMPACT ANALYSIS & WRITING OF EA
5. DRAFT EA
   * PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS
6. FINAL EA
   INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS
7. WAPA ROUTE SELECTION

Western Area Power Administration
Powering the energy frontier

APPENDIX C

NEWSPAPER NOTIFICATION

Newspaper notification published during the first round of scoping

Beale Air Force Base Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Public Scoping Meeting Jan. 11, 2018 4–7 p.m.

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), a power marketing administration in the U.S. Department of Energy, is seeking public input on the location of a new transmission line that will interconnect Beale Air Force Base (AFB) to WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line in Yuba County, CA.

The new 230/60-kV interconnection line meets Beale's requirement for a more reliable and redundant electrical transmission system that effectively supports missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President.

The line will run about 6 miles, with 1 to 2 miles off base, depending on the final route decision. Currently, 2 alternative corridors (see map to the right) will be evaluated for potential impacts to the environment in an environmental assessment (EA). The EA will review impacts to physical, natural, social, biological, economic, and cultural resources.

WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc. to assist with meeting National Environmental Policy Act requirements.

For more information, visit:
http://www.wapa.gov/regions/SN/environment/Pages/Beale-WAPA-Interconnection-Project-BWIP.aspx

COME TO THE PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING:
Thursday, Jan. 11, 2018, 4–7 p.m.
University of California Cooperative Extension
142 Garden Highway #A
Yuba City, CA 95991

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS:
Provide your comments at
the public meeting, by mail, or by email.
Send comments by Jan. 19, 2018 to:
Don Lash, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Lash@WAPA.gov

Newspaper notification published during the second round of scoping

Beale Air Force Base Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Public Scoping Meeting August 6, 2018 4–7 p.m.

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), a power marketing administration in the U.S. Department of Energy, is seeking public input on the location of a new transmission line that will interconnect Beale Air Force Base (AFB) to WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line in Yuba County, CA.

The new 230/60-kV interconnection line meets Beale's requirement for a more reliable and redundant electrical transmission system that effectively supports missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President.

WAPA and Beale have identified three alternatives for the project, which will be evaluated in an Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA will review impacts to physical, natural, social, biological, economic, and cultural resources. All alternatives are open to public comment. There is still not a preferred alternative.

WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc. to assist with meeting National Environmental Policy Act requirements.

For more information, visit: ***https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz***

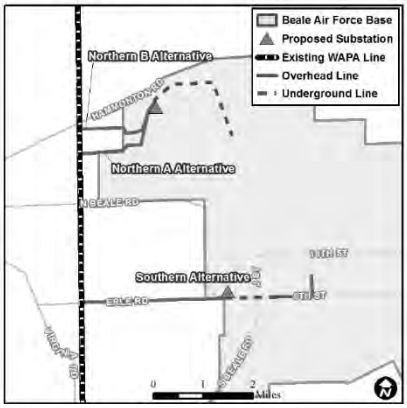
COME TO THE PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING:

Monday, August 6, 2018, 4–7 p.m.
University of California Cooperative Extension
142 Garden Highway #A
Yuba City, CA 95991

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS:

Provide your comments at
the public meeting, by mail, or by email.
Send comments by September 7, 2018 to:

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Saare@WAPA.gov



APPENDIX D

PUBLIC MEETING DISPLAY BOARDS

Note: The same display boards were used for both rounds of scoping with the exception of an updated Project area map and contact information for the WAPA Project Manager (i.e., changes to three boards, all of which are included here).

Beale AFB Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Public Meeting
This Way

Beale AFB Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Public Meeting
This Way

Welcome.

Beale AFB Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Project Information

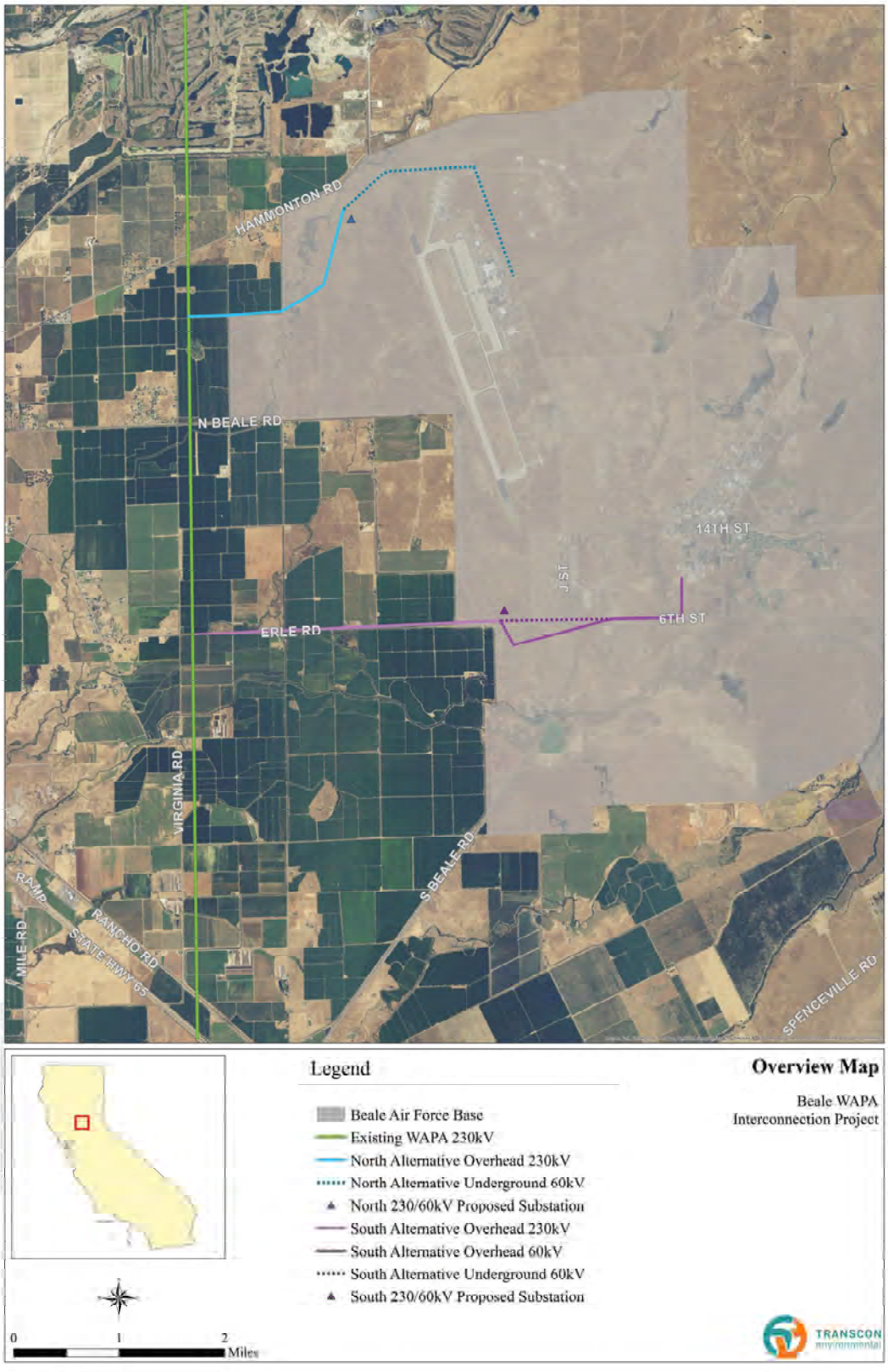
PROJECT: To connect Beale Air Force Base with Western Area Power Administration's existing Roseville-Cottonwood transmission line. The proposed interconnection transmission line would total approximately 6 miles, with approximately 1 to 2 miles — depending on the final alignment — located off-base.

PURPOSE AND NEED: Beale AFB needs a redundant and resilient electrical transmission system to support its missions in defense of the U.S.

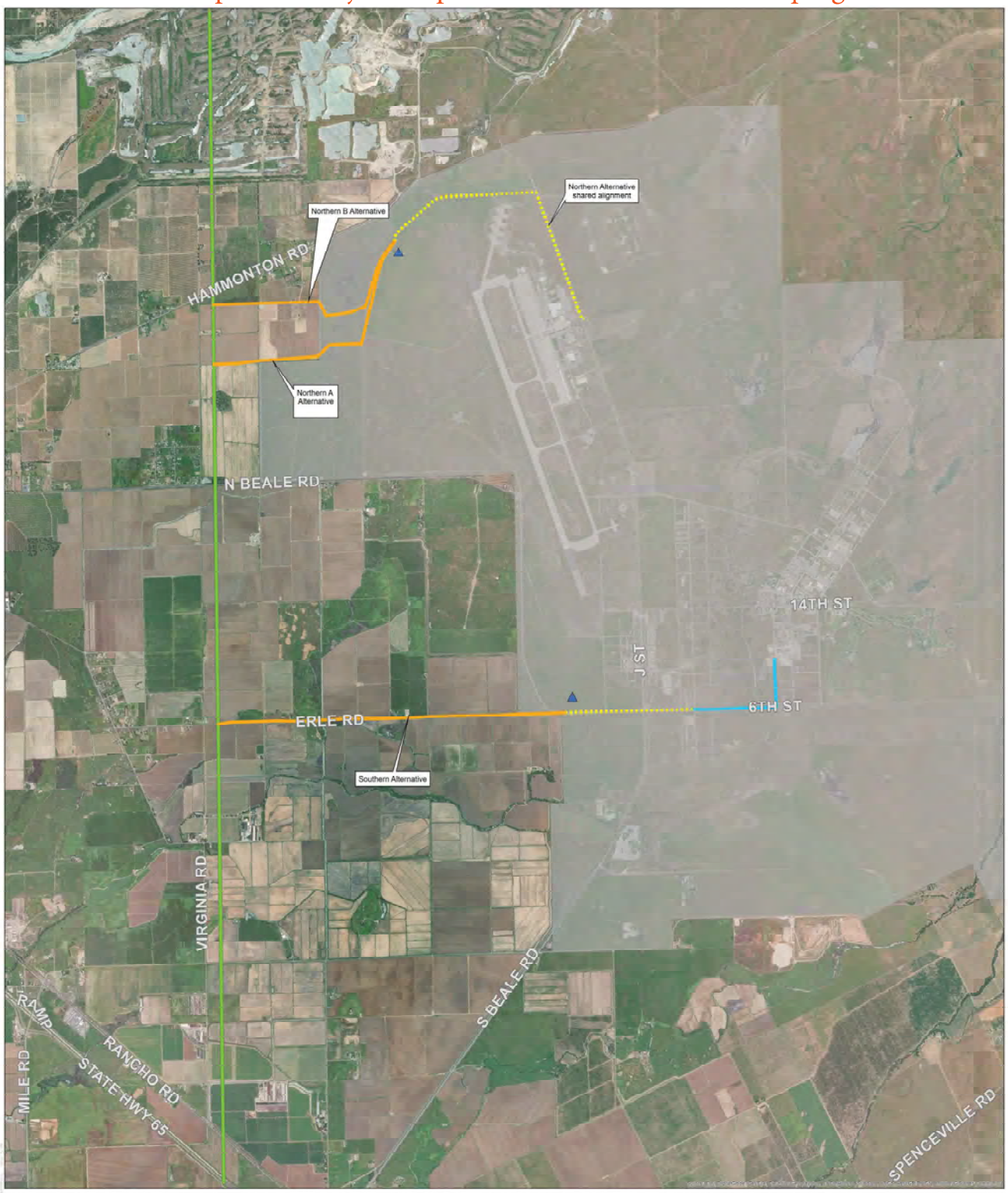
WHO IS PROPOSING THIS PROJECT? Beale AFB is the project proponent and a cooperating agency for the Environmental Assessment.

WHO IS THE DECISION MAKER? This is a joint project. The decision will be made by both agencies.

Where does WAPA propose to construct the interconnection line?



Updated Project map for the second round of scoping



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- WAPA Existing 230kV Cottonwood-Roseville Transmission Line
- Overhead 230 kV Transmission Line
- Overhead 60 kV Transmission Line
- Underground 60 kV Transmission Line
- Proposed 230/60kV Substation

Overview Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

0 1 2 Miles

TRANSCON environmental

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process

PROJECT IDENTIFIED

1 PROJECT IDENTIFIED/PROPOSED

2 SCOPING & ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

* PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS

3 RESOURCE ANALYSIS & ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON

4 IMPACT ANALYSIS & WRITING OF EA

INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS

5 DRAFT EA

* PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS

6 FINAL EA

7 WAPA ROUTE SELECTION

INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS

BEGIN CONSTRUCTION

We want to hear from you.

PURPOSE OF SCOPING

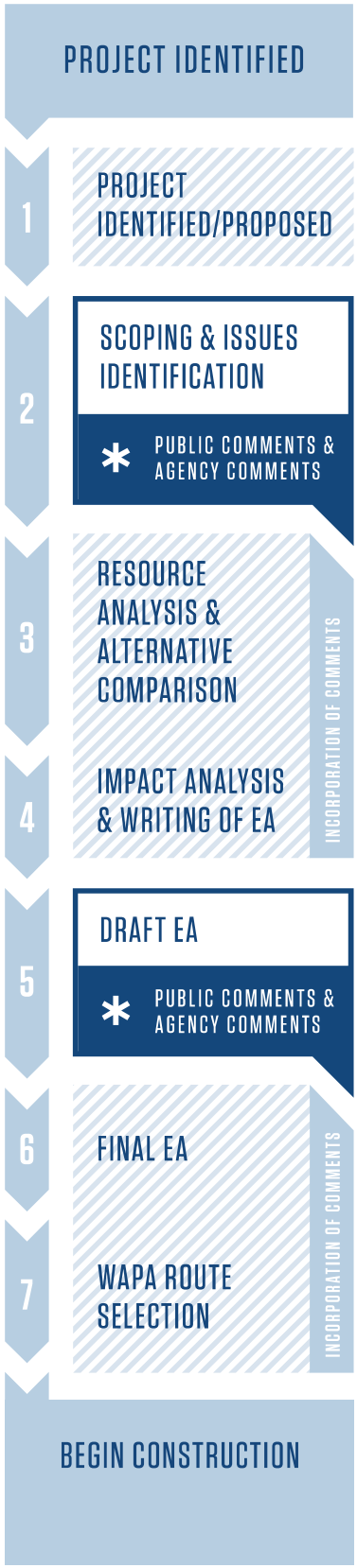
- Introduce the proposed project
- Obtain public and interested parties' input
- Help determine the range and significance of issues to be addressed in the environmental assessment

* OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMENT

- **Written comments**
  Written comments at scoping meeting
- **Email**
  Don Lash
  Lash@WAPA.gov
- **Mail**
  Don Lash - Environmental Protection Specialist
  114 Parkshore Drive
  Folsom, California 95630

Updated contact information for the second round of scoping

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process



We want to hear from you.

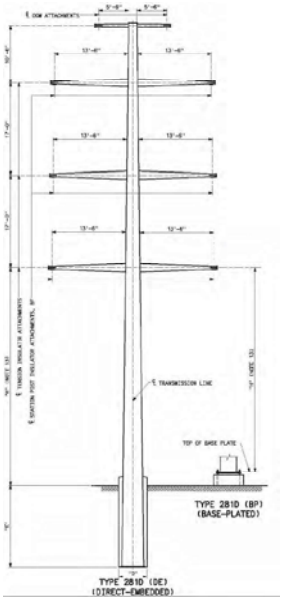
PURPOSE OF SCOPING

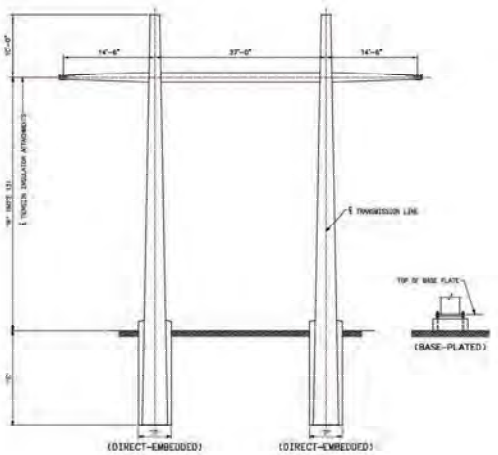
- Introduce the proposed project
- Obtain public and interested parties' input
- Help determine the range and significance of issues to be addressed in the environmental assessment

* OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMENT

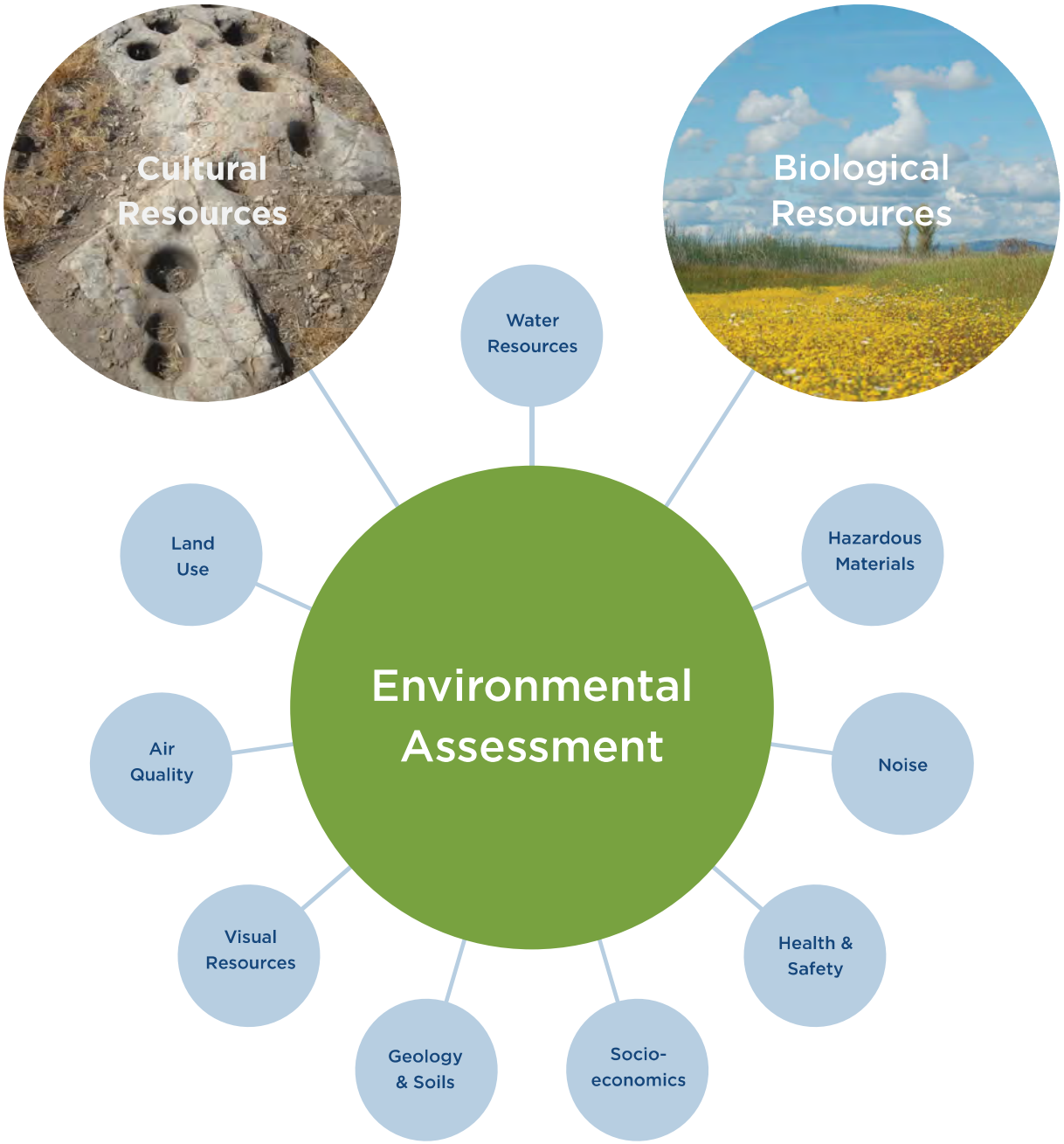
- **Written comments**
  Written comments at scoping meeting
- **Email**
  Tish Saare
  Saare@WAPA.gov
- **Mail**
  Tish Saare - Environmental Protection Specialist
  114 Parkshore Drive
  Folsom, California 95630

Typical
Pole Types

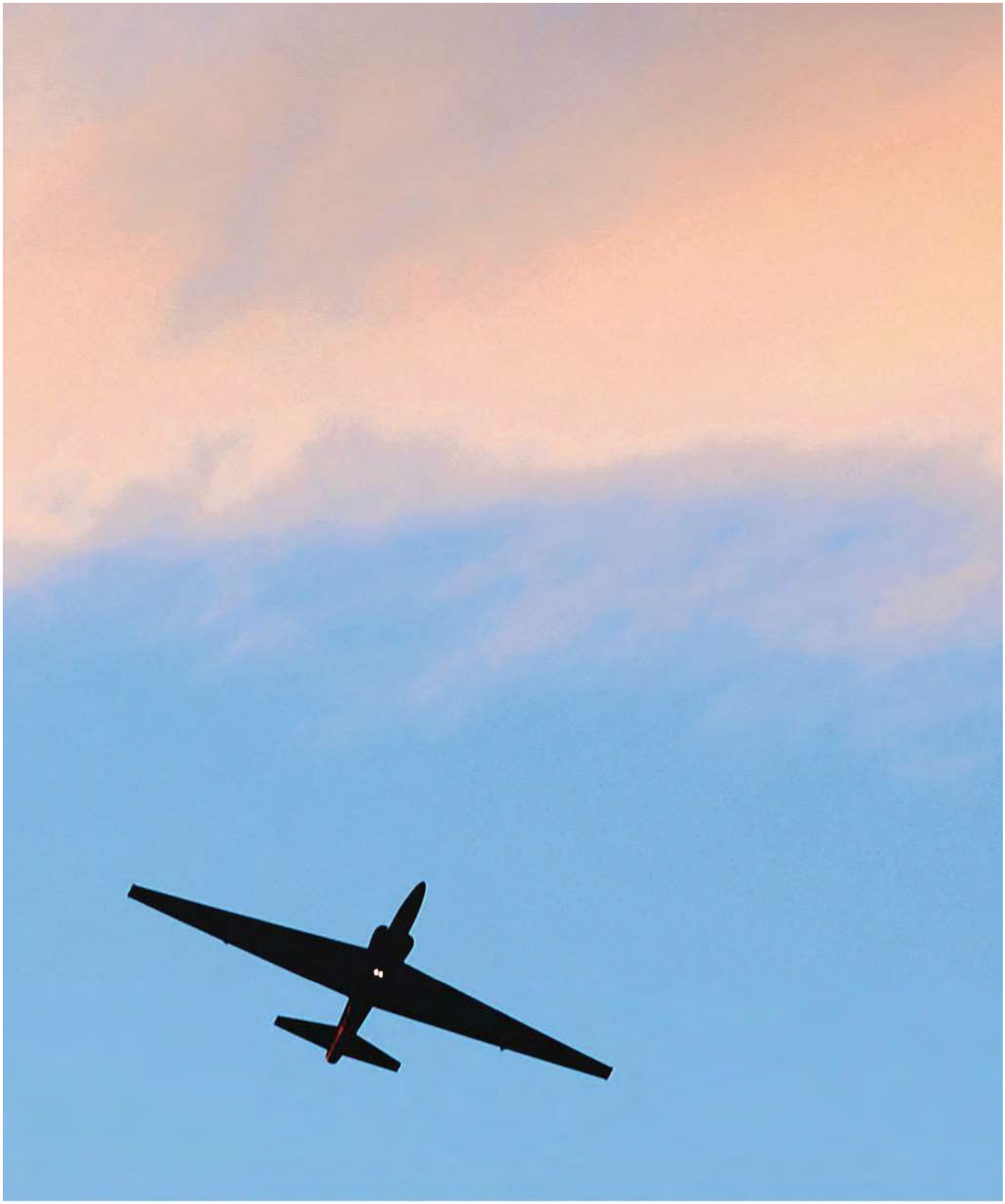




Resources to be Considered in the Environmental Assessment (EA)



Beale Air Force Base



Contact Us.

Don Lash
Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Lash@WAPA.gov
Phone: (916) 353-4048

https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c

Updated contact information for the second round of scoping

Contact Us.

Tish Saare

Environmental Protection Specialist

Western Area Power Administration

114 Parkshore Drive

Folsom, California 95630

Email: Saare@WAPA.gov

Phone: (916) 353-4526

https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

APPENDIX E

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED

Public comments received during the first round of scoping

CARLTON FAMILY TRUST
c/o Dennis E. Carlton, Esq.
7304 San Carlos Road
Jacksonville, Florida 32217

January 17, 2018

Mr. Don Lash
Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630

Via lash@wapa.gov

Dear Mr. Lash:

I am writing to you in response to the notice relayed by you to the Carlton Family Trust with respect to the proposed Beale Air Force Base Interconnection Line. I copy Susan Nielson, as well, on this correspondence because she has further communicated with us about the matter in a letter dated January 12, 2018

My family and I have concern about the proposed routing of the power line along Erle Road (South Alternative) because of our perception that it will seriously affect the use of our property for farming. At the same time, it appears from a review of the map that was included in the Project Newsletter dated December 6, 2017, that the "North Alternative" would affect a significantly smaller amount of private property.

It is our hope that WAPA and Beale Air Force Base recognize that a routing of this overhead 230kv power line along Erle Road would have a serious negative impact on the family's use of its property (particularly affecting aerial seeding, fertilizing, and satisfaction of other crop-related requirements), and income related thereto, in the contemplated corridor.

Note, moreover, our opinion that the North Alternative will have much less impact on private properties due to the Beale Air Force Base boundary being further West and closer to the Cottonwood-Roseville power line.

Sincerely,

Dennis E. Carlton
Attorney-in-Fact for Carlton Family Trust

cc: Gary M. Carlton
Matthew Carlton
Susan Nielson, Realty Specialist, nielson@wapa.gov

"Not for public review"

[redacted]

January 16, 2018

To Whom It May Concern,

I am drafting this letter in response to your invitation for public comment and on behalf of the farming community and residents of Erle Road. I would like to express our immediate and strong opposition to this project.

We live on a road that is barely maintained by the county at all and are largely left to fend for ourselves along this dead end, forgotten road, even though we all pay our fair share of taxes for maintenance. Many of us are farmers trying to make a living in a downturned economy. Now . . . because the base requires power, we must endure more interference and higher costs in the way of overhead lines causing:

- Dangerous obstacles for our agricultural pilots
- Additional ground maintenance in controlling noxious weed at the base of towers
- Loss of productive acreage
- Reduced land and home values

Since it appears we have no choice in the matter (as usual) we request you spend the time and effort in researching a viable option to put the lines underground on privately owned land and let the base deal with overhead lines, per their need for power.

Furthermore, if the project must advance at all we strongly suggest you select the Northern option as this option affects less privately owned land.

Thank you,

Gabrielle Pitts Michelle Fales Sherri Staas

Londa Applegath Wayne Staas

Public comments received during the second round of scoping

Phone Record:

7/25/18 – approximately 10:30 am

Reggie Singh call Tish Saare with concerns about the Beale-WAPA Intertie Project. Northern Alternative B crosses the northern portion of his property and Northern Alternative A crosses the southern portion of his property. He prefers that we choose the Southern Alternative and avoid his property. Mr. Singh is a rice farmer and is concerned about the line boxing in his property (PG&E lines are also on his property) and is concerned about the impact to his farming practices. He is specifically concerned about the challenges associated with aerial application and transmission lines.

Mr. Singh also inquired about WAPA's policies regarding planting orchards (specifically amond trees) under transmission lines. I indicated that WAPA's typical policy is that we do not allow new orchards under our transmission lines. Mr. Singh inquired as to how WAPA can dictate what he does on his property. I indicated that if the project were to move forward with one of the Alternatives that cross his property that our Lands Department would work with him on acquiring an easement through his property and that terms of the easement and compensation would be worked out at that time.

Mr. Singh indicated that he would try to attend the August 6th scoping meeting.

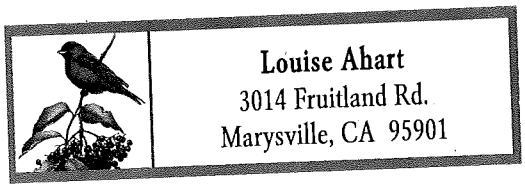
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer
114 Park Shore Dr
Folsom, CA 95630

Attn: Susan Nielson

I already have two Central Valley power lines running through me north east of my house and I have one Western Area Power Administration line running through property on west side of my house. I do not want Beale Air Force Base's Western Area Power Administration metal power line going through my property again. Please find another route. I have rice fields on the west side of the present WAPA line. I do not want to interfere with the airplanes flying over the rice fields. I do not want another line here. My uncle, Pete Ahart died from leukemia; electric magnetic poisoning and I do not want any more high powered electric power lines running through my property.

Louise Ahart 8-3-18

Louise Ahart



received 8.6.18

From: jerry white
To: McAfee, Natalie (CONTR)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Power line, into Beale AFB...
Date: Monday, August 06, 2018 6:35:18 PM

Hi

Mrs. Mcafee, Very nice to have met you..
Enjoyed meeting everyone; & discussion
of Power Line to Base...
I, stopped by North Beale Rd. & Your
Power Transmission Lines...
At an “”Eye Ball Glance””.
You would only need 1 maybe 2 Towers
to get onto Beale - - going East on
North Beale Rd...
There is a wide burn along the North Side
of North Beal Rd. Maybe Helpful...
About 66.5 ft. (3 1/2) Trucks Long
Or 22 yards.
Sending you 3 pictures...
Looking East to Base...
Tall Tree is Corner of Base...
Looking West to Brophy...
Tall Tree is Brophy Rd...
Safety - - No Homes ,
No People around...
At this meeting, I Said the Rice Croper
Flyers, Fly, East & West...
My mistake - - which ever
the wind is going so they
can make 100 % drop in Field...
Will send 3 pictures next...
Thank you
Jerry White

Sent from my iPhone

APPENDIX F

AGENCY SCOPING LETTER

Agency scoping letter sent during the first round of scoping

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

December 6, 2017

Name
Agency
Address
City, State ZIP

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project

To Whom it May Concern,

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) has received an interconnection request from the Beale Air Force Base (AFB) to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will provide an electrical interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Of the 6 total miles, approximately 1 to 2 miles—depending on the final alignment—would be located off-base, with the remaining 4 miles located on-base. The proposed project also includes a substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1) and there is not a preferred route. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc. to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

WAPA will hold an open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time is included in the enclosed newsletter. Technical studies are scheduled to take place during winter 2017, with a Draft EA circulated to the public and agencies for review in summer 2018.

At this time, WAPA is requesting comments on the project to identify issues and resource sensitivities; additionally, please let us know of any approved or planned projects in the vicinity that we should consider cumulatively in the EA. Written comments are due within 30 days, post-marked by January 19, 2018. Please send or email comments to:

Don Lash, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Lash@WAPA.gov
Phone: (916) 353-4048

Comments may also be submitted during the public meeting. For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact Mr. Lash at 916.353.4048.

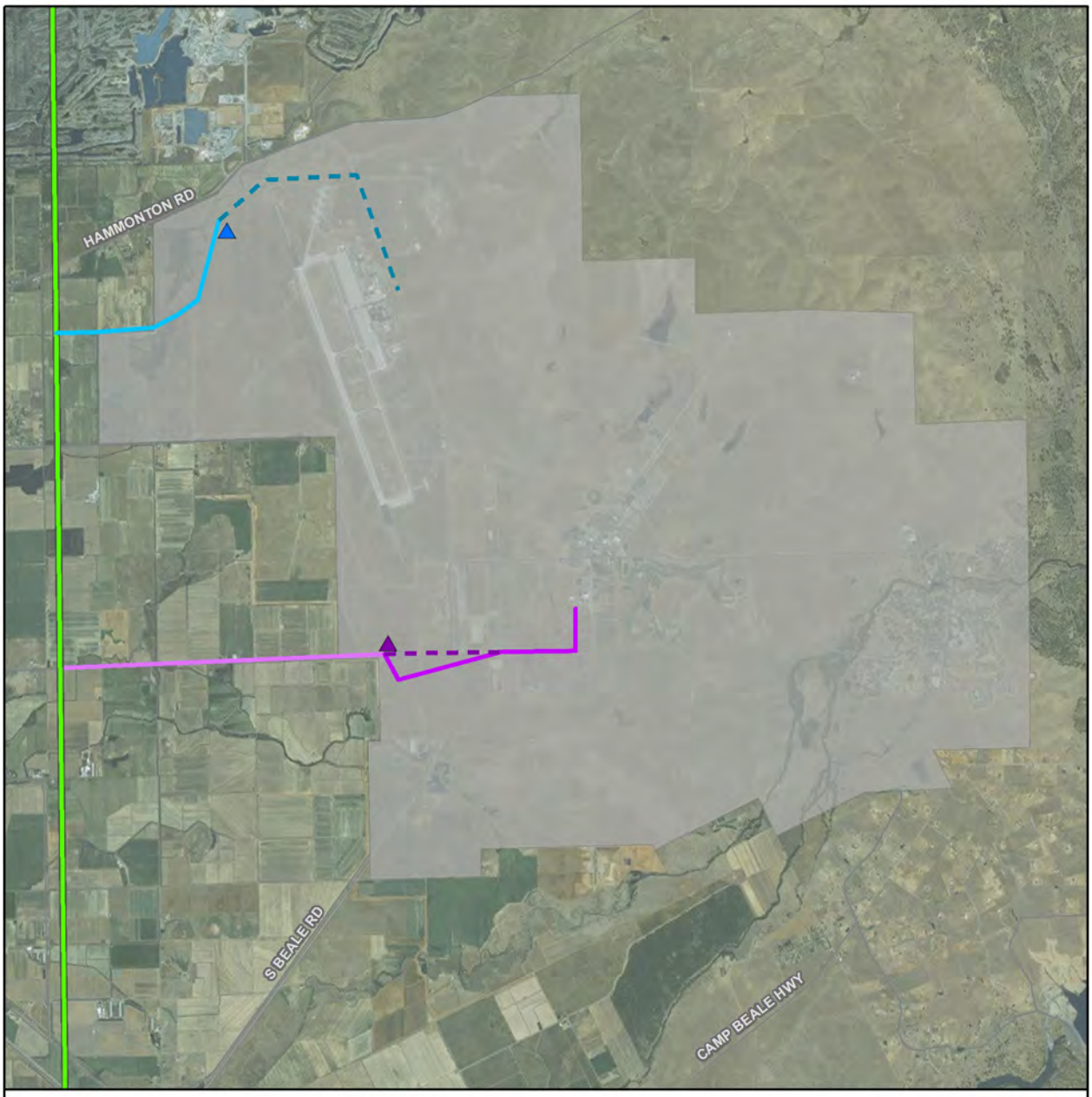
Sincerely,

Donald Lash

Don Lash, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration

Enclosure 1

December 5, 2017 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Beale_WAPA_Interconnection_Overview_Map_8x11_P.mxd



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- Existing WAPA 230kV
- North Alternative Overhead 230kV
- North Alternative Underground 60kV
- North 230/60kV Proposed Substation
- South Alternative Overhead 230kV
- South Alternative Overhead 60kV
- South Alternative Underground 60kV
- South 230/60kV Proposed Substation

0 1 2 Miles

Overview Map

Beale WAPA
Interconnection Project

TRANSCON environmental

Project update letter sent during the second round of scoping

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Name
Organization
Address
City, State Zip

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project – Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project.

WAPA received an interconnection request from the Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping in December 2017 and January 2018 included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time, are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Beale AFB Proposed Interconnection Line

Project Information
Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is one of four federal power marketing agencies within the U.S. Department of Energy. WAPA markets power through its Sierra Nevada Region (SN) office from the Central Valley Project and the Washoe Project to preference customers in central and northern California and northwest Nevada. SN maintains and operates numerous substations and more than 1,500 miles of transmission lines.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale Air Force Base (AFB) to connect to WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would directly connect from WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on the base. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. Currently, three alternative transmission line corridors are being considered and will be evaluated for this proposed interconnection (see attached map).

Need For The Project
Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. The existing 60-kV line will remain.

Environmental Analysis
Because this project requires a federal action, it must be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant regulations. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc., an environmental consulting firm, to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) and perform other NEPA compliance activities. This EA will consider potential effects of the proposed 6-mile transmission line project to the environment, including physical, biological, social, economic, and natural resources.

Project Update
WAPA performed initial public scoping for this project in December 2017 / January 2018. As a result of feedback from scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale identified an additional alternative to consider for the project. There is still not a preferred alternative. All alternatives under consideration are as follows (see attached map):

- Southern Alternative (included in January 2018 scoping)
- Northern A Alternative (included in January 2018 scoping)
- Northern B Alternative (added to the project in June 2018; included in July 2018 scoping)

Because of these changes, and the newly affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA is opening a second 45-day public comment period and holding another open-house style public meeting to answer questions and collect comments.

*** GETTING INVOLVED OR MAKING COMMENTS**

The open house will be held Monday, August 6, 2018 from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at:

University of California Cooperative Extension
142 Garden Highway #A
Yuba City, CA 95991

Your comments are welcome and important to establish the level and scope of analysis. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment--including your personal identifying information--may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. Written comments are due by September 7, 2018. You can submit comments in writing or verbally at the open house, or send them to:

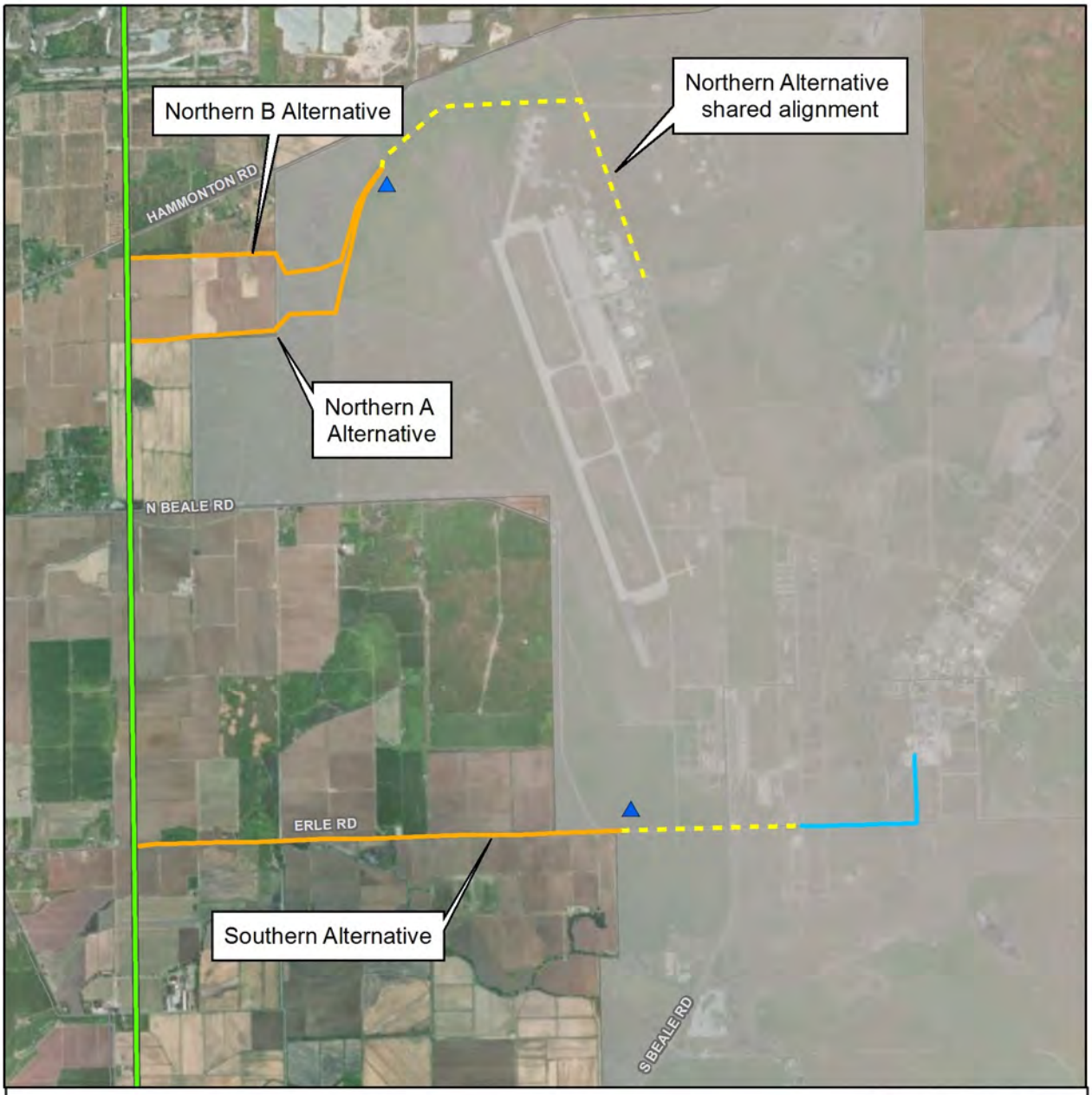
Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Saare@wapa.gov
Phone: (916) 353-4526

If you have questions regarding this project, please contact Tish Saare. For project information and updates, please visit the project webpage at: https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

PROJECT PROCESS

1. PROJECT IDENTIFIED/PROPOSED
2. SCOPING & ISSUES IDENTIFICATION
   * PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS
3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS & ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON
   INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS
4. IMPACT ANALYSIS & WRITING OF EA
5. DRAFT EA
   * PUBLIC COMMENTS & AGENCY COMMENTS
6. FINAL EA
   INCORPORATION OF COMMENTS
7. WAPA ROUTE SELECTION

Western Area Power Administration
Powering the energy frontier



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- WAPA Existing Cottonwood-Roseville Transmission Line
- Overhead 230 kV
- Overhead 60 kV
- Underground 60 kV
- 230/60 kV Alternative Substation

0 1 Miles

Overview Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

TRANSCON environmental

APPENDIX G

AGENCY COMMENTS RECEIVED

JOHN GARAMENDI
3RD DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE
STRATEGIC FORCES SUBCOMMITTEE
EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE
RANKING MEMBER
COAST GUARD AND MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE
WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
AVIATION SUBCOMMITTEE

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

2438 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
PHONE: (202) 225-1880
FAX: (202) 225-5914

DISTRICT OFFICES:

412 G STREET
DAVIS, CA 95616
PHONE: (530) 753-5301
FAX: (530) 753-5614

1261 TRAVIS BOULEVARD, SUITE 130
FAIRFIELD, CA 94533
PHONE: (707) 438-1822
FAX: (707) 438-0523

795 PLUMAS STREET
YUBA CITY, CA 95991
PHONE: (530) 329-8865
FAX: (530) 763-4248

January 9, 2018

Donald Lash
Environmental Protection Specialist
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630

Dear Mr. Lash,

Since 2011, I have had the honor of representing Beale Air Force Base and the surrounding communities in Yuba and Sutter counties. During my first visit to Beale in 2011, I learned that the on-base electrical grid was due for an upgrade and overhaul, in addition to the need for a more robust source of external power. Over the years, various infrastructure improvements have been made on the base, however, the critical need for a new source of external power has gone unresolved. My office and I have worked with Western Area Power Administration and Beale for three years to find a solution to the power problem. A solution is now at hand.

The proposed new electric power interconnection project for Beale is essential for current and future operations. Beale houses five critical national defense missions, and the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance that is done as a part of those missions utilizes significant electrical power. The existing power supply infrastructure is already at maximum capacity and will not meet the needs of expanded operations that will soon be coming to the base. Furthermore, the current source of electrical power creates a security risk as it is from a single, undersized source and lacks much needed redundancy. The vulnerability created by this lack of redundancy was clearly illustrated when a passenger vehicle hit one of the power poles, putting the base without power for twelve hours.

The Western Area Power Administration and Beale Air Force Base have proposed a solution which I strongly support. The proposal will meet the future power requirements of the base, provide a redundant source of electrical power, and will do so with a minimal impact on the adjacent landowners and the environment.

Sincerely,

JOHN GARAMENDI
Member of Congress

APPENDIX H

TRIBAL CONSULTATION LETTER & NAHC RESPONSE

Section 106 Tribal Consultation Letter

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Hermo Olanio
Vice Chairperson, Maidu Miwok
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Dear Mr. Olanio:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

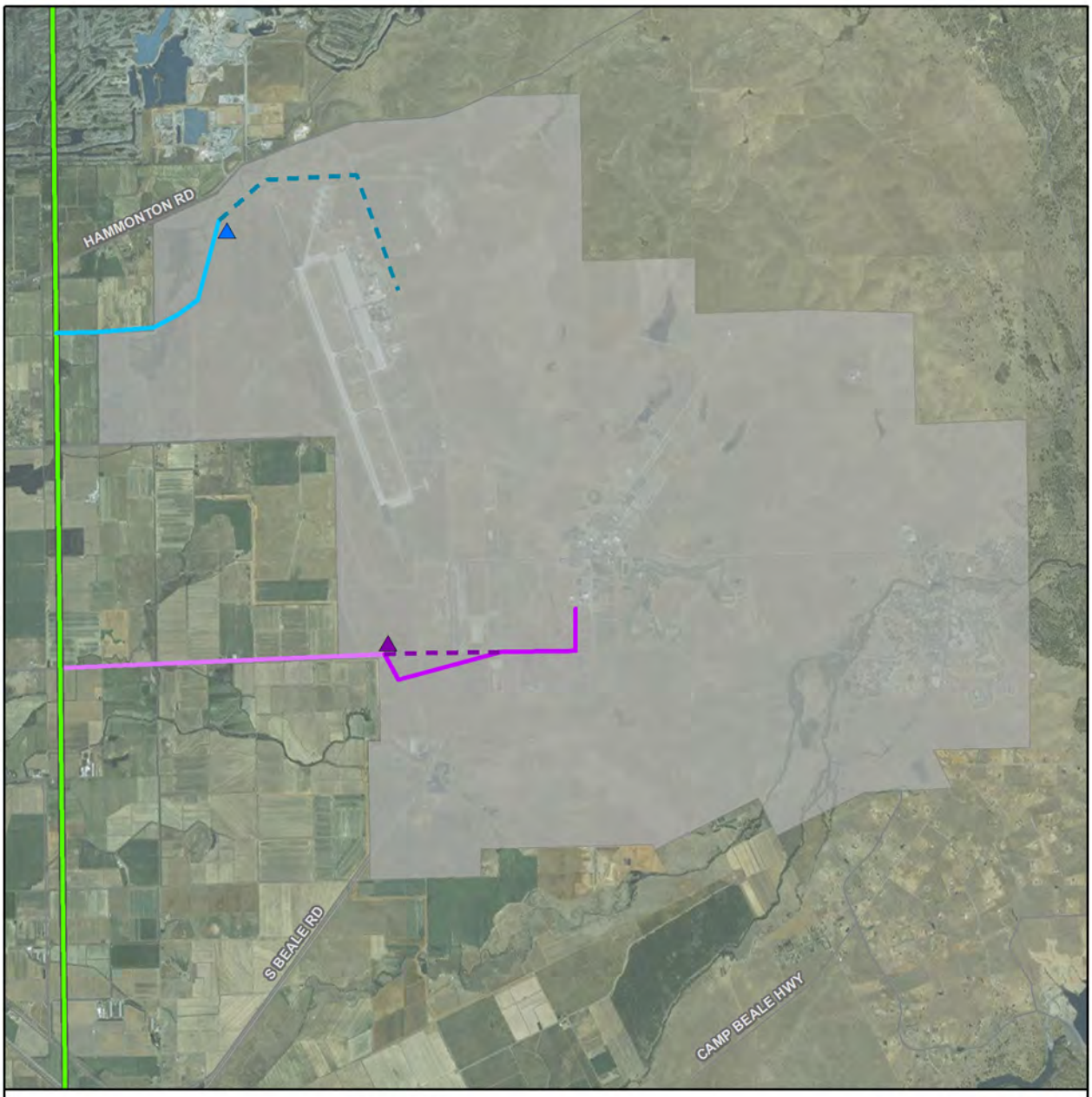
Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

December 5, 2017 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Beale_WAPA_Interconnection_Overview_Map_8x11_P.mxd



Legend

- Beale Air Force Base
- Existing WAPA 230kV
- North Alternative Overhead 230kV
- North Alternative Underground 60kV
- North 230/60kV Proposed Substation
- South Alternative Overhead 230kV
- South Alternative Overhead 60kV
- South Alternative Underground 60kV
- South 230/60kV Proposed Substation

0 1 2 Miles

Overview Map

Beale WAPA
Interconnection Project

TRANSCON environmental

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

December 19, 2017

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Western Area Power Administration

Email to: waldear@wapa.gov

RE: Beale AFB 230 kv Transmission Line Project, Yuba County

Dear Ms. Waldear,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
12/19/2017

Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Garv Archuleta. Chairperson
#1 Alverda Drive — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966 — KonKow / Concow
frontdesk@mooretown.org
(530) 533-3625

(530) 533-3680 Fax

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Pamela Cubbler. Treasurer
P.O. Box 4884 — Miwok
Auburn , CA 95604 — Maidu
PCubbler@colfaxrancheria.com
(530) 320-3943

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse. Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road — Maidu
Auburn , CA 95603 — Miwok
(530) 883-2390 Office

(530) 883-2380 Fax

Tsi Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg. Chairperson
P.O. Box 510 — Maidu
Browns Valley , CA 95918
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
(530) 274-7497

(530) 559-8595

Strawberry Valley Rancheria
Cathy Bishop. Chairperson
P.O. Box 667 — Maidu
Marysville , CA 95901 — Miwok
catfrmsac2@yahoo.com
(916) 501-2482

Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria
Glenda Nelson. Chairperson
2133 Monte Vista Avenue — Maidu
Oroville , CA 95966
info@enterpriserancheria.org
(530) 532-9214

(530) 532-1768 Fax

Tsi Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney. Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 — Maidu
Browns Valley , CA 95918
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net
(530) 274-7497

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed Beale AFB 230 kv Transmission Line Project, Yuba County

Project update letter sent to Tribes

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Name
Tribe
Address
City, State Zip

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

APPENDIX I
TRIBAL COMMENTS RECEIVED

MIWOK United Auburn Indian Community
MAIDU of the Auburn Rancheria

Gene Whitehouse, Chairman | John L. Williams, Vice Chairman | Calvin Moman, Secretary | Jason Camp, Treasurer | Gabe Cayton, Council Member

July 26, 2018

Tish Saare
Western Area Power Administration - California
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

Subject: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project - Update

Dear Tish Saare,

Thank you for requesting information regarding the above referenced project. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) of the Auburn Rancheria is comprised of Miwok and Southern Maidu (Nisenan) people whose tribal lands are within Placer County and whose service area includes El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba counties. The UAIC is concerned about development within its aboriginal territory that has potential to impact the lifeways, cultural sites, and landscapes that may be of sacred or ceremonial significance. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this and other projects. The UAIC would like to consult on this project.

In order to ascertain whether the project could affect cultural resources that may be of importance to the UAIC, we would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports that are completed for the project. We also request copies of environmental documents for the proposed project so that we have the opportunity to comment on appropriate identification, assessment and mitigation related to cultural resources. Finally, we request and recommend that UAIC tribal representatives observe and participate in all cultural resource surveys. To assist in locating and identifying cultural resources, UAIC's Preservation Department offers a mapping, records and literature search services program. This program has been shown to assist project proponents in complying with applicable environmental protection laws and choosing the appropriate mitigation measures or form of environmental documentation during the planning process. If you are interested in the program, please let us know.

The UAIC's Preservation Committee would like to set up a meeting or site visit, and begin consulting on the proposed project. Based on the Preservation Committee's identification of cultural resources in and around your project area, the UAIC recommends that a tribal monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities. Thank you again for taking these matters into consideration, and for involving the UAIC early in the planning process. We look forward to reviewing the documents requested above and consulting on your project. Please contact Marcos Guerrero, Cultural Resources Manager, at (530) 883-2364 or by email at mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Gene Whitehouse,
Chairman

CC: Marcos Guerrero, CRM

BWIP Phone Record:

7/24/18 approx 12:45 pm.

Tish Saare received a call from Eric Josephson from the Konkow Valley Band of Maidu inquiring about the Beale Intertie Project. Tish indicated that our cultural resources specialist, Cherie Johnston-Waldear would get back to him. Cherie called him right back (approx.. 12:55 pm). Mr. Josephson indicated that he did not want to be involved with the project if the United Auburn Indian Community or the Paskenta Band of Nomlaki were involved.

APPENDIX C

Summary of Public Review Periods

This page intentionally left blank.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIODS

The Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) Interconnection Project included two rounds of public and agency scoping in 2017 and 2018. Information about the scoping period can be found in the Scoping Summary Report (Appendix B).

Public and agency review of the Draft and Revised Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) occurred in 2020. This appendix describes outreach activities related to the review periods.

Draft EA

The Beale AFB WAPA Interconnection Project Draft EA was made available for public and agency review for 62 days, from January 2, 2020 to February 3, 2020, and again from March 18, 2020 to April 17, 2020.

Public Notifications

Agencies and the public were notified of the Draft EA availability using the same outreach methods employed for 2017/2018 scoping periods, as described in the Scoping Summary Report (Appendix B). Specifically:

- Two batches of individual mailings were sent to 188 contacts at federal, state, and local agencies; property owners within ¼ mile of a Project alternative; and members of the public who expressed interest during the scoping period. Mailings were sent as post cards.
    - The first batch of mailings alerted the public of the Draft EA's availability for review (**Figure 1 and 2**). Mailings were postmarked December 31, 2019.
    - The second batch of mailings alerted the public that the Draft EA review period was extended for an additional 30 days (**Figure 3 and 4**). Mailings were postmarked March 13, 2020.
- Two Project notifications were published in the *Appeal-Democrat* Newspaper a total of eight times.
    - The first notification (**Figure 5**) alerted the public of the Draft EA's availability for review and was published on Wednesday January 8, 2020; Sunday January 12, 2020; Sunday January 19, 2020; and Wednesday January 29, 2020.
    - The second notification (**Figure 6**) alerted the public that the Draft EA review period was extended and was published on Wednesday March 18, 2020; Sunday March 22, 2020; Sunday March 29, 2020; and Wednesday April 8, 2020.

Outreach material included a brief status update on the Project, where the Draft EA could be found, how to submit comments, and the review period closing date.

Document Availability

An electronic copy of the complete Draft EA was available online at the Project website hosted by WAPA. To ensure that all members of the public could access the complete Draft EA, two hard copies were made available for the duration of the public review period at the Yuba County Library in Marysville.

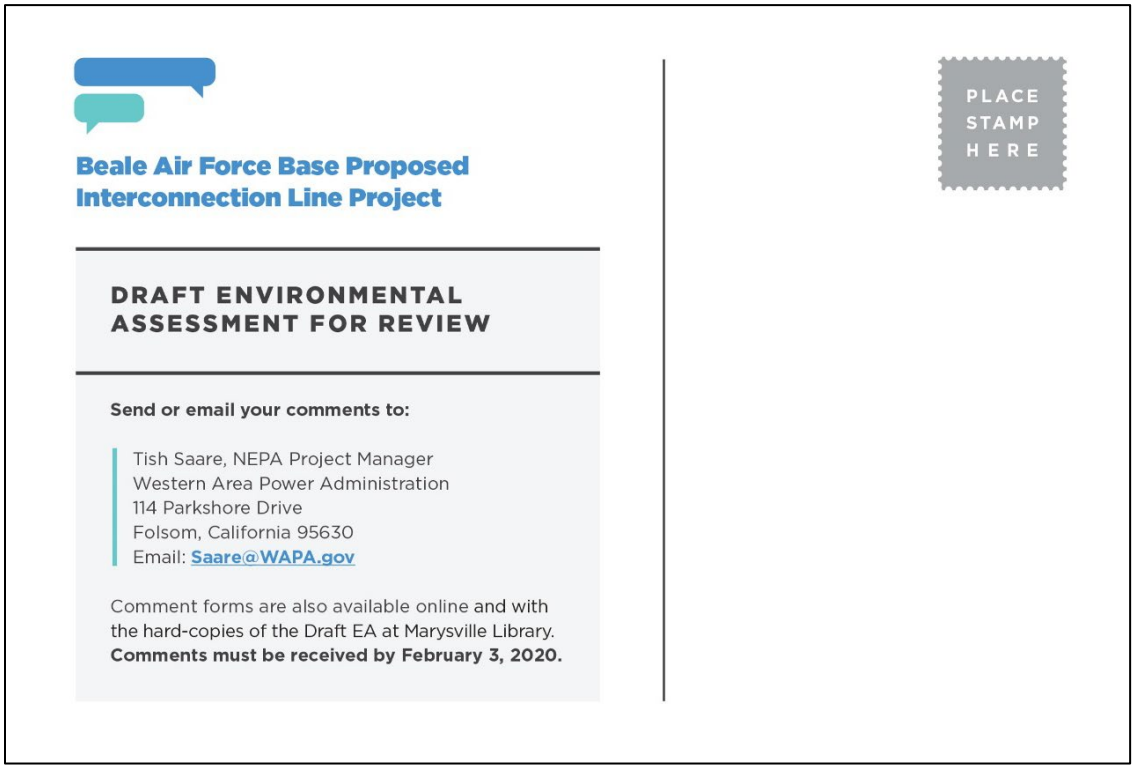


Figure 1. Post card notification of the Draft EA being published for review (front).

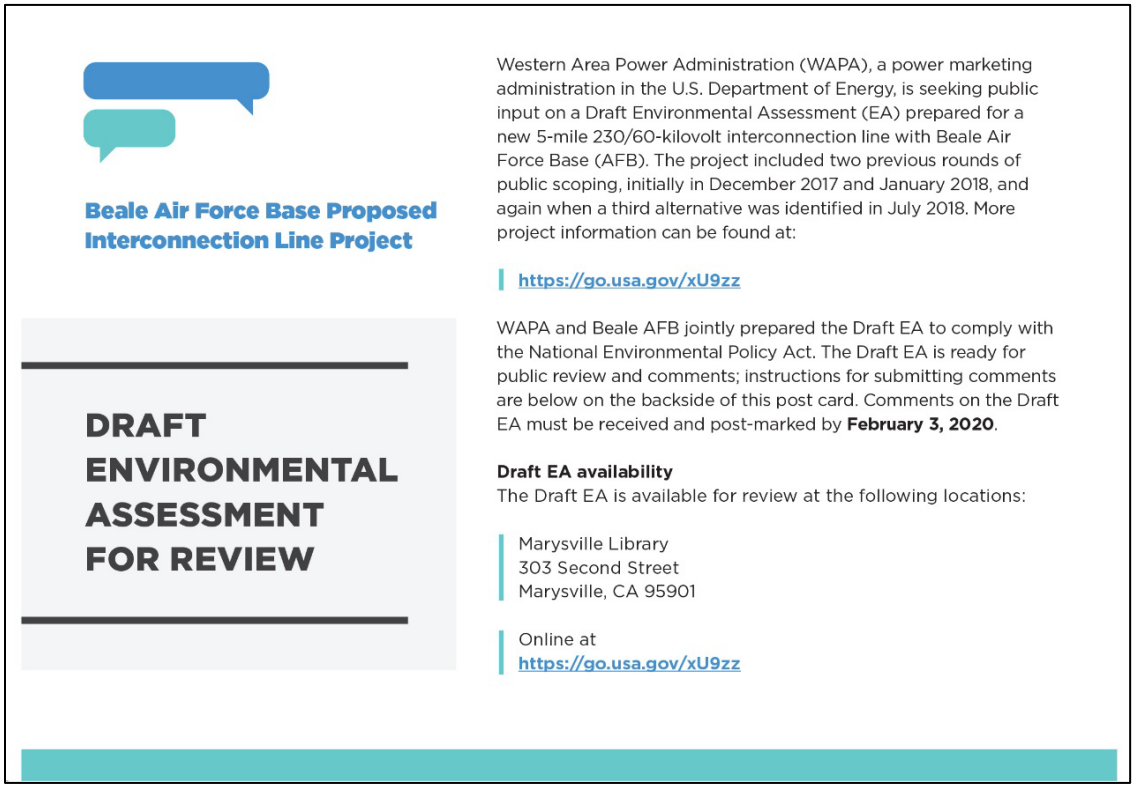


Figure 2. Post card notification of the Draft EA being published for review (back).

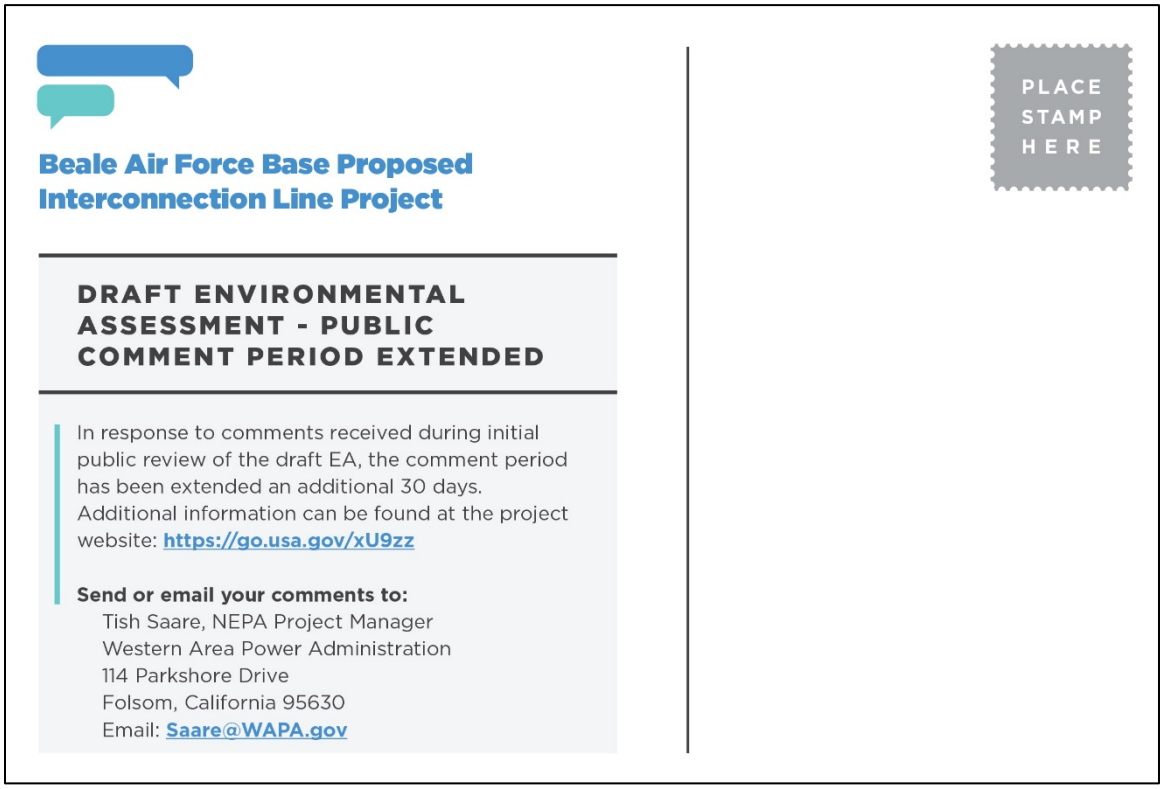


Figure 3. Post card notification of the Draft EA review period being extended (back).

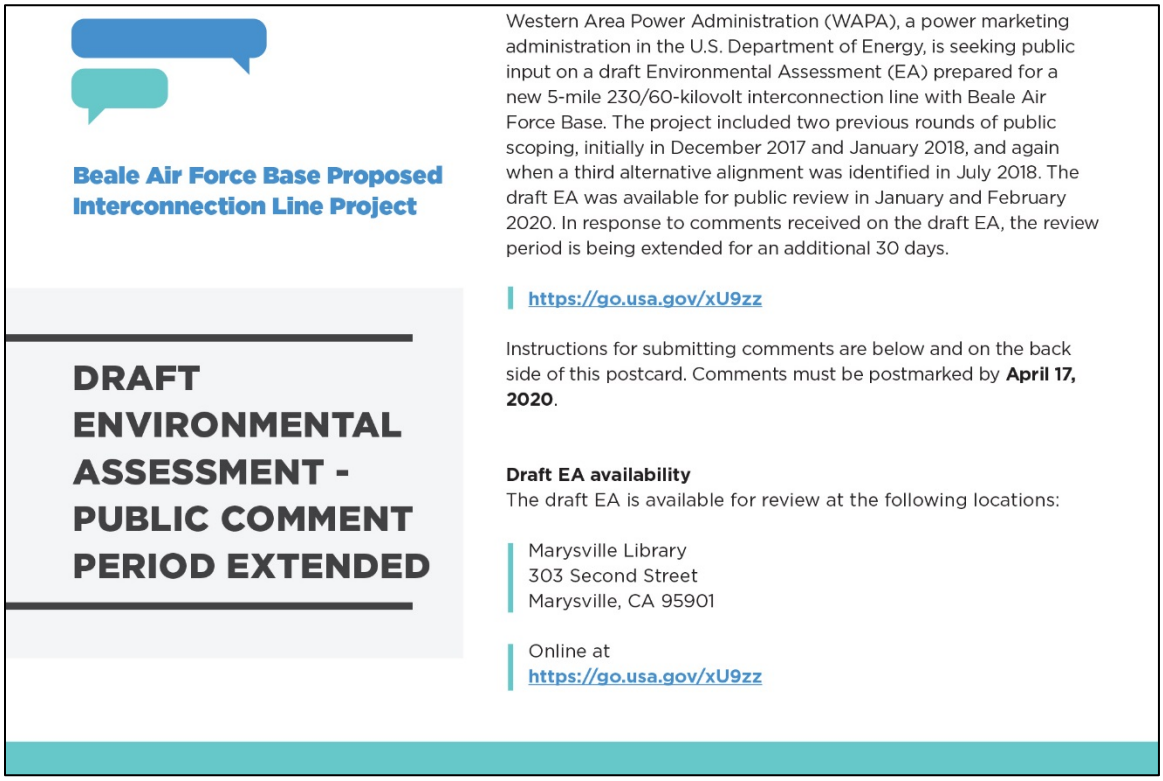


Figure 4. Post card notification of the Draft EA review period being extended (back).

Beale Air Force Base Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Draft Environmental Assessment for Review

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), a power marketing administration in the U.S. Department of Energy, is seeking public input on a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for a new 6-mile 230/60-kilovolt interconnection line with Beale Air Force Base (AFB). The project included two previous rounds of public scoping, initially in December 2017 and January 2018, and again when a third alternative was identified in July 2018. More project information can be found at:

https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

WAPA and Beale AFB jointly prepared the Draft EA to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. The Draft EA is ready for public review and comments; instructions for submitting comments are below. Comments on the Draft EA must be received and post-marked by February 3, 2020.

Draft EA availability
The Draft EA is available for review at the following locations:

Marysville Library
303 Second Street
Marysville, CA 95901

Online at
https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

Send us your comments
Send or email your comments to:

Tish Saare, NEPA Project Manager
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Saare@WAPA.gov

Comment forms are also available online and with the hard-copies of the Draft EA at Marysville Library. **Comments must be received by February 3, 2020.**

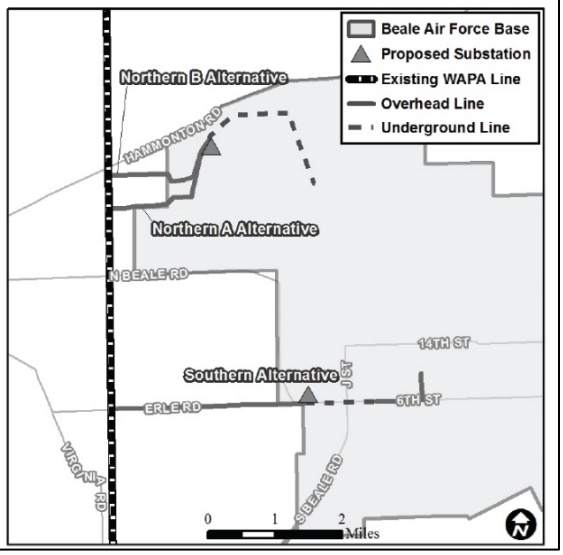


Figure 5. Newspaper ad that appeared in the *Appeal-Democrat* newspaper to notify the public of the Draft EA public review period.

Beale Air Force Base Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Draft Environmental Assessment - Public Comment Period Extended

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), a power marketing administration in the U.S. Department of Energy, is seeking public input on a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for a new 5-mile 230/60-kilovolt interconnection line with Beale Air Force Base. The project included two previous rounds of public scoping, initially in December 2017 and January 2018, and again when a third alternative alignment was identified in July 2018. The draft EA was available for public review in January and February 2020. In response to comments received on the draft EA, the review period is being extended for an additional 30 days.

https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

Instructions for submitting comments are below. Comments on the draft EA must be postmarked by April 17, 2020.

Draft EA availability
The draft EA is available for review online at: https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz and at:

Marysville Library
303 Second Street
Marysville, CA 95901

Send us your comments
Send or email your comments to:

Tish Saare, NEPA Project Manager
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Saare@WAPA.gov

Comment forms are also available online and with the hard copies of the draft EA at Marysville Library. **Comments must be postmarked by April 17, 2020.**

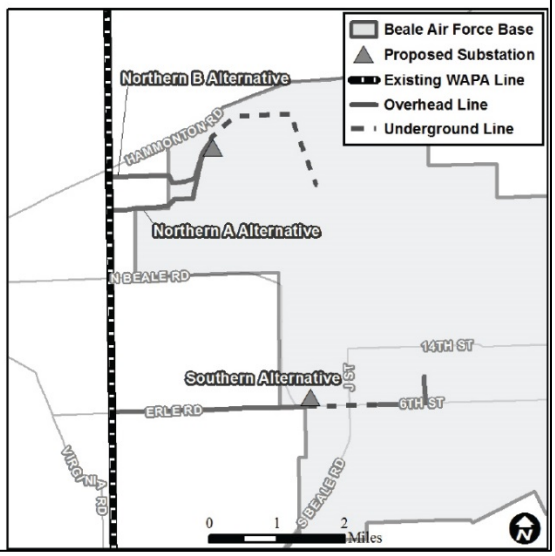


Figure 6. Newspaper ad that appeared in the *Appeal-Democrat* newspaper to notify the public of the extension to the Draft EA public review period.

Revised Draft EA

WAPA and Beale AFB revised the Draft EA in response to public comments received during the public review period described above. The resulting Revised Draft EA was released for public review on August 20, 2020; the public comment period lasted 33 days and ended on September 21, 2020.

Public Notifications

Agencies and the public were notified of the Revised Draft EA availability using the same outreach methods employed for the 2017/2018 scoping periods, as described in the Scoping Summary Report (**Appendix B**). Specifically:

- Individual mailings were sent to 188 contacts at federal, state, and local agencies; property owners within 0.25 mile of a Project alternative; and members of the public who expressed interest during the 2017/2018 scoping period and the 2020 Draft EA comment periods. Mailings were sent as post cards (**Figures 7 and 8**) and were post-marked August 20, 2020.
- Notifications were published in the *Appeal-Democrat* Newspaper a total of four times (**Figure 9**) on Friday August 21, 2020; Saturday August 22, 2020; Wednesday August 26, 2020; and Saturday August 29, 2020.

Outreach material included a brief status update on the Project, where the Revised Draft EA could be found, how to submit comments, and the review period closing date.

Document Availability

An electronic copy of the complete Revised Draft EA and all appendices, along with the Beale AFB Draft FONSI/FONPA, was available online at the Project website hosted by WAPA. Due to COVID-19 closures, the Yuba County Library could not host hard copies of the document. To ensure that interested parties had access to the document, hard copies of the Revised Draft EA were mailed to all parties who had submitted comments during the Draft EA public comment period. A total of four such interested parties received hard copies by mail.

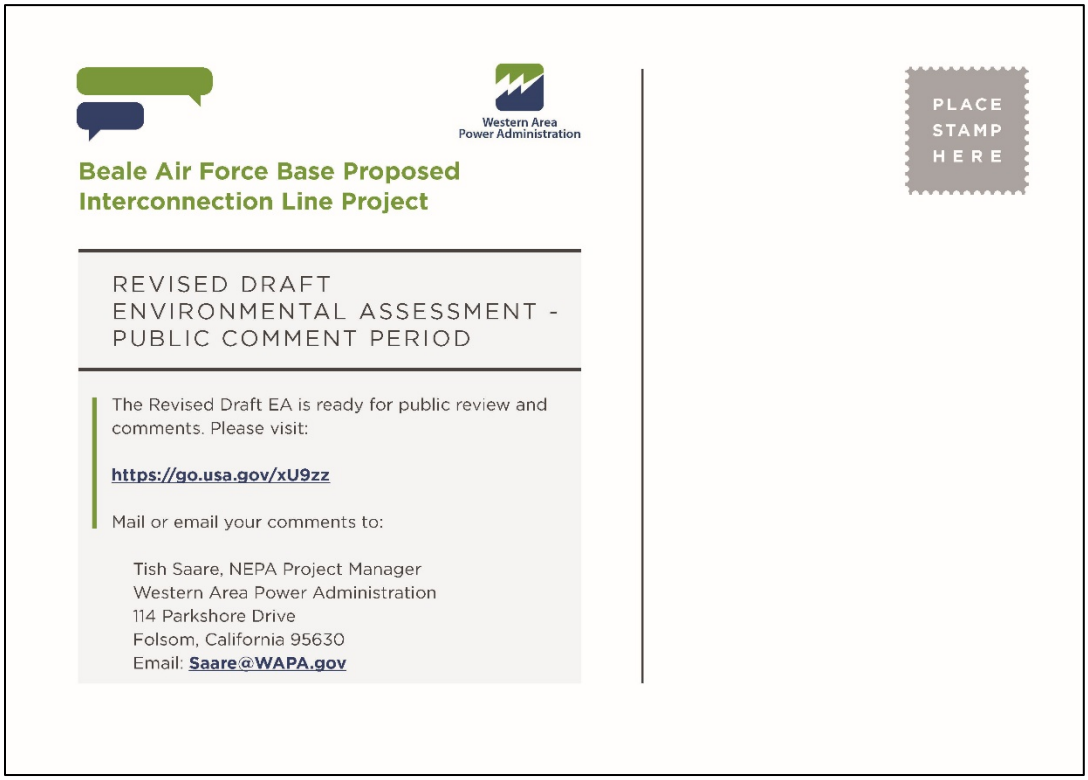


Figure 7. Post card notification of the Revised Draft EA being published for review (front).

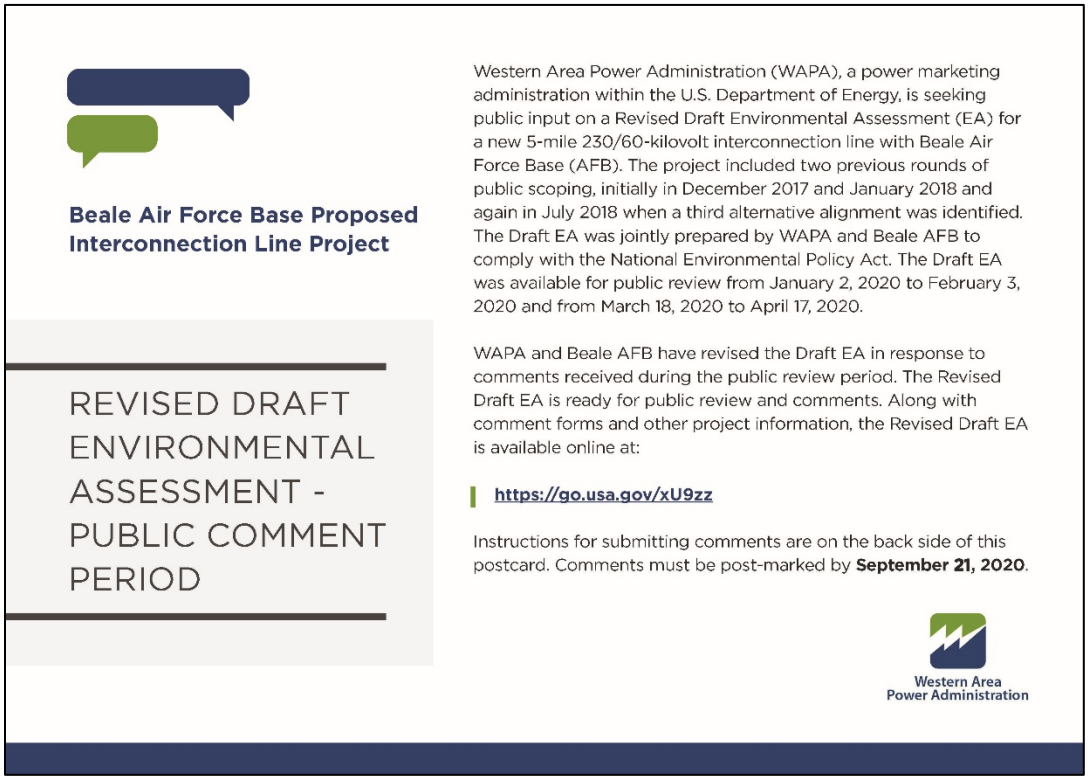


Figure 8. Post card notification of the Revised Draft EA being published for review (back).

Beale Air Force Base Proposed Interconnection Line Project

Revised Draft Environmental Assessment for Review

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), a power marketing administration in the U.S. Department of Energy, is seeking public input on a Revised Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for a new 5-mile 230/60-kilovolt interconnection line with Beale Air Force Base (AFB). The project included two previous rounds of public scoping, initially in December 2017 and January 2018, and again when a third alternative was identified in July 2018.

The Draft EA was jointly prepared by WAPA and Beale AFB to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act . The Draft EA was available for public review from January 2, 2020 to February 3, 2020 and from March 18, 2020 to April 17, 2020.

WAPA and Beale AFB have revised the Draft EA in response to comments received during the public review period. The Revised Draft EA is ready for public review and comments.

Revised Draft EA availability

The Revised Draft EA, along with comment forms and other project information, is available online at:

https://go.usa.gov/xU9zz

Western Area Power Administration

Send us your comments

Send or email your comments to:

Tish Saare, NEPA Project Manager
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Email: Saare@WAPA.gov

Comments on the Revised Draft EA must be post-marked by **September 21, 2020**.

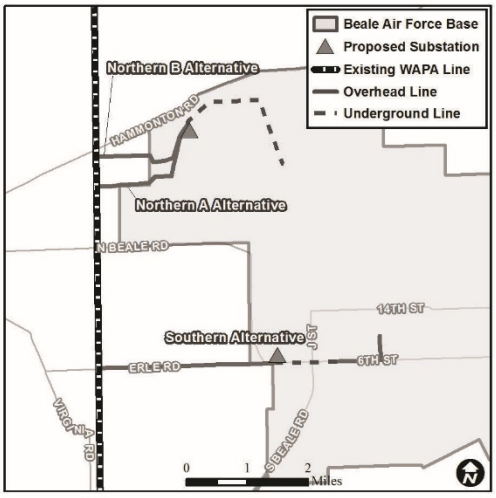


Figure 9. Newspaper ad that appeared in the *Appeal-Democrat* newspaper to notify the public of the Revised Draft EA public review period.

APPENDIX D

Public Comment Tracking Table

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
1	**Citizens for Responsible Energy Transmission ("Citizens")**	**A-4**	**Overview; Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) request**	In violation of both [NEPA and CEQA] statutes, the Draft EA fails to fully lay out its rationale for eliminating certain alternatives to the preferred Project proposal, improperly defers investigation of potential hazardous soil contaminants in the path of the transmission line, neglects to explain how particulate matter emissions will be effectively mitigated, ignores cumulative impacts from such emissions, fails to accurately describe the rich biological community at the Project site, and underrepresents the risk to bird species posed by the Project. NEPA requires an environmental impact statement (EIS) be prepared with more thorough and transparent analysis to form the basis for the decision whether to approve the Project. CEQA requires any revised document to identify from the various Project alternatives an environmentally superior option. This analysis must include a fuller picture of the environmental impacts likely to result and feasible mitigation measures to reduce the potentially significant environmental effects.	WAPA and Beale AFB have revised the Draft EA, where appropriate, per comments received during public review of the EA including from Citizens. NEPA does not require preparation of an EIS for every proposed action. Agencies may prepare categorical exclusions, environmental assessments or EISs. WAPA and Beale's decision to use an EA rather than an EIS is consistent with each agency's regulations and procedures. The EA is not intended to satisfy CEQA. The CEQA checklist is appended to the EA in order to assist WAPA and Beale should CEQA be required in future Project planning and engineering. If necessary, a separate CEQA document will be prepared under the purview of a Lead CEQA Agency.
2	**Citizens**	**A-5**	**Overview**	For the reasons discussed herein, and in the attached expert comments, CURE [AKA Citizens] urges WAPA and Beal AFB to remedy the deficiencies in the Draft EA by preparing a legally adequate EIS for the Project pursuant to NEPA, and a legally adequate environmental impact report ("EIR") pursuant to CEQA.	Addressed in Response to Comment #1 above.
3	**Citizens**	**A-11**	**Overview**	The Draft EA exposes potentially significant environmental impacts and improperly glosses over possible impacts that must be fully analyzed. Therefore, an EIS must be prepared to analyze these effects of the Project	Addressed in Response to Comment #1 above.
4	**Citizens**	**A-13**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	Although the Draft EA indicates that Beale AFB considered about 15 alternative routes, it dismisses all but two routes in a conclusory fashion—simply saying the eliminated routes were "in too much conflict with the goals of the selection standards."	The background analysis which was provided for the project record is described in Section 2.5 of the EA. More detailed information from the route analysis has been incorporated into Section 2.5 to add clarity.
5	**Citizens**	**A-14**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	The Preferred Alternative was also added later in response to public scoping input, but the Draft EA fails to lay out specific reasons why the three alternatives discussed in Section 2.3 were considered more viable than the other options…..Moreover, the Draft EA does not clearly explain why the Preferred Alternative is the one being proposed over the other two.	Section 2.3 of the Revised Draft EA includes more detail of the ways in which the Preferred Alternative best meets the selection standards.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
6	**Citizens**	**A-15**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	Despite this level of ground disturbance, the Draft EA fails to disclose baseline soil conditions at the Project site, and fails to evaluate the potential for disturbing residual explosives and munitions constituents along the proposed transmission line routes.	The proposed Project route has been reviewed for potential contamination. Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) investigations have been conducted in the preferred alternative project route (refer to the 2012 Final Comprehensive Site Evaluation (CSE) Phase II and the 2016 Final Remedial Investigation (RI) regarding Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) ML625, TA602 and TA603). The subject MRSs have been closed with DTSC and DDESB concurrence. A Base-wide Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted in 1996 contamination sources were identified to the east and west of the preferred alternative project route. No sources of soil contamination were identified within the preferred alternative project route. Site Inspections (SI) were conducted on 65 areas of concern between 1996 and 1997. The PA and SI received concurrence from DTSC and the RWQCB. All final documents concerning the Environmental Restoration Program can be found on the AFCEC Public AR: http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx. Moreover, section 4.7.1.1 references the Beale Air Force Base 'Soils Management Plan' (SMP), which provides guidance, procedures and policies regarding soil removal, sampling and disposal for projects and would be carried as a contract requirement. The SMP ensures that contractors and organizations are aware of the SMP, its policies and procedures, and the potential consequences of non-compliance. Contractor-generated soils are inspected during construction by both contractor and governmental personnel, inspection results are documented to show compliance with the SMP. The Beale AFB Soils Management Plan gives specific instruction on procedures to follow regarding discovery of soils that may be contaminated to ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations. Contractors must immediately bring any soils that are known or suspected to be contaminated with hazardous material to the attention of supervision and governmental personnel. If contaminated soils are discovered, work to remove soils shall be halted until a plan to manage and dispose of the contaminated soils is developed and implemented. Any soils contaminated with hazardous waste, or soils assumed to be hazardous waste, shall be managed in accordance with the Beale AFB Hazardous Waste Management Plan and state and federal laws. The proposed project area is well understood, and Beale AFB has aerial photography and other data sources from-pre military to present. Based on the data and previous investigations, the project area does not have contaminated soils (e.g. no dump sites, ranges, industrial sites, or buildings with associated fuel heating oil tanks are known from the project area).

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
7	**Citizens**	**A-16**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	There could be additional undiscovered MEC and MC contamination off-base in the proposed path of the transmission lines.	Section 3.7.3.3 Soil Investigations on Beale AFB has been added: "ERP investigations have been conducted in the preferred alternative project route. Refer to the 2012 Final Comprehensive Site Evaluation (CSE) Phase II and the 2016 Final Remedial Investigation (RI) regarding Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) ML625, TA602 and TA603. The subject MRSs have been closed with DTSC and DDESB concurrence. A Base-wide PA was conducted in 1996 contamination sources were identified to the east and west of the preferred alternative project route. No sources of soil contamination were identified within the preferred alternative project route. The proposed project area is well understood, and Beale AFB has aerial photography and other data sources from-pre military to present. Based on these data sets, it is not assumed that contaminated soil would be present (e.g. no dump sites, ranges, industrial sites, or buildings with associated fuel heating oil tanks are known from the project area). SIs were conducted on 65 areas of concern between 1996 and 1997. The PA and SI received concurrence from DTSC and the RWQCB. All final documents concerning the Environmental Restoration Program can be found on the AFCEC Public AR: http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx. "
8	**Citizens**	**A-16**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	Although the Draft EA commits to soil sampling during preconstruction and halting of construction if hazardous materials are found, this does not justify deferring a survey of potential hazards until after the project has been approved. By the time preconstruction has begun, the agencies will have already made an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources that will bias decisionmakers in favor of continuing the Project no matter how dangerously contaminated the pathway of the transmission line may be.	Section 4.7.1.2 'Potential for Soil Contaminates' has been added to the Revised Draft EA. ERP investigations have been conducted in the preferred alternative project route. Refer to the 2012 Final Comprehensive Site Evaluation (CSE) Phase II and the 2016 Final Remedial Investigation (RI) regarding Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) ML625, TA602 and TA603. The subject MRSs have been closed with DTSC and DDESB concurrence. A Base-wide Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted in 1996 contamination sources were identified to the east and west of the preferred alternative project route. No sources of soil contamination were identified within the preferred alternative project route. The proposed project area is well understood, and Beale AFB has aerial photography and other data sources from-pre military to present. Based on these data sets, it is not assumed that contaminated soil would be present (e.g. no dump sites, ranges, industrial sites, or buildings with associated fuel heating oil tanks are known from the project area). SIs (Site Inspections) were conducted on 65 areas of concern between 1996 and 1997. The PA and SI received concurrence from DTSC and the RWQCB. All final documents concerning the Environmental Restoration Program can be found on the AFCEC Public AR: http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx. Moreover, section 4.7.1.1 references the Beale Air Force Base 'Soils Management Plan' (SMP), which provides guidance, procedures and policies regarding soil removal, sampling and disposal for projects and would be carried as a contract requirement.
9	**Citizens**	**A-17**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	SWAPE therefore recommends an investigation of the proposed transmission line routes and substation site be conducted under supervision of DTSC prior to approval of the Project. The results of the investigation should be included in an EIS for further comment before the agencies can determine whether the Project should go forward.	See response to Comments #7 and 8

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
10	**Citizens**	**A-18**	**AIR QUALITY**	The Draft EA nevertheless incorrectly concludes that impacts to air quality would be short-term and negligible because it duplicates FRAQMD's lists of Standard Mitigation Measures and Best Available Mitigation Measures in section 4.4.4 as air quality protection measures. As explained below, however, the mere inclusion of mitigation measures without substantial evidence demonstrating their efficacy, is not adequate to ensure the impacts will be mitigated to less than significant levels.	The FRAQMD provides the mitigation measures listed as applicable to projects that exceed the 80 lbs/day of PM10 during the construction phase of the project. CARB required districts with PM10 attainment problems to adopt measures and appropriate mitigation strategies for new projects. These mitigation measures in the FRAQMD ISR guidelines for reducing fugitive dust are developed from strategies that have been studied for decades and have been shown to be effective. Based on the ISR guidelines, it is understood that the FRAQMD-required measures would reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Section 4.4.1 has been revised with appropriate data from studies, as available, to show the efficacy of the proposed mitigation measures on PM10 impacts. Finally, the FRAQMD will be allowed to monitor the site to ensure the project meets their standards and that BMPs are appropriately implemented. Table 4-1 has been revised to show PM10 exceedance w without mitigation.
11	**Citizens**	**A-18**	**AIR QUALITY**	Finally, the Draft EA fails to disclose the Project's potentially significant cumulative construction air quality impacts, in violation of both NEPA and CEQA.	Future projects identified as cumulatively considerable are in the pre-planning stages. The cumulative impact analysis has been revised using the best data available for these projects. As construction impacts are the only non-negligible air quality impacts for the BWIP, impacts for non-overlapping construction timelines can reasonably be assumed to not be cumulatively considerable. It is reasonably assumed that the future projects identified will be addressed in their relevant NEPA and CEQA analysis and will be subject to same FRAQMD guidelines.
12	**Citizens**	**A-19**	**AIR QUALITY**	As SWAPE explains, the Draft EA incorporates all seven of FRAQMD's Standard Mitigation Measures for construction as Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-7 in the EA. However, the Draft EA lacks any information about how the measures would be implemented at the Project site, how the Lead Agencies will monitor compliance, and what steps the Lead Agencies will take to ensure compliance if the Applicant fails to comply.	Section 1.4.1.1 of the EA has been updated to include information on the required environmental monitoring by Beale AFB and the contracting requirements that will be imposed. The construction contractor will be required to implement all mitigation measures included in the EA as part of the terms of its contract. The FRAQMD will be allowed to monitor the site to ensure the project meets its standards and that BMPs are appropriately implemented. Measure PH-11 has been added: "Project construction will have an environmental monitor on-site to ensure all AMMs and BMPs prescribed in the EA are enforced on-site. This will be required and written into the terms for the contractor being paid for the work."
13	**Citizens**	**A-19**	**AIR QUALITY**	However, there is no discussion in the EA or the FRAQMD ISR Guidelines about what actions are to be required under a "Fugitive Dust Control Plan," and the extent to which any such measures would reduce PM10 emissions.	Section 4.4.1.1 Construction Air Quality Impacts has been revised to include more detail on the Fugitive Dust Control Plan, referencing what is required by the FRAQMD.
14	**Citizens**	**A-20**	**AIR QUALITY**	The Draft EA acknowledges that "these overlapping construction schedules would contribute to temporary increases in O3 and PM10 as well as GHGs during construction," but fails to disclose projected levels of construction emissions from any other project. Instead, the Draft EA concludes, with no supporting evidence, that there would be no significant cumulative effects because the projects will not produce air emissions "in the long-term." This conclusion lacks support in the record, contradicts the Draft EA's own conclusions regarding PM10 impacts, and fails to meet the legal standard for a cumulative impact analysis under either NEPA or CEQA.	Addressed in response to Comment #11

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
15	**Citizens**	**A-21**	**AIR QUALITY**	Neither CEQA, nor the FRAQMD ISR guidelines, restrict the analysis of cumulative impacts to "long-term" impacts, as the Draft EA asserts. Rather, CEQA defines a cumulative air quality impact as any net increase in a criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment, without reference to time.	The FRAQMD has set the thresholds of significance in their ISR guidelines based on CARB requirements. The inability to have any net increase, however negligible, is unattainable for any construction project. Using the ISR guidelines and thresholds is a reasonable and standard approach for the purposes of meeting NEPA and CEQA requirements. As the vast majority of emissions for the BWIP occur during the construction phase and operational emissions are objectively negligible, construction phase emissions, along with other considerable emissions from nearby projects based on the best currently available data, was considered for the cumulative effects analysis.
16	**Citizens**	**A-21**	**AIR QUALITY**	Here, the Draft EA discloses that the Project's individual construction PM10 emissions will exceed FRAQMD's significance threshold of 80 pounds/day. Yuba County is currently in nonattainment for PM10. The Draft EA was therefore required, at a minimum, to disclose PM10 as a potentially significant cumulative impact. It fails to do so.	Section 4.4.1.1 of the EA was corrected to show that the PM10 impacts are potentially significant before application of mitigation measures.
17	**Citizens**	**A-21**	**AIR QUALITY**	The Draft EA further fails to disclose whether any other criteria pollutants would exceed FRAQMD significance thresholds for the other cumulative projects, rendering its "no impact" conclusion entirely unsupported.	Section 4.4.1.1 of the EA was updated, based on the best currently available information, to include other cumulatively considerable emissions from other projects with overlapping timelines. Based on the emission levels for the proposed project, it can qualitatively be shown that the standards for other criteria pollutants are unlikely to be exceeded.
18	**Citizens**	**A-22**	**AIR QUALITY**	The Draft EA concludes that the Project would not result in cumulatively considerable PM10 emissions because mitigated PM10 levels would be less than significant. This conclusion violates both NEPA's and CEQA's requirement that the environmental document disclose the severity of the impact prior to mitigation.	Section 5.3.4 Air Quality, GHG, and Climate Change Cumulative Effects section has been revised to describe, based on the best currently available information, PM10 impacts from all cumulatively considerable projects prior to mitigation.
19	**Citizens**	**A-23**	**AIR QUALITY**	Here, the Draft EA discloses that the Project's construction PM10 emissions will exceed FRAQMD's significance threshold of 80 pounds/day. Therefore, the Draft EA should have disclosed the Project's significant pre-mitigation PM10 emissions as a potentially significant cumulative impact before PM10 mitigation was incorporated. Instead, the Draft EA incorrectly puts the cart before the horse by incorporating mitigation measures into its threshold cumulative impact assessment.	Section 4.4.1.1 Construction Air Quality Impacts has been revised to address PM10 exceedance. BWIP emissions will exceed 80 lbs/day FRAQMD threshold for PM10 prior to any applied mitigation. The PM10 reduction achieved through applied mitigation was based off the cumulative PM10 impacts to show their effect. These mitigation measures in the FRAQMD ISR guidelines for reducing fugitive dust are developed from strategies that have been studied for decades and have been shown to be effective. Based on the ISR guidelines, it is understood that the FRAQMD-required measures would reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Section 4.4.1.1 of the EA was revised to with appropriate data from studies, as available, to show the efficacy of the proposed mitigation measures on PM10 impacts. Finally, the FRAQMD will be allowed to monitor the site to ensure the project meets their standards and that BMPs are appropriately implemented.
20	**Citizens**	**A-23**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA fails to accurately describe the Project's baseline biological conditions because it underrepresents the presence of numerous wildlife species, including special-status species, potentially at risk because of the Project.	The biological portion of the EA and the Biological Resources Report (Appendix E of the Draft EA; Appendix F of the Revised Draft EA) focus primarily on special status species, they also analyze baseline biological conditions. These documents reference the 2019 Beale Integrated Resources Management Plan (INRMP), which is publicly available online and describes in detail the baseline biological conditions within the Project area. The INRMP also includes exhaustive species lists and chronicles Beale AFB extensive survey efforts. The Draft EA assumes that species found in those surveys and detailed in the INRMP are present unless there is strong evidence to the contrary. The other resources utilized in the compilation of species lists are detailed in Section 3.5.5.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
21	**Citizens**	**A-25 to A-26**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Did not include some of the species listed in this table.	The analysis in the EA and the Biological Resources Report (Appendix E of the Draft EA; Appendix F of the Revised Draft EA) reference the 2019 Beale Integrated Resources Management Plan (INRMP), which is publicly available online, includes exhaustive species lists, and chronicles Beale AFB extensive survey efforts. The Draft EA assumes that species found in those surveys and detailed in the INRMP are present unless there is strong evidence to the contrary. The other resources utilized in the compilation of species lists are detailed in Section 3.5.5.
22	**Citizens**	**A-27 to A-31**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Did not include some of the species listed in this table.	Many of the species listed in Table 2 are not special-status species and were not analyzed as such in the biological impact analyses for the Project. However, all of those afforded protection under federal and state laws and determined to likely occur within the Project action area were treated as such in the biological impact analyses conducted for the Project. Specifically, while Blainville's horned lizard does have potential to occur in the eastern portions of Beale AFB, suitable habitat does not occur within the Project area and it was not included in the analysis. Additionally, long-eared myotis and small-footed myotis (both bat species) were not included in the Project analysis as neither have special-status state or federal designations. However, several special-status bats included in the analysis have been afforded protection measures during Project implementation (measures that would also minimize impacts to other bat species).
23	**Citizens**	**A-31**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA explains that Transcon Environmental, Inc. ("Transcon") conducted a biological survey, but the discussion omits any description of how many biologists participated, their qualifications, or how much time they spent at the Project site.	The Project's Biological Resources Report (Appendix E of the Draft EA; Appendix F of the Revised Draft EA) has been revised to provide survey dates and surveyor qualifications.
24	**Citizens**	**A-31**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Perhaps more troubling is the lack of any report on what the biologists observed, and which wildlife were present during the survey.	All survey data has been incorporated into the Biological Resources Report. The INRMP was one of the references used to compile a thorough list of species that may occur in the Project area; had additional species been identified during the surveys, this would have been noted in the report.
25	**Citizens**	**A-32**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Furthermore, Transcon reported that no detection surveys were performed for special status species...The searches of occurrence records employed by Transcon—while standard practice—are not sufficient if not complemented by reconnaissance and detection surveys.	Beale AFB conducts frequent protocol-level surveys for special-status species within all suitable habitat on Base (several of which were conducted between 2017-2019) , which are described in the 2019 INRMP. The INRMP was one of the references used to compile a thorough list of potential special-status species that may occur in the Project area.
26	**Citizens**	**A-32**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	CNDDB is hindered by voluntary reporting and unequal access to properties and can only inform species' presence at the time of documentation; it cannot reliably inform about species' absence.	CNDDB was not the sole source of potential special-status species that may occur within the Project area. Other sources included the Beale INRMP, current reports generated from the USFWS iPac Database, local experts, eBird online database, and the publicly available primary literature cited in the Draft EA and Biological Resources Report.
27	**Citizens**	**A-32**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA inappropriately downplays potential impacts to species because, while members of those species may forage at the site, they are unlikely to nest there. This analysis fails to recognize the distinction between breeding habitat and foraging habitat.	The Biological Resources Report (Appendix E of the Draft EA; Appendix F of the Revised Draft EA) differentiates between nesting and foraging habitat and provides a thorough analysis of impacts to avian species that may only be using the Project area for foraging.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
28	**Citizens**	**A-34**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Without explaining the extent, contiguity, and degree to which the Project's vernal pool impacts will be impacted in the first place, the Draft EA lacks substantial evidence to conclude that the proposed mitigation measures will reduce these impacts	Potential vernal pool impacts were of utmost concern during the planning of the Project and were subsequently thoroughly analyzed in the Biological Resources Report, Biological Assessment, and subsequent USFWS Biological Opinion. Potential disturbance calculations and impacts presented in the Biological Assessment are the maximum possible impacts to vernal pools, which are likely to be less than anticipated.
29	**Citizens**	**A-34**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA continues to acknowledge that "individual organisms may be affected," without disclosing how many are likely to be destroyed.	Affects to special status species were coordinated with the USFWS and a Biological Opinion was issued for the project.
30	**Citizens**	**A-35**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The CEQA Checklist attached to the Draft EA asserts, without support, that agricultural lands and lightly developed residential areas "do not provide connectivity for terrestrial wildlife migration." As Dr. Smallwood observes, "[w]wildlife move across agricultural fields all the time, including threatened and endangered species such as giant garter snakes."	Developed agricultural and rural residential lands with roads do not provide the same habitat as natural lands for many species and leave them fragmented without connectivity. The adjacent rural developed and agricultural lands with the perimeter fence on Beale AFB do not provide connectivity for many species further to the west, while some may also continue to utilize the area, but not proceed much beyond a couple miles when urbanization takes over. The western region of Beale AFB is known for foxes, coyotes, skunk, opossum, raccoon, many reptile and rodent species, and many bird species. All of which can move over the land or across it along hedgerows or under fences. The biology of the area is very well understood (INRMP 2019) as are the species of primary conservation (threatened and endangered (T&E)) concern. Potential impacts to T&E species (including giant garter snake) have been coordinated with the USFWS and the USFWS has issued a Biological Opinion for this project.
31	**Citizens**	**A-35**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Similarly, terrestrial wildlife can cross fences like the one at the perimeter of Beale AFB and the Draft EA and CEQA Checklist neglect to explain what species WAPA and Beale AFB believe incapable of doing so.	Please see response to Comment #30. Primarily larger animals such as bear and deer would find the perimeter cyclone fence and associated roads, water canals, farm fields, and rural residential areas a barrier or a deterrent for movement and migration. High speed roads (Smarts Ville-Hammonton, Brophy, North Beale, and Earle) and the Brophy water canal do serve as a movement barrier and are dangerous to many other ground-based animals known from the area.
32	**Citizens**	**A-35**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's site visit revealed bald eagles using transmission towers and waterfowl in a panicked flurry each time one of the eagles took off. As he explains, "[t]his energetic cost likely impinges on long-distance movements, just as does the energetic costs of birds having to ascend to clear transmission lines upon every encounter." No matter how lines are designed or marked, birds will need to expend energy to avoid or navigate around overhead transmission lines.	Eagles can and do use transmission towers for perch locations during foraging. This predation of birds does not differ significantly from eagles using the natural landscape for foraging opportunities. Transmission lines are built at a higher elevation than distribution lines. Although flushed birds may encounter distribution lines (at a typical height of 18') with almost every takeoff, it is not likely that flushed birds ascend to typical transmission tower heights (40-70') on every takeoff. The energy spent avoiding predation is not significantly different from historical landscapes and does not exceed the significance thresholds as described in Section 4.5.3 of the EA.
33	**Citizens**	**A-35**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	...past studies by Dr. Smallwood which used specialized thermal imaging equipment and other scientific studies to document near misses and evasive maneuvers used by avian species to avoid hitting transmission lines. As Dr. Smallwood explains, such maneuvers expend energy that would otherwise be used for migration, local movements, foraging, predator avoidance, and reproduction, and can result in potentially significant impacts on some avian species.	Addressed in response to Comment #34

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
34	**Citizens**	**A-37**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Smallwood's own research which includes surveys of bird fatalities from collisions with PG&E lines leads him to estimate that the overhead transmission lines on the Project will result in 87 bird deaths annually, or 4,365 birds after 50 years...A substantial death toll of over 4,000 along with a potentially catastrophic impact of over 200,000 fatalities clearly warrants preparation of an EIS to thoroughly consider the significant impacts to birds in the area.	The Draft EA does acknowledge that avian wildlife may be affected through collision with power lines. The comment estimates are based on "the 4.5-mile overhead transmission line used in the Preferred Alternative"; however, in the Preferred Alternative, only 1.8 miles of overhead transmission line is proposed, and the remainder would be underground and therefore not subject to avian collisions. In addition, the high end estimate numbers of 4,082 birds per year seems to be extrapolated from a study from Mare Island, located in a rich estuarine area of the greater San Francisco Bay Area. That area, well known for tremendous bird abundance and diversity, is recognized as an Audubon Society Important Bird Area (San Pablo Bay Wetlands) and bears no resemblance to the Project area.
35	**Citizens**	**A-37**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Besides direct collisions with transmission lines, chain link fences and razor wire also present potentially significant risks of entanglement to birds.	Collisions with transmission lines are discussed in response to Comment 34. While WAPA will consider alternatives to razor wire in the final project design, razor wire is common at WAPA substations and bird entanglement is rare. An entanglement in razor wire is reported every few years throughout WAPA's entire region. As discussed in the response to Comment #36, this is not a significant loss of individuals when compared to the bird population present in the area annually. Should chain link be used for the substation fence, plastic slats or similar measures would be considered for placement within the chain link fence in order to reduce the risk of bird entanglement. However, bird entanglement within the fences of WAPA substations is rare and again, not a significant impact.
36	**Citizens**	**A-37**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA and CEQA Checklist contend that all cumulative biological impacts will be reduced to below significant levels by best management practices, without disclosing the nature, severity, or probability of occurrence of the impacts in the first place.	Cumulative impacts for special status species and migratory birds are discussed in the Biological Resources Report (Appendix E of the Draft EA; Appendix F of the Revised Draft EA). BMPs, PCMs, and SOPs will be applied to this project in order to reduce potential impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) to special-status species. All future federal projects will go through the NEPA process and non-federal projects will go through the CEQA process. Both of these processes require the consideration of cumulative effects, so future projects will provide a similar analysis. In addition, the Project is in the process of coordinating with USFWS regarding all impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative). Additional conservation measures to further reduce potential impacts (direct, indirect, and cumulative) to federally listed species may be added as a result of coordination with USFWS.
37	**Citizens**	**A-38**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	A proper cumulative effects analysis should "inform the reader of how many miles of transmission lines already occur in the region and how many more miles can be anticipated in the near future," and should "estimate the number of avian and bat fatalities per mile" and annually.	Bird collisions are addressed in response to Comment 34 above. Section 5.1 of the Draft EA describes how cumulative effects analysis was conducted.
38	**Citizens**	**A-39**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Preconstruction surveys in BIO-14 are often ineffective at detecting and protecting special-status species.	The Draft EA has presented where special status species have occurred within the Project area based on prior studies (CNDDB, INRMP), and has generally assumed that they are still present. Several conservation measures also require on-site biological monitors during construction.
39	**Citizens**	**A-39**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Similarly, BIO-15 requires the Project to follow APLIC guidelines and the WAPA avian protection plan, but these measures have not been shown to prevent avian collisions and fatalities.	Addressed in response to Comment #34
40	**Citizens**	**A-39**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The efficacy of line markers is questionable given observations that these markers frequently drop out of place.	Bird line markers are not proposed as a part of the project. WAPA's Avian Protection Plan commits to adaptive management to address problem areas.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
41	**Citizens**	**A-40**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood observes that WAPA and PG&E have troubling track records of their infrastructure causing avian deaths and that WAPA and PG&E have failed to respond to calls for retrofits to address problems in the past.	WAPA's Avian Protection Plan makes a commitment to adaptive management to correct problem sites. WAPA is unaware of calls for retrofits to address problems that have not been addressed. While WAPA was made aware of the electrocution event described in the commenter's letter, the investigation showed that this event was on a distribution line that did not belong to WAPA and therefore, WAPA was unable to take any additional actions to address the issue. WAPA cannot make changes to lines owned and operated by other utilities.
42	**Citizens**	**A-40**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Even with mitigation measures in place, collision impacts are unavoidable. Therefore, compensatory mitigation for ongoing and future impacts caused by the Project should be required to more effectively reduce detrimental effects to wildlife.	Avian collisions are addressed in the response to Comment #34
43	**Citizens**	**A-40**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	BIO-26 improperly defers creation of the Project's proposed vernal pool restoration plan until after the public has had a chance to participate and comment on the Project...Deferral of a mitigation measure such as this violates CEQA unless there are specific performance standards with which to measure the success of the plan.	Since potential impacts to vernal pools are solely on Beale AFB (a federal installation), CEQA has not been triggered and mitigation-deferral requirements related to CEQA are not relevant. Additionally, mitigation measures provided in the Project Biological Assessment received concurrence in the subsequent USFWS Biological Opinion.
44	**Citizens**	**A-40**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	All elements of the planning and public input process should be shared in an EIS/EIR so that the public can see the timing of restoration, the intended location, and other details of implementation and monitoring that BIO-26 proposes to implement.	Addressed in responses to Comments #1 and #45
45	**Citizens**	**A-40**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	BIO-26 overlooks the unique character of vernal pools that cannot be restored even if some of the ecological function can be replicated. As a result, BIO-26 fails to include effective mitigation to restore vernal pools to pre-Project conditions.	Mitigation details have been agreed upon by WAPA, Beale AFB, and USFWS as part of the Section 7 consultation process for this project.
46	**Citizens**	**A-41**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Measures should also be designed on a site-specific basis in consultation with regulatory agencies.	Addressed in response to Comment #45
47	**Citizens**	**A-41**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	To the extent impacts cannot be avoided and restoration is pursued, mitigation should similarly be tailored to the project site's pre-impact conditions and habitat mitigation ratios should exceed 1:1 for most species. BIO-26 lacks each of these elements.	Addressed in response to Comment #45
48	**Citizens**	**A-42**	**FIRE**	The Draft EA fails to disclose the severity of the Project's wildfire risk and fails to include adequate mitigation to reduce this risk to less than significant levels, as the Draft EA claims.	Section 4.11.1.2 Fire Hazards has been amended. The setting of the project area is annual grassland with little topography generally surrounded by paving (roads or airfield) and cultivated rice farms. Suppression of fire on grasslands on generally flat lands is easier than in country with difficult access and woody/timber vegetation types. Of the overall distance of the project, about one mile of aboveground transmission lines would be above annual grasslands. The remainder of the transmission line would be over rice/farm fields and the distribution lines would be underground. Any potential new risks from human or wildlife interactions with the proposed project are addressed in other comments. Additionally Beale AFB has an Air Force Fire Department (Station 1) with a nearby station (approximately 2 miles away). In addition to the Beale AFB Fire Department which is equipped for aircraft, building, and wildland fires another US Air Force Wildland Fire module attached to the Beale AFB Environmental Office is collocated with the Beale AFB Fire Department at Station 1. Additional resources are available from Beale AFB station 2, off-base mutual aid from Linda, Olivehurst, Marysville, and CalFire ground resources, and CalFire Mutual aid air resources in Smarts Ville, Grass Valley, and Chico; all are a few minutes flight time. The frequency of fires has been reducing since 2015 as Beale AFB has been actively replacing and upgrading 1950's era power distribution utilities with new power poles and lines that meet avian hazard/protection standards in accordance with Beale AFB's avian hazard/protection plan.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
49	**Citizens**	**A-43**	**FIRE**	Furthermore, while Mitigation Measure PH-9 includes fire suppression equipment and precautions during construction, it does not clearly commit to ongoing monitoring to reduce fire risk after the transmission line is constructed or additional measures to deter birds and prevent blazes caused by avian collision.	See response to Comment 48. There are primarily three components to the proposed project: Overhead transmission lines of about 2.5 miles (about half over rice fields and half over relatively flat grasslands), a transformer yard, and the remainder distance of underground distribution lines to connect with an existing substation. Maintenance and inspection to include risk from wildfire and all other required inspections would be performed by WAPA on the transmission lines and substation via ground patrol at least annually and via air patrol quarterly (depending on Beale AFB flight restrictions). Either Beale AFB or WAPA may inspect and maintain the underground distribution line portion of the project. Risk from the underground portion buried under a road is expected to be negligible. Risk from the transmission line and substation would not add appreciably to the overall risk from the three adjacent transmission lines (one owned by WAPA at the point of proposed interconnection, and two owned by PG&E). None of these transmission lines in this area have a history of failure or starts from fires, no do any of the substations on Bale AFB. It is not likely for wildlife, birds in particular, to make a wingtip-to-wingtip connection on the transmission lines due to the distance between the lines. It is more possible for birds (or other animals) to connect between distribution lines, especially if the lines do not meet modern avian hazard/protection standards. Proposed distribution lines would be underground. All new lines or replaced lines on Beale AFB meet modern avian hazard/protection standards.
50	**Citizens**	**A-43**	**FIRE**	Mitigation Measure PH-9 does not require operational fire mitigation, and lacks evidence to support the Draft EA's conclusion that the 300-gallon water tank and hose required by Measure PH-9 is adequate to suppress any fire that may ignite at the Project site.	Fire suppression equipment such as fire extinguishers and hand tools such as shovels on tractors and an on-site water supply are normal best management practices for construction and logging work near dry vegetation. The on-site project environmental monitor would ensure all fire suppression equipment is available and in working order with a weekly test of mechanical equipment. Specific weather conditions which may limit activities and reduce risk to workers is managed under contract language covered under OSHA/worker safety. No work near dry vegetation would not be allowed during what is commonly known as "red flag weather conditions": Humidity: Day, 29-42% and/or Night, 60-80 with wind speed 30+ mph; Humidity: Day,19-28% and/or Night, 46-60% with wind speed 21+ mph; Humidity: Day, 9-18% and/or Night, 31-45% with wind speed 12+ mph; Humidity: Day, <9% and/or Night, <31% with wind speed 6+ mph Note that temperature is not a major factor in determining fire danger - hot days do not trigger a Red Flag Warning unless low humidities and/or sustained, dry winds are also present. A heat index may also reduce work allowed under a contract. Language to protect workers is outlined in the scope of contracts including OSHA or wage requirements for contract workers; for example where Bacon-Davis Act wages are required to be paid on Federal projects. Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches are posted on the California Fire Weather web page and the website of the Sacramento National Weather Service (NWS) office. Links to all fire weather planning forecasts, and other NWS office web pages can be found on the National Fire Weather Page, including the forecast for the Sacramento Valley.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
51	**Citizens**	**A-15**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	Despite this level of ground disturbance, the Draft EA fails to disclose baseline soil conditions at the Project site, and fails to evaluate the potential for disturbing residual explosives and munitions constituents along the proposed transmission line routes. Such contamination could pose risk to the health and safety of workers during project construction.	See response to Comments #7 and 8
52	**Citizens**	**A-15**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	In fact, the Final Record of Decision GR592 Munitions Response Site Beale Air Force Base California prepared published in June 2017 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers indicates that remedial investigations have uncovered MECs such as hand grenades and an M6 detonator inside a grenade body and MCs including hand grenades, rifle grenades, land mines, 2.36-inch rockets, and an indeterminate frag at Beale AFB.110 And these findings only apply to hazardous materials on Beale AFB itself; there could be additional undiscovered MEC and MC contamination off base in the proposed path of the transmission lines.	See response to Comments #7 and 8. No ranges or range fans (boundaries) were identified within the off-base areas of the preferred alternative project route. Refer to the CSE Phase II. The original base boundary in the area of the preferred alternative did not change from the former Camp Beale boundary. All final documents concerning the Military Munitions Response Program can be found on the AFCEC Public AR: http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx Ref: URS Group, Inc. Final Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase II Report, Beale Air Force Base, California. April 2012.
53	**Citizens**	**A-16**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	Although the Draft EA commits to soil sampling during preconstruction and halting of construction if hazardous materials are found, this does not justify deferring a survey of potential hazards until after the project has been approved.	See response to Comments #7 and 8. A Base-wide PA was conducted in 1996 contamination sources were identified to the east and west of the preferred alternative project route. No sources of soil contamination were identified within the preferred alternative project route. SIs were conducted on 65 areas of concern between 1996 and 1997. The PA and SI received concurrence from DTSC and the RWQCB. All final documents concerning the Installation Restoration Program can be found on the AFCEC Public AR: http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx. Ref: Law Environmental, Inc., Government Services Division. United States Air Force Installation Restoration Program (IRP), Base-wide Preliminary Assessment Report, Beale Air Force Bases, California. March 1996.; Law Environmental Inc., Government Services Division. Site Inspection Report for Fifteen Areas of Concern Volume 1. May 1997; Law Environmental, Inc., Government Services Division. Site Inspection Report for Fifteen Areas of Concern Volume 2. May 1997.; Law Environmental, Inc., Government Services Division. Site Inspection Report Addendum Fifty-One Areas of Concern . November 1996.; Law Environmental, Inc., Government Services Division. Site Inspection Report Addendum Fifty-One Areas of Concern Volume . August 1996.; URS Group, Inc. Final Site Inspection for Site 36. April 2004.; CH2M Hill. Final Site Inspection for Site 40 (AOC 73). March 2006.; URS Group, Inc. Final Site Inspection Report for Site 35. October 2006.; AMEC Foster Wheeler. Final Site Inspection for Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) Areas at Beale AFB (6 Parts). September 2017.
54	**Citizens**	**A-16**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	Although the Draft EA commits to soil sampling during preconstruction and halting of construction if hazardous materials are found, this does not justify deferring a survey of potential hazards until after the project has been approved. approved is necessary for the decision makers to make an informed determination about the severity of likely public health impacts and the need for mitigation measures to reduce environmental effects. SWAPE therefore recommends an investigation of the proposed transmission line routes and substation site be conducted under supervision of DTSC prior to approval of the Project.	See response to Comment #53
55	**Citizens**	**A-49**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	The potential that the proposed transmission line routes may be located atop areas of contamination or munitions associated with Beale AFB was not evaluated in the EA. Construction of a new substation and buried conduits and vaults would result in excavation of 11,000 cubic yards of asphalt and spoils (p. 2-12), potentially exposing underlying residual contamination or explosives of concern (MEC) and munitions constituents (MC).	See response to Comments 7 and 8. Reports from previous investigations and analysis for soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, munitions or explosives of concern (MEC), and MC have been conducted across the base and along the preferred route. Additional investigations and analysis have not been conducted in the EA because contaminants were not found in the vicinity of the preferred route in previous investigations.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
56	**Citizens**	**A-49**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	An investigation of the proposed transmission line routes and substation location should be conducted to determine if Project excavation could place workers at risk for injury from MEC or MC during Project construction. The investigation should be conducted under DTSC oversight and the results of the investigation should be included in a revised EA.	See response to Comment #51
57	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS**	Phone comment 1/7/20, as described by Tish Saare: Northern B Alternative (Preferred Alternative) borders his property. He has spent a significant amount of money on preparing his field for rice. Addition of the line will make aerial application difficult and will put the pilot of the aircraft in danger.	The Draft EA addresses potential impacts from the Project to agriculture and farming operations in Section 4.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources. As prescribed by measure AG-3 in the Draft EA, WAPA will consider and compensate farmers for impacts to farming operations (e.g., aerial seeding) during negotiations with the landowners for the purpose for the ROW easement.
58	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS**	Phone comment 1/29/20, as described by Tish Saare: Putting the line on the south fence line would lock him in on three sides with electrical lines. He has spent significant money on developing his land for rice. Agricultural pilots would not be able to safely apply rice, fertilizer, etc.	See response to Comment #57
59	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	Phone comment 1/29/20, as described by Tish Saare: Across the street from his property the county has bought the land for the TRLIA Project. He suggests that the line is run across the road to the north where the levee will be on the north or south side of the levee – people don't live there and it wouldn't impact people. It would be a straighter shot around the flight line. It would reduce danger to agricultural pilots.	WAPA confirmed that the Three Rivers Levee Project has purchased properties and vacated residences along the north side of Hammonton-Smarts Ville Road, which means the residences along the south side remain and would be impacted by the Project. Additionally, transmission poles placed along a levee may not be feasible from an engineering standpoint; the poles would likely need to be taller and would impact flight clearance zones. In addition, Beale and WAPA considered avoidance of flood zones as a selection standard (Section 2.5 of the EA). For these reasons, the recommended alternative was not carried forward for detailed analysis.
60	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	Written comment received 1/30/20: You are covering 1/2 of my pasture; now rice field. If you connect lines at Brophy intersection, north side of Hammonton Smarts Ville Rd, there is a elect erector power stand. So staying north side of road, go east to Doolittle Rd and go on Base east side of flight line. There would be no impact to people's property's (county bought everyone out on north side of road.)	See response to Comment #59
61	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**	Written comment received 1/30/20: You talk about building maintenance and patrol road's, needing a lot of land for this and you talk about oil and chemical spills 1 to 10 gallon's. There should be no spills around rice fields.	The implementation of BMPs (as described in Section 4.11.4) and PCMs (Appendix D of the Draft EA; Appendix E of the Revised Draft EA) will minimize the risk for project related spills.
62	**Louise Ahart**	**N/A**	**ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS**	Written comment dated 2/3/20 (paraphrased): Opposes the project crossing her property at 3014 Fruitland Road, Marysville. Concerns over electric and magnetic poisoning from multiple lines near her house, barn/corrals and irrigated pasture and rice field.	WAPA confirmed Ms. Ahart's property and residence are located about 10 miles from the proposed Project area.
63	**Louise Ahart**	**N/A**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	Written comment dated 2/3/20 (paraphrased): Suggests taking an alternate route near Jack Slough Road north of Marysville.	The proposed alternate route is north of Marysville and would not feasibly service Beale AFB, so was not carried forward for detailed analysis.
64	**Citizens**	**B-6**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's direct observations of wildlife at the Project site further demonstrates that the Draft EA fails to accurately describe the Project's baseline biological conditions by underrepresenting the presence of numerous wildlife species, including special-status species.	Addressed in response to Comments #20-22
65	**Citizens**	**B-7**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Compliance with NEPA is impossible if the environmental review document fails to accurately describe the baseline conditions existing at the site before Project activities begin. The Ninth Circuit has held that failure to collect adequate data on the Project site's biological community, including wildlife likely threatened by the Project, renders the NEPA document deficient.	Addressed in response to Comments #20-22

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
66	**Citizens**	**B-8**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA claims to rely on a 2018 U.S. Air Force Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan ("INRMP"), but reaches conclusions that are inconsistent with the INRMP. Appendix D of the INRMP lists wildlife species observed on Beale AFB, and includes 31 more special-status species of vertebrate wildlife than addressed in the Draft EA. For example, the "yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat, which the EA concludes have no potential to occur on site, have actually been documented on site."	Addressed in response to Comment #113
67	**Citizens**	**B-8**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA improperly rules out the Project area as potential nesting habitat for bald eagles because, as Dr. Smallwood explains, wildlife ecologists cannot know species' preferences, especially in a vastly altered environment. In fact, Dr. Smallwood sighted bald eagles during his first site visit and Dr. Smallwood's studies have seen an expansion of nesting presence for bald eagles in areas where they had long been absent, suggesting that it would not be surprising for nests to appear at the Project site.	Addressed in responses to Comments #114 and 115
68	**Citizens**	**B-9**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Similarly, the Draft EA erroneously reasons that bats would not be expected to roost at the site because there are not any caves, rock outcroppings, or buildings. As Dr. Smallwood observes, bats "roost in various structures" and roosting does not necessarily place limits on where bats can travel. Dr. Smallwood's professional experience leads him to opine that bats would occur at the Project site year-round. He also thinks there is a possibility of the site serving as a bat migration route. Moreover, eleven species of bats were recently detected in the Project area, so the Draft EA's conclusions about the absence of bats from the Project site are "unsupported."	Addressed in response to Comment #116
69	**Citizens**	**B-9**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Open locations such as the Project site are the types of environments in which bats do not use echolocation, which renders bats particularly vulnerable to fatalities from collision with transmission lines. Dr. Smallwood explains that bat fatalities have not historically been attributed to transmission lines because of limitations in human detection of bat carcasses before they are removed by scavengers. However, recent research by Dr. Smallwood suggests that transmission lines like the Project could pose a substantial collision risk to bats. As such, bats should be more closely studied before the Project can be approved.	Addressed in response to Comment #117
70	**Citizens**	**B-10**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	First, the INRMP uses a vague, or "soft," performance standard for threatened or endangered species in the Beale AFB area: "maintain or increase the population of the species." In the absence of rigorous scientific sampling and monitoring to properly characterize baseline conditions, such a performance standard is vague and could be "readily exploited to claim success when the species has actually declined in number or is even in jeopardy of extirpation." Dr. Smallwood explains that an accurate evaluation of baseline conditions generally takes several years to account for interannual variation.	Addressed in response to Comment #118
71	**Citizens**	**B-10**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood explains that the burrowing owl surveys relied on by the Draft EA failed to replicate the methods recommended by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. As Dr. Smallwood explains, the investigators erred in surveying the same places over and over. By contrast, Dr. Smallwood's research shows that burrowing owls often move nesting sites, requiring a more comprehensive survey.	Addressed in response to Comment #119
72	**Citizens**	**B-10**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	In addition, Dr. Smallwood explains that surveys for western spadefoot were lacking because they were never conducted during "ideal conditions" of high humidity or rain on warm nights from January through May. The surveys therefore underrepresent the likeliness that the western spadefoot is present on site.	Addressed in response to Comment #120

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
73	**Citizens**	**B-10**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Third, the Draft EA fails to reflect the evidence in its own supporting documents which demonstrates that there have been declines in special-status species at Beale AFB. For instance, vernal pool branchiopods, elderberry shrubs, and western pond turtles have all numbered fewer indicating decreasing health and strain on habitat. As indicated above, the status of bats, burrowing owls, and western spadefoot remain unknown. Therefore, much more scientific study must be done to accurately describe the environmental baseline at the Project site. These trends also indicate that further development and habitat disturbance, like the activities proposed by the Project, could contribute to the ongoing decline of sensitive species in the Project region, thereby increasing the intensity of this impact.	Baselines have been established for all federal T&E species present at Beale AFB with the exception of WYBC. Other special-status species have had surveys and baselines are being established. The INRMP summarizes these surveys and is Sikes Act compliant with Signatures from USFWS and CDFW.
74	**Citizens**	**B-12**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	the Draft EA's reliance on avian protection plans and transmission line markers cannot remedy the lead agencies' failure to fully and transparently study the biological conditions at the Project site.	The avian protection plan and line markers are not proposed as a replacement for studies, but are included among tools available to reduce impacts.
75	**Citizens**	**B-16**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Specifically, Dr. Smallwood suggests monitoring vernal pool geochemistry, composition and cover of hydrophytic and upland plant species, spatial distributions of burrowing mammals and symbiotic terrestrial arthropod and avian species. Without such information, the reasons for changes in branchiopods are speculative,	Addressed in response to Comment #106
76	**Citizens**	**B-16**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA's CEQA Checklist acknowledges the potential to impact vernal pools but fails to disclose the likely extent of these direct impacts or even consider indirect impacts to the kinds of rich biological communities described above.	Addressed in response to Comments #28 and 43. The EA is not intended to satisfy CEQA, as described in Comment #1.
77	**Citizens**	**B-16**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Because the monitoring that has been done fails to meet the minimum standards of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service branchiopod survey protocol, the Draft EA "lacks the comprehensive characterization of vernal pool occupancy by special-status species of branchiopods that is needed to select the transmission line route that would cause least harm to vernal pools" or to adequately mitigate likely impacts to vernal pools.	Addressed in response to Comment #107
78	**Citizens**	**B-18**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Using scientific literature studying similar habitats, Dr. Smallwood estimates habitat destruction from the northern and southern Project alternatives would yield the loss of 2,067 bird nests per year and 1,582 bird nests per year, respectively. This in turn would lead to a lost capacity after five years of 34,104 and 26,084 birds, respectively. After 100 years, this would total 105,924 birds and 76,242 birds, respectively.	Addressed in response to Comment #122
79	**Citizens**	**B-18**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Draft EA acknowledges the Project's possible "disruption of breeding and consequent loss of eggs, chicks, or fledglings" but insists that impacts would be short-term and minor. Here, an EIS/EIR is necessary to consider how the Project could have ongoing ripple effects for breeding capacity and the longevity of avian species in the ecosystem at the Project site.	Following the construction stage of the project, maintenance activities, as described in Section 2.3.1 of the Draft EA, are infrequent. Typically these consist of quarterly or annual inspection patrols and barely rise above baseline activity in this area. WAPA's standard operating procedures, including bird surveys prior to disruptive maintenance activates during nesting season would reduce the potential for breeding and nesting impacts.
80	**Citizens**	**B-19**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Based on his expertise, Dr. Smallwood concludes that the Project would likely cause deaths of many individuals of protected flying species, including migratory birds. Of the flying species of vertebrate wildlife "potentially, probably or certainly occurring in the project area, 37," or 59 percent of those species, "have been documented as collision victims of transmission or electric distribution lines."	Addressed in response to Comment #127

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
81	**Citizens**	**B-19**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Averaging the calculations from those projects with the Mare Island fatality rate used in Dr. Smallwood's February 3 letter, he concludes that there would likely be 1,017 bird fatalities per year along the 4.5 miles of transmission lines along the northern alternative of the proposed project. This yields 50,850 deaths over 50 years. Notably, however, the solar projects were in desert environments where bird traffic is likely lower than at Beale AFB. Therefore, the Project's fatality toll could exceed even this substantial number.	Addressed in response to Comment #126
82	**Citizens**	**B-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Despite mitigation measure BIO-15's claim that adherence to avian protection guidelines during operation and maintenance will minimize bird mortality and injury, the WAPA APP does not commit to respond to incident reports or reports of wildlife hazards on WAPA's equipment.	Addressed in response to Comment #128
83	**Citizens**	**B-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Furthermore, Dr. Smallwood explains that the WAPA APP lists brief paragraphs on WAPA's training, adaptive management, and incident procedures but is devoid of specific siting and marking guidelines for power lines.	Addressed in response to Comment #129
84	**Citizens**	**B-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The WAPA APP does not include limitations on timing of vehicle access and types of vehicles allowed.	Addressed in response to Comment #129
86	**Citizens**	**B-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Finally, there is no data management, analysis, and reporting plan, including a commitment to enter incident reports and use that data to adaptively manage the transmission line.	The Avian Protection Plan does include a reporting system, and all incident reports include a section to add an adaptive management solution. Reports are tracked at the regional, headquarters, and USFWS level.
86	**Citizens**	**B-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	In the Draft EA, mitigation measure BIO-14 says that maintenance activities can continue in the vicinity of a nest so long as a qualified biologist develops a monitoring/mitigation plan, but similarly lacks any commitment or standards necessary to evaluate the success of this mitigation measure.	Mitigation measure BIO-14 first and foremost recommends seasonal avoidance of maintenance activities, and secondarily buffers around nests, with nest-specific monitoring plans the last option. BIO-14, including the provision for monitoring plans, has an intent and standard of complying with the "take" provision of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, unless a specific exemption is granted by USFWS.
87	**Citizens**	**B-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	BIO-15 merely says the Project will adhere to guidance in the WAPA APP without explaining what this means and how that will actually minimize bird mortality and injury. Therefore, the mitigation measure lacks "sufficient detail" necessary for the environmental consequences to be "fairly evaluated" by Dr. Smallwood, or any other member of the public.	Mitigation measure BIO-15 also states that the Project will adhere to the two latest guidance documents by the Avian Powerline Interaction Committee (APLIC). These documents describe design measures in great detail and how they minimize bird mortality and injury.
88	**Citizens**	**B-23**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Moreover, the Draft EA's commitment to adhering to the WAPA APP appears toothless given that the document offers no specific guidance on what is required to mitigate impacts to birds. Offering a mitigation measure that lacks enforceability through some legally binding instrument, as the Draft EA does here, is also a violation of CEQA.	Section 4.5.3 contains a list of enforceable and legally binding instruments to which the project is subject. CEQA compliance is addressed in Comment #1.
89	**Citizens**	**B-23**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	In addition, BIO-14 is an example of an improperly deferred mitigation measure because it puts off development of a monitoring and mitigation plan for transmission line maintenance in the presence of a nest without establishing clearly measurable performance standards with which to evaluate success.	Addressed in response to Comment #86
90	**Citizens**	**B-25**	**WATER RESOURCES**	As explained by Mr. Hagemann, however, the Draft EA does not clearly identify the jurisdictional waters that will be impacted by Project activities and it "does not describe the severity of those impacts on both the individual jurisdictional water and any connected surficial waters, including impacts on vernal pools."…Specifically, the lead agencies must prepare an EIS to map the locations of new access roads, culvert crossings, and jurisdictional waters. Mr. Hagemann explains that these maps should "identify instream areas where bank recontouring, or placement of bank protection below the high-water line" are anticipated. Moreover, the document should present data documenting hydrologically conditions to "support the feasibility of the protection measures that call for road construction during no-flow or low-flow conditions."	Addressed in response to Comments #134 and 135

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
91	**Citizens**	**B-26**	**WATER RESOURCES**	Therefore, in addition to the Draft EA's deficiencies under NEPA, the Project threatens to breach the requirements of the Clean Water Act as well. The agencies should consult with USACE and revise their NEPA/CEQA document to include a thorough discussion of the likely impacts to jurisdictional waters, what permits will be obtained, and what mitigation measures will be required in those permits.	The extent of jurisdictional waters and wetlands within all proposed Project Alternatives have been delineated. Potential impacts to jurisdictional waters have been addressed in the EA and Biological Resources Report (Appendix G) and will be addressed in the subsequent USACE Clean Water Act 404 Permit Application, should one be necessary.
92	**Citizens**	**B-27**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood explains that ecologists are still at the front end of understanding vernal pool ecology and that "[d]amage or loss of vernal pools and their neighboring uplands cannot be rectified by typical water quality mitigation measures" or by mere grading and seeding. Dr. Smallwood therefore argues that the "prudent thing is to leave vernal pools undisturbed, in the case of this project by routing the transmission lines around the vernal pool complexes." In fact, Dr. Smallwood explains that the effectiveness of mitigation measures BIO-1 through BIO-9, BIO-17, BIO-18, BIO-21, and BIO-23 through BIO-25 would be severely undercut if the transmission line is routed through an area dense with vernal pool complexes.	Addressed in response to Comments #130-132
93	**Citizens**	**B-28**	**WATER RESOURCES**	Moreover, Dr. Smallwood references studies of vernal pools at Beale AFB to conclude that vernal pools cover 169 percent more of Beale AFB than previously understood in the 1990s and the density of vernal pools is highest where the proposed project routes would cross into Beale AFB. "Both the northern and southern route alternatives would disrupt more vernal pool substrate than any other potential route alternative." Therefore, the potential for the Project to "result in temporary or permanent impacts, or to entirely remove vernal pool wetlands" is a "significant impact with long-term implications on the wetland ecosystems of Beale AFB." The Draft EA "fails to disclose the severity of this impact" and thus an EIS/EIR should be prepared to more fully analyze potential Project impacts on vernal pools.	Addressed in response to Comment #28
94	**Citizens**	**B-29**	**WATER RESOURCES**	The best practices proposed as part of mitigation measure BIO-1 to avoid or minimize temporary impacts during Project construction fail to include measures to address permanent loss of vernal pool and other wetland acreage, which the Draft EA acknowledges will be caused by the Project.	Addressed in response to Comments #28 and 45
95	**Citizens**	**B-29**	**WATER RESOURCES**	Measure WR-6, requiring the Project to avoid jurisdictional waters "to the extent feasible" and requiring Beale AFB and WAPA to obtain Clean Water Act section 401/404 permits "as necessary," does not identify which of the jurisdictional waters identified on the Project site would be avoided. Moreover, the Draft EA clearly did not intend for this measure to apply to the vernal pool acreage that would be permanently damaged or removed by the Project—a major oversight that renders the mitigation measure ineffective.	Addressed in response to Comment #28
96	**Citizens**	**B-29**	**WATER RESOURCES**	Finally, measure BIO-26 proposes the creation of a vernal pool restoration plan, but improperly defers the formulation of this plan to an unspecified time after the public review and comment period.	Addressed in response to Comment #112
97	**Citizens**	**B-29**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The CEQA Checklist suffers from similar defects to those present in San Joaqui Raptor Rescue. It says, without explanation, that impacts to the viability of the local population and species dependent on vernal pools would be "negligible" and reasons that the presence of a United States Fish & Wildlife Service-approved biologist to "identify the extent of vernal pools" and "monitor work" will help minimize impacts. While the Draft EA discusses use of buffer zones and fencing, it defers until after Project approval identification of the extent of vernal pools and formulation of clear performance standards for the biologist's role in monitoring and determining the need of erosion control measures.	Addressed in response to Comments #28 and 43

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
98	**Citizens**	**B-30**	**LAND USE**	The Draft EA asserts that the Project (Preferred Alternative) is anticipated to have "no impacts on land use." However, the EA fails to disclose the Project's inconsistencies with the Yuba County General Plan, and improperly defers a detailed analysis of the Project's compatibility with the Beale AFB AICUZ until after Project approval.	As described in the Draft EA Section 3.9.1.1 (page 3-30), private parcels within the study area have been mapped by Yuba County within its most recent (2011) General Plan as 'NR,' a land use designation that includes agricultural production as a principal activity, while allowing for other uses including conservation and public facilities and infrastructure. The Project is in agreement with this land use designation. The Draft EA is compliant with the AICUZ as described in Sections 3.9 and 4.9. Engineering will be designed to meet all AICUZ requirements.
99	**Citizens**	**B-32**	**AIR QUALITY**	Because the Draft EA lacks discussion of any specifics regarding what the contract is likely to contain and what measures will be taken to ensure compliance with the AICUZ prior to the second compatibility screening, the Draft EA further violates NEPA and CEQA.	Thank you for your comment. The contract, which will be worked out between WAPA and Beale, will ensure that proper measures are taken to comply with AICUZ requirements.
100	**Citizens**	**B-32**	**NOISE**	In contravention of NEPA's hard look and mitigation measure description requirements, the Draft EA cursorily states that a consistency screening would occur at some unspecified future time before a contract is finalized without explaining what consistency of noise generation and helicopter trips with the AICUZ would look like.	Addressed in response to Comment #99
101	**Citizens**	**B-33**	**NOISE**	Likewise, in violation of CEQA, the Draft EA description of additional screening for noise generation and helicopter trips consistency issues does not commit to any quantifiable performance standards.	The EA is not intended to satisfy CEQA as described in Comment #1
102	**Citizens**	**B-33**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	While the Draft EA references the INRMP with regard to seed mixtures used for erosion control and general consultation with the USFWS about endangered species, it fails to mention the Vernal Pool Conservation and Management Area.	Language describing the Vernal Pool Conservation and Management Area has been added to Draft EA Section 3.5
103	**Citizens**	**B-33**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Moreover, there is no reference to the Habitat Conservation Management Plan (HCMP) that was being prepared in 2007...Even if HCMP still in draft form, the Draft EA should have discussed Project's consistency with the HCMP because it is reasonably foreseeable that the HCMP will be adopted and operative during the life of the Project.	The HCMP has not been updated since 2004 and is therefore not relevant to the Draft EA.
104	**Citizens**	**B-34**	**RECREATION**	The Draft EA fails to disclose any information about duck blind locations or how many will be impacted or removed, yet concludes that the Project's impacts on duck hunting would be "short-term and negligible to none."	All known information about duck blinds has been presented in the EA. No duck blinds have been identified by landowners or in public comments.
105	**Citizens**	**B-34**	**RECREATION**	Furthermore, the Draft EA relies on vague mitigation measure LU-2 to address impacts to duck hunting by requiring WAPA to "negotiate with landowners during easement purchase to compensate for the loss of duck blinds." It is unclear what kind of compensation WAPA has in mind—would it be monetary compensation, compensatory mitigation to replace lost duck blinds, or something else? The Draft EA also provides no supporting evidence documenting whether this measure would be feasible, effective or enforceable, and whether landowners have been consulted regarding this proposed approach before adopting it as mitigation. Finally, Measure LU-2 contains no performance standard to ensure that compensation would fully mitigate the losses.	Negotiations for property easements attempt to provide fair compensation to landowners, who are encouraged to provide a fair valuation of all losses that should be considered. Negotiation with landowners has not begun, as no alternative has been selected. Most transactions are compensated through monetary compensation, though WAPA may consider other terms that a landowner would suggest. Land and easement acquisitions are enforceable property contracts.
106	**Citizens**	**B-88**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Monitoring of vernal pool geochemistry is also needed, along with composition and cover of both hydrophytic and upland plant species, spatial distributions of fossorial mammal species and symbiotic species of terrestrial arthropod and avian species. In the absence of these other types of information, the reasons for any change in status of branchiopod species must be speculated rather than inferred.	Thank you for your input into vernal pool monitoring/surveys at Beale AFB. Vernal pool monitoring for avoidance and minimizing shall occur during this project in accordance with the USFWS Biological Opinion.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
107	**Citizens**	**B-91**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The EA proposes to mitigate impacts to vernal pools by implementing best practices (BIO-1) and by developing a plan to restore vernal pools that are damaged by construction (BIO-26). These measures must be informed by sufficiently expansive monitoring (as briefly outlined above), or they not only run the risks of failing to avoid and minimize impacts to the most vulnerable vernal pools, but they might cause even greater harm via restoration. Based on random sampling and a declining sample size of vernal pools over time, Beale AFB lacks the comprehensive characterization of vernal pool occupancy by special-status species of branchiopods that is needed to select the transmission line route that would cause least harm to vernal pools. The monitoring that has been done fails to meet the minimum standards of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2015) branchiopod survey protocol. According to the protocol, all vernal pool features are supposed to be sampled; the results from one pool cannot be extrapolated to others in the same vernal pool complex. The EA's mitigation lacks the most basic information required in the survey protocol (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2015), and it lacks the more expansive information I discussed earlier. A fair argument can be made for the preparation of an EIS/EIR that is also appropriately informed by several years of monitoring of vernal pool branchiopods and associated environmental variables in all of the vernal pools potentially affected by the project.	The extent of vernal pools on Beale AFB is well known and has been thoroughly mapped using LiDAR imagery. Protocol-level surveys for vernal pool branchiopods was deemed unnecessary because the Project analysis assumes presence of these species in all vernal pools identified in the Project area. Furthermore, effects to special status species were coordinated with the USFWS and a Biological Opinion was issued for the project.
108	**Citizens**	**B-91**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Damage or loss of vernal pools and their neighboring uplands cannot be rectified by typical water quality mitigation measures, and they cannot be restored simply through grading and seeding. Ecologists are still at the front-end of understanding vernal pool ecology. The prudent thing is to leave vernal pools undisturbed, in the case of this project by routing the transmission lines around the vernal pool complexes. Compensatory mitigation is commonly required by USACE and other regulatory agencies where vernal pools will be adversely affected or destroyed by a project, but compensatory mitigation has limited efficacy (33 CFR Part 332 - USACE Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources).	Addressed in response to Comments #45 and 91
109	**Citizens**	**B-92**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The project is proposed right through the highest densities of an irreplaceable vernal pool complex that has been documented on the decline. The potential for the project to result in temporary or permanent impacts, or to entirely remove vernal pool wetlands at the project is therefore a significant impact with long-term implications on the wetland ecosystems of Beale AFB. The EA fails to disclose the severity of this impact, incorrectly concluding that wetlands impacts do not exceed significance thresholds.	Addressed in response to Comment #28
110	**Citizens**	**B-93**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	However, BIO-1 fails to include any measures to address the permanent loss of vernal pool and other wetland acreage which the EA acknowledges will be caused by the Project.	Addressed in response to Comments #45 and 91
111	**Citizens**	**B-93**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Measure WR-6 would require the project to avoid jurisdictional waters "to the extent feasible," and would require Beale/WAPA to obtain Clean Water Act Section 404/401 permits "as necessary" (WAPA and Beale 2020:4-41). However, the EA does not identify which of the jurisdictional waters identified on the project site would be "avoided," and clearly does not apply to the vernal pool acreage that would be permanently damaged or removed by the Project and its proposed alternatives.	Addressed in response to Comments #28 and 91

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
112	**Citizens**	**B-93**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Finally, as I explained in my Feb. 2020 comments, measure BIO-26 proposes the deferred creation of a vernal pool restoration plan for impacts within vernal pools. This measure improperly defers formulation of the restoration plan to sometime after the public has had a chance to participate in the NEPA process. Given the importance of this measure, it is critical that the agencies identify the plan's proposed mitigation elements in an EIR/EIS, so that the public can evaluate and comment on the timing of restoration and its intended location, implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and performance standards.	A Restoration Plan that includes site-specific restoration methodology and site performance standards will be developed to guide the restoration and revegetation of temporarily disturbed habitat from Project activities. The Restoration Plan will be prepared in accordance with CWA 404 and ESA Section 7 permitting requirements and will be reviewed by the USACE and USFWS prior to implementation. *October 2020 Update to Response:* Section 7 Consultation with USFWS concluded that impacts will be mitigated as described in the response to Comment #199 and that a restoration plan is not necessary. In light of this, measure BIO-26 has been revised in the Final EA to specify mitigation instead of a restoration plan.
113	**Citizens**	**B-94**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Appendix D of the INRMP listed 31 more special-status species of vertebrate wildlife than are addressed in the EA (Table 3). Other reports cited in the EA reveal another 11 species that are not addressed in the EA Table 3). It turns out that yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat, which the EA concludes have no potential to occur on site, have actually been documented on site. The EA does not accurately summarize information that appears in the 2018 INRMP, nor in multiple supporting documents cited by the EA. Nearly all of the special-status species in Table 3 have been detected on or near Beale AFB.	Beale AFB spans nearly 23,192 acres and includes a variety of habitat types and vegetation communities not present with the proposed Project area. While several special-status species have been documented in the INRMP, not all of these have suitable habitat in the Project area. Additionally, some of the species considered "special-status" in the INRMP do not meet the definition of "special-status" as defined in the Project EA. Please see the response to Comment #22 for more details. *October 2020 Update to Response:* Yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat have been added to the EA and Biological Resources Report (Appendix G), along with eight other avian species that have the potential to be found foraging in or traveling through the Project area.
114	**Citizens**	**B-94**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	However, wildlife ecologists do not determine preferences of wildlife species, because we cannot know their preferences. Wildlife ecologists measure levels of selection using resource availability analysis in combination with other considerations (Smallwood 2002). The EA's attempt to characterize the nesting habitat preferences of bald eagles and other wildlife species is therefore unscientific and prone to inaccuracy.	The EA states that "only a few scattered, isolated trees" are in the Project area. Bald eagles are well-known to select tall structures such as trees for their nests. The lack of trees, as well as local knowledge of the managed areas, leads to the statement that "there is no preferred nesting habitat in the Project area."
115	**Citizens**	**B-94**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Furthermore, bald eagles have been expanding their activity areas after recovering from the eggshell thinning effects of DDT. Bald eagles have recently been nesting in places where they were long absent.	Resource Protection Measure BIO-33 addresses bald eagle nests.
116	**Citizens**	**B-99**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	It also turns out that, contrary to the claim that bats are not expected to roost in the project area (WAPA and Beale 2020:3-19), hundreds of bats of 4 species are known to roost in the project area (Bhate Environmental 2016, Johnston 2017). Eleven species of bats were recently detected in the project area (Bhate Environmental 2016, Johnston 2017). According to Bhate Environmental (2016), earlier bat studies had also been performed at Beale AFB. It would be insightful to know what those earlier studies found, and whether any trends in bat species assembly and bat abundance can be inferred from a comparison of the results. This said, however, the surveys have been sporadic and have varied in effort-level and methodology. A long-term scientific monitoring program would prove more informative. In the absence of trends that can be inferred from adequate monitoring data, the EA's conclusions about the status of bats in the project area are unsupported.	Thank you for your input into bat surveys at Beale AFB. A Bat Monitoring Protocol was developed in 2016 (H.T. Harvey & Associates 2016) and was first implemented in 2018. No federal ESA bat species are expected to occur at Beale AFB.
117	**Citizens**	**B-99**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	That bat fatality impacts have rarely been associated with transmission lines is likely due to two factors: (1) quick scavenger removal of bat carcasses and (2) poor detection rates by human searchers of bat carcasses (Smallwood et al. 2020). The transmission lines proposed in the WAPA-Beale project could pose significant mortality risks to bats.	This comment cites research based on detections at wind turbines, not transmission lines. Moving wind turbines and static power lines are vastly different systems, and no wind turbines are proposed in the Project. Further addressed in response to Comment #116

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
118	**Citizens**	**B-100**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The INRMP uses a soft performance standard for endangered and threatened species, saying that the standard is “to maintain or increase the population of the species on the base in alignment with USFWS Recovery Plans and ESA Section 7a1 requirements.” Decision-makers and many members of the public might not realize that terms used in these performance standards are vague and subject to interpretation. For example, the term ‘population’ implies that wildlife biologists are readily capable of defining one population from another, when in fact biologists usually cannot ascertain whether a particular assemblage of individuals compose a deme, colony, subpopulation, population, or metapopulation (there are additional terms, as well) (Smallwood 2001, 2015). Until populations are clearly defined within a study area, the lead agency cannot truly determine whether populations are maintained or increased. The softness of a standard based on such a vague term is readily exploited to claim success when the species has actually declined in number or is even in jeopardy of extirpation.	Thank you for your input to the INRMP for Beale AFB. Mitigation for impacts to ESA habitat is greater than 1:1 and in accordance with any Biological Opinion and/or agreement.
119	**Citizens**	**B-101**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	This approach of visiting the same sites over and over would make sense if burrowing owls showed high fidelity to nest sites, but they do not (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 1, burrowing owls shift breeding locations, and entire colonies also shift spatially. Surveying the same burrows from year to year would increase the likelihood of not seeing burrowing owls on a study area, even if they are present.	Thank you for your input to the INRMP and burrowing owl surveys for Beale AFB.
120	**Citizens**	**B-102**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	In addition to burrowing owl surveys, surveys for western spadefoot are lacking. In none of the surveys reported in the EA’s supporting documents were survey conditions regarded as ideal. Ideal conditions would include high humidity or rain on warm nights from January through May, similar to the ideal conditions for detecting dispersing California tiger salamanders. To meet ideal conditions, which might occur during only a few nights of the year, biologists must commit to on-call work, where other plans are dropped when survey conditions are ideal.	Thank you for your input to the INRMP and western spadefoot surveys for Beale AFB.
121	**Citizens**	**B-102**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Regarding the third trend listed above ("evidence of declining conditions of natural resources while determining performance standards have been met" [page 100]), the EA’s supporting documents revealed evidence of declines in special-status species at Beale AFB. Yet, the EA always concludes that the performance standard has been met. Compared to earlier reports, later reports showed lower percentages of sampled vernal pools supporting special status species of Branchiopods. Elderberry shrubs numbered fewer, and those persisting displayed decreasing health. Western pond turtles numbered fewer, and their habitat were increasingly loaded with invasive species.	Thank you for your input to the INRMP for Beale AFB.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
122	**Citizens**	**B-103**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	[Given that the project site supports small trees and a grassland/vernal pool complex, the capacity of the project site for producing birds is enormous. For example, a grassland/wetland/woodland complex at one study site had a total bird nesting density of 32.8 nests per acre (Young 1948). In another study on a similar complex of vegetation cover, the average annual nest density was 35.8 nests per acre (Yahner 1982). Averaged (34.3 nests per acre), these densities multiplied against the project's habitat loss along the northern and southern alternatives -- 60.25 acres and 46.11 acres, respectively -- would predict losses of 2,067 and 1,582 bird nests per year, respectively. These losses would continue until the vegetation recovers from temporary impacts, but they would continue forever where the vegetation suffers permanent impacts. The average number of fledglings per nest in Young's (1948) study was 2.9. Assuming Young's (1948) study site was typical of bird productivity,] the project's northern and southern routes would cease generating 5,994 and 4,584 new birds per year, respectively. Assuming the loss of capacity would continue for 5 years where impacts are temporary, the lost capacity of both breeders and annual chick production after 5 years would total 34,104 and 26,084 birds along the northern and southern route alternatives, respectively (nests/year × chicks/nest × number of years + 2 adults/nest). The lost capacity from permanent impacts (10.6 acres and 7.64 acres along northern and southern route alternatives) and after 100 years would total 364 nests and 105,924 birds and 262 nests and 76,242 birds along the northern and southern routes, respectively.	This comment cites research based on an arboretum which contained a complex structure of grasslands, shrubs, and trees, and a study of shelterbelts, which provide island "hot spots" of bird activity in midwestern agricultural lands. Neither is representative of the Project area.
123	**Citizens**	**B-103**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Not discussed in WAPA Beale 2020, but nevertheless an important consideration, is the impact on breeding capacity of some birds caused by the installation of tall towers near breeding sites.	The energy spent avoiding predation is not significantly different from historical landscapes and does not exceed the significance thresholds as described in Section 4.5.3 of the EA.
124	**Citizens**	**B-103**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Burrowing owls cannot tolerate nest sites near newly-installed tall structures, which is one reason California's burrowing owls are rapidly declining.	As discussed in Section 4.2.2 and Table C-2 of the Biological Resources Report (which appears as Appendix E of the Draft EA; Appendix F of the Revised Draft EA), burrowing owls are generally tolerant of disturbance.
125	**Citizens**	**B-104**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	A loss of any of the pools on the project site would destroy very large numbers of threatened and endangered branchiopods. Even if the pools are "restored," the loss of the pools' substrate, which was developed over many thousands of years, and the loss of thousands of embryonic cysts in the pools' substrate, would not themselves be restored for very long periods. Attributes of pool functionality can be restored within a few years, but not the long-developed substrate, the quantity of embryonic cysts, nor the species composition and morphologies that were destroyed.	Addressed in response to Comment #29
126	**Citizens**	**B-104**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	These other 3 projects that recently became available to me, however, were in desert environments where bird traffic is likely lower than occurs at Mare Island or at Beale AFB. The project's fatality toll could exceed 1,017 collision deaths per year. Over 50 years the toll would exceed 50,850. Therefore, the project would cause a very substantial impact to birds.	Addressed in response to Comment #34
127	**Citizens**	**B-104**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Of the volant species of vertebrate wildlife potentially, probably or certainly occurring in the project area, 37 (59%) have been documented as collision victims of transmission or electric distribution lines (Table 4 [pg 107 of pdf]). Given the rarity of fatality monitoring efforts along transmission lines and electric distribution lines, this level of documentation indicates that circuit lines pose serious collision hazards for birds and likely for bats as well...If California's transmission lines were to be searched by scent-detection dogs, the likely result would be documentation of fatalities of all of the species in Table 4.	Addressed in response to Comments #34 and 117

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
128	**Citizens**	**B-105**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Since my first comment letter of 3 February 2020, I had the opportunity to review the WAPA Avian Protection Plan (2016). I noticed that its goal statement made no mention of responding to hazards revealed on its equipment, such as the pole that killed at least one golden eagle and two common ravens along a circuit connecting to the Altamont Landfill, and which I mentioned in my first letter. I had noted in my letter that PG&E notified me they informed WAPA of this problem, and that I saw no evidence of the pole having been retrofitted or repaired in any way during the 20 months between the incident report and my departure from my study area which included the problem pole. If WAPA (2016) does not include a statement of commitment to respond to incident reports or reports of wildlife hazards on WAPA's equipment, then the Avian Protection Plan is hollow, and WAPA (2016) is insufficient per the EA's mitigation measure BIO-15.	WAPA's Avian Protection Plan includes an incident reporting and investigation procedure and makes a commitment to adaptive management to correct problem sites. The report of the bird mortality in the commenter's first letter and repeated here was addressed in the response to Comment #41.
129	**Citizens**	**B-105**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	What I expected to see in the Plan, and what is missing, are siting guidelines to minimize impacts to wildlife habitat and collision mortality. I expected to see guidelines on marking lines to minimize risk of line collisions, including where markers would be installed, what types of markers would be used, and how marker efficacy would be measured. To minimize vehicle impacts to terrestrial wildlife, I expected to see guidelines on frequency and timing of vehicle access, types of vehicles allowed, and types of road. I expected to see guidelines on incident responses, including what triggers a response and how and when insulating materials, equipment separation and line-marking would be implemented to rectify problems. Finally, I expected to see a data management, analysis and reporting plan, including a commitment to enter all incident reports and to make use of the data. None of these expected elements appear in any meaningful capacity in WAPA (2016).	The WAPA Avian Protection Plan covers a 15 state service area, with widely varying needs across the service territory. As the APP states, it is "a tool within our larger avian protection program to conserve birds". It does not limit the tools available to address concerns, and it specifies reporting, investigation, and tracking of incidents.
130	**Citizens**	**B-106**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	However, these best practices (BIO-1 through BIO-9) would most effectively minimize impacts along a route alternative that is already sited to minimize harm to environmental resources. If vernal pools are not run over, graded, or trenched to begin with, then best practices would minimize impacts along a route already selected to minimize impacts.	Addressed in response to Comment #28
131	**Citizens**	**B-106**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	BIO-17 and BIO-18. These measures should be implemented, but they should be implemented along a route alternative that does not predispose vernal pool vegetation to harm from herbicides, or vernal pool wildlife to crushing by vehicle traffic.	Addressed in response to Comment #28
132	**Citizens**	**B-106**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The same would again be true for mitigation measures BIO-21, BIO-23, BIO-24, and BIO-25. If the route goes through a dense vernal pool complex, as proposed, then the designated biologist would likely have to stop construction often as animals of listed species attempt to escape their refugia in the face of construction activity. However, most individuals of special-status species would never be seen, and would be crushed by vehicles or heavy machinery.	Addressed in response to Comment #28
133	**Citizens**	**B-106**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Staking and flagging vernal pools and other wetlands along the proposed route alternatives, per BIO-25, would prove overwhelming and of little value to protection of vernal pools simply because there are so many vernal pools and wetlands along the proposed routes.	Addressed in response to Comments #28 and 106
134	**Citizens**	**B-159**	**WATER RESOURCES**	However, the EA does not clearly identify the jurisdictional waters that will be impacted by Project activities and does not describe the severity of those impacts on both the individual jurisdictional water and any connected surficial waters, including impacts on vernal pools.	Addressed in response to Comments #28 and 91

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
135	**Citizens**	**B-159**	**WATER RESOURCES**	As part of this analysis, the locations of new access roads and associated culvert crossings should be identified on a map to show the jurisdictional waters that will be impacted and how those impacts can be avoided or mitigated. Maps need to be prepared to show where the estimated 480-700 square feet of permanent impacts and approximately 2,016 square feet of temporary impacts to jurisdictional ditches anticipated from the installation of culverts and from access road construction. The maps, along with cross sections, should identify instream areas where bank recontouring, or placement of bank protection below the high-water line is anticipated (p. 4-16). Data that documents hydrological conditions should be presented to support the feasibility of the protection measures that call for road construction during no-flow or low-flow conditions (p. 4-16).	Addressed in response to Comment #91
136	**Citizens**	**B-159**	**WATER RESOURCES**	However, the EA fails to identify specific “resource protection measures” for the jurisdictional waters that will be impacted by the Project.	Addressed in response to Comment #91. Resource Protection Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-26 protect jurisdictional waters.
137	**Citizens**	**B-160**	**WATER RESOURCES**	The maps I recommend should also be used to identify how mitigation measures such as BIO-1 and BIO-2 will be implemented.	Addressed in response to Comment #91
138	**Citizens**	**B-160**	**WATER RESOURCES**	An associated narrative analysis should also be included to provide a full account of necessary resource protection measures for each of the six new and eight replacement culvert crossings, the 480– 700 square feet of permanent impacts to jurisdictional ditches, and the up to 2,016 square feet of temporary impacts to jurisdictional ditches.	Addressed in response to Comments #91 and 136
139	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS**	On March 16, 2020, Mr. White called Tish Saare and reiterated his concerns regarding the Northern B Alternative. This route would box him in on three sides and it pose a safety hazard for aerial application. He reiterated his idea for the line running north of the proposed TRLIA levee.	Addressed in response to Comments #57 and 59
140	**Jerry White**	**N/A**	**AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS**	On August 21, 2020, Mr. White had a phone conversation with Tish Saare which he followed up with a letter on September 18, 2020. The letter reiterated his concerns about aerial seeding/fertilizer spraying operations given that the project would be the third power line boxing in his parcels. Mr. White is concerned by the project and its potential to cause loss of productive acreage and change on the use his property. Mr. White is worried about financial hardship to his family including reduced land and home values and their ability to make a living.	Addressed in response to Comment #57
141	**Reggi Singh**	**N/A**	**AGRICULTURE OPERATIONS**	On August 24, 2020, Mr. Singh called Tish Saare to express his concerns about the Project's potential to affect aerial application on his rice fields. Mr. Singh holds parcels crossed by Northern and Southern Alternatives and was speaking with a neighbor about purchasing almond orchards, but is concerned about tree clearances associated with the project. He is concerned about the effect of the project on his property value. He also is concerned about potential project effects to wildlife on his property.	Aerial application is addressed in response to Comment #57. Effects to wildlife are assessed in Sections 4.5.3 and 4.5.4 of the EA. WAPA would work with land owners during the right-of-way acquisition process to accommodate existing orchards, on a case by case basis. This may include designing the lines to be higher in orchard locations in order to accommodate existing trees or compensation for tree removal.
142	**Daniel Fonseca, Shingle Springs Rancheria**	**N/A**	**CULTURAL RESOURCES**	On September 10, 2020, the Shingle Springs Band Of Miwok Indians (SSR) submitted a letter acknowledging the project and stating that SSR is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, SSR would like to have continued consultation through updates, as the project progresses. SSR also requests any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports. If during the progress of the project, new information or human remains are found, SSR would like to review with WAPA the protocols to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers and streams).	WAPA's archeologist is responding directly to the Shingle Springs Band Of Miwok Indians Site Protection Manager. WAPA's archeologist will provide the requested documents and discuss protocols with the Site Protection Manager.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
143	**Citizens**	**C-2**	**Overview**	The Agencies have failed to coordinate with Yuba County to produce a joint NEPA/CEQA document, as dictated by federal and state regulations. By failing to analyze the Project's impacts on County lands, the Revised Draft EA improperly segments environmental analysis, which has the effect of obfuscating the collective environmental impacts of the Project.	The proposed Project is a Federal Action and will comply with NEPA and all applicable Federal laws and regulations. This document is not intended to satisfy CEQA as described in the response to Comment #1.
144	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	The alternatives analysis in the Revised Draft EA fails to substantiate the Agencies' decision to build through sensitive wetlands in contravention of agency regulations.	Addressed in responses to Comments #162 and 164
145	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA suffers major deficiencies in its characterization of the baseline biological community in which the Project will be constructed. As a result, its subsequent analysis of biological impacts is inaccurate and unsupported.	Addressed in responses to Comments #20-22, 113, 213 and 214
146	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA fails to adequately address our comments on potentially significant impacts to flying special-status species, such as birds and bats, that are at risk of collisions with the proposed transmission line.	All public comments from prior letters have been considered and addressed appropriately. Please see responses to Comments #34 and 117. More recently, responses to Comments #181, 182, 190, and 242 also address potential for collisions.
147	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA still neglects to take a hard look at impacts to vernal pools that support endangered species and other elements of the Project site's rich biological system.	Addressed in responses to Comments #28, 29, 107 and 197
148	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**WATER RESOURCES**	[The Revised Draft EA] fails to clearly map out or discuss the Project's likely harms to jurisdictional wetlands that are protected under the Clean Water Act ("CWA"), as required by NEPA and CEQA.	As described in Section 4.5.1, temporary and permanent disturbance to seasonal wetlands and ditches would not exceed 0.07 acre for any alternative. Maps would be finalized during the engineering process and Clean Water Act permits would be obtained if necessary. Please see response to Comments #91 and 250.
149	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**AIR QUALITY**	Cumulative and indirect air quality impacts remain insufficiently analyzed.	Addressed in responses to Comments #205, 206, and 208
150	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**LAND USE**	The Revised Draft EA has not remedied the Project's potentially significant land use effects.	Addressed in responses to Comments #98, 209 and 211
151	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**Overview**	The lead agencies must separately respond to the technical comments in Attachments B and C.	Mr. Mumby's comments, contained in the main letter dated September 21, 2020, are itemized as Comments #143-212 and 253; Dr. Smallwood's comments, which appear in Attachment B of the letter dated September 21, 2020, have been itemized into Comments #213-248; Comments from Mr. Hagemann and Dr. Rosenfeld (SWAPE), which appear in Attachment C of the letter dated September 21, 2020, have been itemized into Comments #249-252
152	**Citizens**	**C-3**	**Overview**	Citizens urges the Agencies to remedy the deficiencies in the Revised Draft EA by preparing a legally adequate joint environmental impact statement ("EIS")/environmental impact report ("EIR") pursuant to NEPA and CEQA	Addressed in responses to Comments #1 and 154
153	**Citizens**	**C-5**	**Overview**	The Revised Draft EA still fails to take a hard look at the Project's potentially significant environmental impacts, and fails to contain the meaningful discussion and analysis of impacts that is required by NEPA. Therefore, an EIS must be prepared to fully disclose and analyze the Project's impacts.	Addressed in responses to Comments #1 and 154

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
154	**Citizens**	**C-6**	**Overview**	A reviewing court must require an EIR if the record contains any "substantial evidence" suggesting that a project "may have an adverse environmental effect"—even if contrary evidence exists to support the agency's decision. The fair argument standard creates a "low threshold" for requiring preparation of an EIR and affords no deference to the agency's determination... Where experts have presented conflicting evidence on the extent of the environmental effects of a project, the agency must therefore consider the effects to be significant and prepare an EIR. In short, when "expert opinions clash, an EIR should be done."	Addressed in response to Comment #1 above. This document is an Environmental Assessment per the requirements of NEPA and is not a CEQA document. The lead federal agencies would work with a CEQA lead agency to prepare a CEQA document if a CEQA lead agency is identified in the future.
155	**Citizens**	**C-7**	**Overview**	The Revised Draft EA acknowledges that the Project requires discretionary land use permits from Yuba County in order to proceed. This triggers the need for CEQA review.	Unless Congress waives sovereign immunity, Beale AFB and WAPA are not required to apply for or obtain a conditional use permit for this Federal Action. Section 4.3.1.2 of the EA has been updated to remove mention of the Yuba County conditional use permit.
156	**Citizens**	**C-8**	**Overview**	The Revised Draft EA effectively concedes that the Project is subject to CEQA review because it acknowledges that discretionary approvals by the County are a necessary part of the Project. The Revised Draft EA states that WAPA would "obtain necessary temporary or permanent encroachment permits from Yuba County for work or Project facilities on county lands" and acknowledges that road access to the Project area would be via existing private and county roads, "including county-maintained Hackberry Road off Beale AFB and Patrol Road and Doolittle Road on Beale AFB." Yuba County Municipal Code ("YCMC") section 9.50.020 requires issuance of discretionary permits for encroachment on county roads	Unless Congress waives sovereign immunity, Beale AFB and WAPA are not required to apply for or obtain discretionary permits for encroachment on county roads.
157	**Citizens**	**C-8**	**Overview**	The Revised Draft EA explains that all parcels within the Project site are zoned Natural Resources ("NR") and Agricultural Exclusive ("AE-80") such that a Yuba County conditional use permit ("CUP") would be required to avoid conflict with existing plan designations or zoning for agriculture... YCMC section 11.57.060 also mandates that, before approving a conditional use permit, a finding must be made than an environmental determination has been prepared in accordance with CEQA. The fact that the Project depends on discretionary permits from the County demonstrates that a CEQA document is required for the Project in addition to a NEPA document.	Addressed in responses to Comments #143 and 156
158	**Citizens**	**C-9**	**Overview**	NEPA regulations require federal lead agencies to invite the participation of likely affected or interested local entities—something the Agencies apparently failed to do here. The Revised Draft EA provides no discussion or evidence demonstrating that it is impracticable or infeasible for the Agencies and Yuba County to prepare a joint NEPA/CEQA document for the Project...It is also in the public interest to avoid duplicate expenditure of public resources to prepare separate [CEQA and NEPA] documents for the same Project.	Addressed in response to Comment #1
159	**Citizens**	**C-11**	**Overview**	By failing to coordinate with Yuba County or analyze impacts to County lands, the Agencies improperly segment review of the whole Project into smaller components, effectively obscuring potentially significant environmental impacts that would be revealed if all components of the Project were considered together in a single environmental document.	Addressed in response to Comment #1

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
160	**Citizens**	**C-12**	**Overview**	The Project's impacts on County land are clearly part of the same action. The Project's proposed construction and infrastructure development are in service of a single transmission line running from WAPA's existing power lines, through County property, to a substation on Beale AFB. Because these impacts are part of a single connected action, all reasonably foreseeable Project activities must be analyzed in a single environmental document. It is improper to segment environmental analysis into a separate NEPA analysis by the Agencies which addresses only the Federal components of the Project, and a separate CEQA analysis by Yuba County which addresses only the County components of the Project, as the Agencies have done here...the Revised Draft EA must be updated to incorporate analysis of impacts to County lands, preferably in collaboration with Yuba County.	Addressed in response to Comment #1
161	**Citizens**	**C-13**	**Overview**	Under CEQA, agencies must assess the environmental impacts of all reasonably foreseeable phases of the project.	Addressed in response to Comment #1
162	**Citizens**	**C-14**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	The Revised Draft EA fails to substantiate the proposed FONPA with analysis of all the alternatives considered, including those which would have been more protective of jurisdictional wetlands and vernal pools...As explained by Dr. Smallwood, the Revised Draft EA's alternatives analysis is cursory because it lacks a clear rating system or any cost-benefit comparison that could lead to a defensible least-hard route selection. Route Option #4 appears to have been dismissed due to high costs despite the fact that it would produce lower environmental impacts.	Multiple considerations were utilized to determine which routes would be carried forward into a detailed analysis. Route 4 would have equivalent impacts to jurisdictional waters ~~and~~ but no clear way to access or maintain poles between Reeds Creek and Brophy Canal. Although natural wetland features can be almost entirely avoided, all routes would require passage over roadside ditches resulting in at least as much disturbance to jurisdictional water as the Preferred Alternative.
163	**Citizens**	**C-14**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	The Agencies have failed to meet their obligation to show that there is no practicable alternative to construction of these transmission lines through protected wetlands to the likely detriment of sensitive vernal pool complexes. The Revised Draft EA's alternatives analysis runs afoul of [DOD and DOE] regulations (applicable to Beale AFB and WAPA, respectively) requiring a supported finding that there is no practicable alternative before approving construction in protected wetlands. Beale AFB's FONPA must discuss *why* no other practicable alternative exists to avoid impacts to wetlands	Addressed in responses to Comments #164 and 204
164	**Citizens**	**C-15**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	DOE NEPA regulations require any FONSI to include a Statement of Findings as required by 10 C.F.R. part 1022, "Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements." That part of the regulations requires federal agencies to avoid direct and indirect support of development or new construction in a wetland wherever there is a practicable alternative. Therefore, WAPA must consider alternatives to the proposed action that "avoid adverse impacts and incompatible development in the floodplain and/or wetland, including alternate sites, alternate actions, and no action." If WAPA finds that no practicable alternative to locating or conducting the action in the wetland is available, then it shall design or modify its action to minimize potential harm to or within the wetland, consistent with the policies set forth in Executive Order 11990. Pursuant to Executive Order 11990, agencies shall avoid new construction located in wetlands unless the head of the agency finds "(1) that there is no practicable alternative to such construction, and (2) that the proposed action includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands which may result from such use." Executive Order 11990 "sets forth a more exacting standard than [NEPA]" that enhances the demands of the alternatives analysis.	WAPA's FONSI will include a Statement of Findings concerning Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements. Alternatives analysis for the proposed Project is included in Sections 2 and 4.5. WAPA and Beale AFB will consider wetland impacts when selecting an Alternative and will design the Project to minimize wetland impacts to the extent practical.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
165	**Citizens**	**C-16**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	While the Revised Draft EA lists 15 route options, it cursorily dismisses all but three of them, one of them being the Preferred Alternative. The lack of analysis explaining why more environmentally friendly alternatives were dismissed in favor of a few relatively similar options with moderate environmental impacts—especially in light of the legal mandates to prioritize protection of wetlands—amounts to a failure to examine a viable alternative in violation of NEPA...Revisions should be made in an updated environmental review document that either avoids impacts to wetlands or acknowledges significant impacts based on the preferred route.	Addressed in responses to Comments #162 and 164
166	**Citizens**	**C-16**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's observations during his site visits and his research show that the Project site is home to a rich biological community that the EA does not fully capture. Dr. Smallwood presented detailed lists of species occurring at the Project site, including several that were improperly excluded from consideration in the EA or discounted as unlikely to occur despite evidence of the species' prevalence in the area.	Addressed in response to Comment #221
167	**Citizens**	**C-17**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood explains that, just because various sources were reviewed for species occurrence data to establish the biological baseline, that does not mean the Revised Draft EA recognizes the presence of the special-status species documented in those sources. In fact, the Revised Draft EA inexplicably excludes 42 special-status species of wildlife reported in the INRMP or base surveys, and another 10 special-status species documented by eBird or iNaturalist...One of these species is the sandhill crane, a threatened species listed as fully protected under the California ESA, documented in the INRMP and observed by Dr. Smallwood during one of his site visits. The Revised Draft EA does not even mention the species, despite its protected status and the likelihood that it will be impacted by the Project.	Addressed in responses to Comments #22, 113, 213 and 214
168	**Citizens**	**C-18**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The agencies improperly used CNDDB to exclude species if no records existed for that species on that particular database. As Dr. Smallwood explains, absence of records in one database does not prove the absence of species from the Project area, especially where other sources provide reliable evidence of occurrence at the site. Although Response 26 attempts to justify the Revised Draft EA's reasoning by pointing to the fact that it considered other sources, reliance on other sources does not legitimize the Revised Draft EA's inappropriate use of CNDDB.	Addressed in response to Comment #219
169	**Citizens**	**C-18**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 22 attempts to justify the Revised Draft EA's exclusion of several species from consideration by asserting that many of the species identified by Dr. Smallwood are not special-status species. In reply, Dr. Smallwood points to CEQA Guidelines section 15380 and [CDFW] policies to explain that special-status species include any species categorized as endangered, rare, or threatened.	Addressed in responses to Comments #154, 213 and 214
170	**Citizens**	**C-19**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 66 and 113 claim that, while several special-status species have been documented by the INRMP, not all of the species have suitable habitat in the Project area, including the yellow warbler and the yellow-breasted chat. However, Dr. Smallwood explains that species sighted in the Project area were there precisely because the site provides habitat to that species. Habitat is defined by a species' use of the environment, so it is entirely unsupported to ignore the occurrence of a species on the Project site just because the site supposedly lacks characteristics of that species' typical habitat. As explained by Dr. Smallwood, "[w]ithout evidence to suggest that the sightings of these species were unnatural or not of the animals' own volition, it must be assumed that the species will occur in the area and that the Project threatens to adversely affect them." An adequate environmental review document must analyze potential impacts to those species.	While the proposed Project area does not contain suitable breeding habitat for yellow warbler or yellow-breasted chat, we acknowledge Dr. Smallwood's concern for potential impacts to individuals traveling through or foraging in the area. Yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat have been added to the EA and Biological Resources Report (Appendix G), along with eight other avian species that have the potential to be found foraging in or traveling through the Project area.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
171	**Citizens**	**C-19**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 64 and 65 referred to the responses to Comments 20 through 22 regarding the adequacy of the Revised Draft EA's process for eliminating wildlife species...the responses fail to actually rebut the extensive observational and photographic evidence presented by Dr. Smallwood. Dr. Smallwood's evidence suggests high species use of the Project site with 42 special-status species documented in the INRMP and base surveys that were not addressed in the EA. Fourteen of these special-status species were observed by Dr. Smallwood himself during his site visits. As Dr. Smallwood says, the Revised Draft EA's baseline analysis is "grossly inadequate. "The agencies must reevaluate the biological baseline and adjust its significance determination to require an EIS/EIR as the presence of the additional special-status species is likely to produce significant environmental impacts.	Addressed in responses to Comments #113, 213 and 215
172	**Citizens**	**C-20**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	While Responses 23 and 24 explain that the description of reconnaissance-level survey information in the Biological Resources Report was revised to provide survey dates and surveyor qualifications and that all survey data has been incorporated into the Biological Resources Report, Dr. Smallwood indicates that the information is still incomplete and misleading. Even though survey dates and surveyor qualifications are provided, the times of day and temporal lengths of the surveys conducted are still missing. This information is crucial to evaluating the effectiveness of the survey methods and to identifying species that are likely to occur. In addition, the statement about the incorporation of survey data is misleading and inadequate because the Revised Draft EA still fails to identify all wildlife species observed by Transcon Environmental, Inc., the environmental consultant.	Addressed in response to Comment #216 removed space between # and 2
173	**Citizens**	**C-20**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 25 : the Revised Draft EA fails to identify any protocol-level detection surveys that were performed for any special-status species. Such surveys are necessary to detect a species or to support an absence determination. Without evidence of the surveys being conducted, the agencies cannot properly conclude that none of the species identified by Dr. Smallwood have the potential to occur at the Project site.	Addressed in response to Comment #218
174	**Citizens**	**C-21**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 27: The Revised Draft EA's decoupling of nesting and foraging habitat in its baseline discussion is inappropriate. Analysis of likelihood or severity of impacts to species should not turn on whether that species is using the Project site for nesting or foraging. Indeed, as explained by Dr. Smallwood, "[h]abitat was not conceived as a compartmentalized use of the environment in which one compartment is more important than another in a species' capacity for persistence." Therefore, the Revised Draft EA's analysis is fundamentally flawed because a species' presence and potential to be impacted by the Project simply depends on whether that species uses the Project site as habitat for any purpose.	Nesting habitat and foraging habitat are not equivalent for most species. Behavior, habitat use and sensitivity to disturbance change during breeding. Understanding phenology and variations in habitat use help biologists prescribe project-specific measures to avoid impacts to birds and other wildlife.
175	**Citizens**	**C-21**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 67, 114, and 115: As explained by Dr. Smallwood, bald eagles are recovering and expanding into environments where they have not been seen for a long period. Thus, they are expanding their range of familiar nest sites. Dr. Smallwood provides scientific and observational evidence in support of the assertion that bald eagles nest in many places other than tall trees. For instance, where no tall trees are available, bald eagles have been known to sometimes nest on the ground. Bald eagles also often build nests on transmission towers. Therefore, the Revised Draft EA's conclusion that bald eagles will not nest at the Project site is unsupported by evidence	The comment mischaracterizes a conclusion of the EA. Although the EA concludes that nesting by bald eagles is unlikely, it does not state that it would not occur. To the contrary, the EA implicitly acknowledges the possibility of future bald eagle nests by providing a resource protection measure (BIO-33) that would address nesting bald eagles.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
176	**Citizens**	**C-21**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 68 and 116: the federal ESA is not the only standard of significance under NEPA and CEQA. Dr. Smallwood explains that there are nine special-status bat species potentially occurring in the Project area, three of which are California Species of Special Concern and the rest of which are rate moderate to high priority by the Western Bat Working Group and tracked by CDFW. Therefore, the Revised Draft EA's erroneously excluded these bat species from consideration in its baseline analysis and the baseline description must be updated.	Addressed in response to Comment #177
177	**Citizens**	**C-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 69 and 117 take issue with Dr. Smallwood's reliance on studies of avian mortality from collisions with wind turbines because moving wind turbines and static power lines are "vastly different systems." Dr. Smallwood clarifies that the studies were cited for the purpose of showing poor detection rates by humans of bat carcasses to illustrate that estimates of fatalities from collisions have historically been underestimated. He also supplements this analysis with studies showing bat collisions with static systems at utility-scale solar projects. As explained by Dr. Smallwood, given evidence of collisions with solar PV panels and fencing, it is reasonable to conclude that an animal that flies rapidly in the dark could collide with a transmission line, especially when that power line is a newly introduced obstacle over a previously open environment. Therefore, bats should not be excluded from consideration as species potentially negatively impacted by the Project.	The EA acknowledges that "permanent and temporary impacts to [bat] foraging habitat would occur from the installation of infrastructure and access roads". While the commenter relies on a different definition of special-status than the EA does, all special-status bat species (as defined in the EA) have been retained, and none have been eliminated from consideration. To repeat a relevant portion of our response to Comment #22, "[L]ong-eared myotis and small-footed myotis (both bat species) were not included in the Project analysis as neither have special-status state or federal designations. However, several special-status bats included in the analysis have been afforded protection measures during Project implementation (measures that would also minimize impacts to other bat species)."
178	**Citizens**	**C-22**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 70, 71, 118, 119, 120, and 121: the Responses to these comments remain inadequate because they focus on mitigation and fail to address the deficiencies we identified in the Draft EA's baseline analysis. Dr. Smallwood explains that mitigation is no solution for an inadequate baseline analysis. In fact, the Revised Draft EA still fails to acknowledge the troubling trend of declining vernal pool habitat and special-status species. These responses similarly acknowledge Citizens' input on burrowing owls, the western spadefoot, and the NRMP, without contradicting the criticisms leveled by Dr. Smallwood regarding the Draft EA's survey methods and conclusions.	As described in responses to Comments 20 and 21, baseline conditions at the Project area appear in Section 3 of the EA and in the Biological Resources Report which appears as Appendix G. Both are informed by the 2019 Beale INRMP, which is publicly available online. Sub elements of this comment are addressed in responses to Comments #113, 179, 214~~,~~ and 228
179	**Citizens**	**C-23**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood also reiterates that adequate surveys have yet to be performed for burrowing owls and western spadefoot. This is especially true given Dr. Smallwood's evidence undermining the assumptions of the INRMP's surveys that burrowing owls remain at the same nesting sites from year to year. Rather, Dr. Smallwood's evidence suggests that burrowing owls frequently move nesting sites.	Surveys included in the INRMP include historical information on burrowing owl and have provided information to inform the EA. Pre-construction burrowing owl surveys are deferred to ensure that they would be up-to-date and adequately inform avoidance measures for construction and maintenance activities. This deferment is critical because, as the commenter notes, species may switch nesting sites. As described in the INRMP, Beale AFB has conducted auditory surveys for western spadefoot that identified faint possible calls. Seasonal wetland impacts would be minimal for this Project and limited to culvert installation and temporary road impacts. As described in the resource protection measures, Project activities would be monitored by a qualified biologist. Potential impacts to western spadefoot are described in Section 4.5.4 of the EA.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
180	**Citizens**	**C-23**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA's exclusion of 52 special-status species despite evidence demonstrating occurrences of such species on the Project site presented by Dr. Smallwood is precisely the type of unfounded determination that the Ninth Circuit cautioned against [in *Oregon Natural Desert Association v. Jewell*]. The Revised Draft EA, therefore, has done nothing to remedy the fundamental flaws in its biological baseline determination that we identified in our Initial Comments. Furthermore, "[m]itigation measures . . . are not a panacea for inadequate data collection and analysis." The agencies cannot paper over a faulty baseline analysis with mitigation measures when they have failed in the fundamental and legally required step of understanding the biological community they will potentially disrupt. An updated environmental review document must be prepared to accurately capture the biological baseline and all other analyses must be revised to reflect this change.	Addressed in responses to Comments # 170, 197, 216, 219 and 222
181	**Citizens**	**C-25**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 32: Dr. Smallwood clarifies that his discussion of the presence of bald eagles was to illustrate the added expenditure of energy in avoiding a predator which could negatively impact airborne birds that need to dodge transmission lines. It was not intended to suggest that bald eagles would necessarily need to fly into close contact with the transmission lines each time there was a predatory threat. Dr. Smallwood explains that, even at high heights, transmission lines pose a substantial threat to birds, especially given fiber-optic cables strung above the transmission lines themselves, which are narrower and very difficult to detect against a clear sky backdrop.	Sections 4.5.3 (Wildlife) and 4.5.4 (Special-status Species) of the EA disclose avian collision with powerlines as a potential indirect effect and consider it in determining whether Project effects are significant. Avoidance of wires by birds in flight should reasonably be expected to be less of an impact than injury or mortality, which have expressly been considered.
182	**Citizens**	**C-25**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 33, 34, 81, and 126 acknowledge the potential for impacts to avian wildlife through enhanced risk of collision with power lines, but discount the degree of risk and the studies cited by Dr. Smallwood in his earlier comments. In response, Dr. Smallwood calculates new fatality estimates using additional evidence and the transmission line distance. Relying on studies of generation tie-in collision fatalities at utility-scale solar projects, Dr. Smallwood estimates that the preferred route (Northern B) would produce 579 bird collision fatalities per year, or 28,950 fatalities after 50 years. Thus, the Revised Draft EA fails to adequately consider the potentially significant impacts of the Project on bird species.	WAPA and Beale appreciate the revised and more realistic estimate of bird mortality related to the proposed Project. The commenter presents the numbers in an attempt to establish significance, but has refrained from providing a frame of reference. Without reference, an estimate of 579 birds per year sounds significant, but in light of all the birds which may visit the area in the course of a year, it is but a small fraction. To cite just one example, the commenter in the original February 3 letter noted seeing "thousands" each of snow geese and white-fronted geese and "hundreds" each of northern pintails, northern shovelers, and white-faced ibises, plus 38 other species, in only 3 hours. Please see the response to Comment #190 regarding the Department of Energy process of exemption for construction of electric powerlines.
183	**Citizens**	**C-26**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 80 and 127 refer to responses to Comments 34 and 117, which questioned Dr. Smallwood's predictions of collision fatality rates. However, Dr. Smallwood clarifies that his comment focused on identifying the number of special-status species known to be vulnerable to transmission line collision. Dr. Smallwood updates his Table with newly available data documenting the history of power line strikes for various species. Table 4 from his April comments now appears at Table 2 in his latest comment letter and again shows that, of the flying special-status species of vertebrate wildlife potentially, probably, or certainly occurring in the Project area, 62 percent of them have been documented as collision victims of power lines.	The commenter relies on a different definition of special-status species than the EA has presented. The EA discloses potential avian collision with powerlines as an indirect effect of the alternatives in both sections 4.5.3. (Wildlife) and 4.5.4. (Special-status Species).

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
184	**Citizens**	**C-26**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 78 and 122 question the applicability of scientific articles relied on by Dr. Smallwood in describing breeding capacity impacts from habitat loss. Dr. Smallwood clarifies his comment and explains that even if the Project site is half as rich in bird species as the study areas of the cited scientific papers (a questionable assumption given the rich biological community evinced by the INRMP and Dr. Smallwood's own observations), there can still be significant anticipated impacts to birds—as many as 77,113 birds over 100 years.	Addressed in response to Comment #182
185	**Citizens**	**C-26**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 35 claims that bird entanglement in razor wire is rare and not a significant impact. Dr. Smallwood asserts that the agencies have not properly studied avian mortality from collisions and entanglement with fences and razor wire and presents his own explanation of the likely impacts from the project. Using the same studies of bird and bat fatalities near solar projects cited above, Dr. Smallwood estimates mortality from the proposed substation's fencing of about 10 deaths per year for birds and 2 deaths per year for bats. This amounts to 500 birds and 100 bats after 50 years. As described by Dr. Smallwood, the significance of these predicted impacts would depend on the species represented by the fatalities and the possibility of cumulative impacts. But given the prevalence of special-status species described by Dr. Smallwood's comments on the baseline biological community, there is a fair argument of potential for a significant impact here.	Since the substation would be located within a secure facility, razor wire would not be used on the perimeter fence.
186	**Citizens**	**C-27**	**CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**	As explained by Dr. Smallwood, Response 36 (which as described below erroneously claims to mitigate significant impacts) mischaracterizes cumulative impacts as residual impacts remaining after mitigation, rather than the combined impact of existing and reasonably foreseeable projects, even if the impacts of those projects are mitigated, as required by NEPA. Indeed, as shown by two Requests for Environmental Impact Analysis prepared by Beale AFB for two anticipated future projects in the area, additional environmental analysis is necessary to understand the likely nature of cumulative biological impacts on the Project area. AF Form 813 is an internal document used by the U.S. Air Force to provide a summary of preliminary environmental surveys for development projects and to requested further environmental analysis where necessary. Two of these forms prepared for the Solar Array and Microgrid Installation with Battery Storage Project and the Doolittle Drive Substation and Switch Yard Upgrade Project say that biological impacts from these projects are unknown and require further environmental analysis. Notably, the addition of barbed wire fencing and solar panels will make the composition of static collision hazards at the Project area even more analogous to the solar facilities analyzed in the studies of collision mortality cited by Dr. Smallwood.	The full description of the proposed photovoltaic field and battery storage projects have not been developed or contracted at this time, and effects from the projects would be determined under NEPA analysis for those projects. Further discussion can be found in the response to Comment #234.
187	**Citizens**	**C-28**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 36: the Revised Draft EA improperly defers analysis and formulation of mitigation measures to an unspecified future date in violation of NEPA and CEQA. As observed by Dr. Smallwood, this deferral evades meaningful public participation in with the process by denying the opportunity to comment on the specifics of mitigation proposed by USFWS.	The resource protection measures included in the EA satisfy the terms and conditions described in the USFWS Biological Opinion. Section 4.5.4 of the EA describes the habitat preservation compensation proposed by USFWS.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
188	**Citizens**	**C-29**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 38 asserts that preconstruction surveys will be effective because the Draft EA described where special-status species have occurred and because several conservation measures require on-site biological monitors during construction. Dr. Smallwood disputes the accuracy of these claims because the Revised Draft EA reports occurrence locations based on outdated surveys and surveys not designed to detect current locations of special-status species. Dr. Smallwood explains that surveys focused on prior locations of species such as the burrowing owl are flawed because species frequently do not remain in the locations where they were originally detected. As he commented originally, preconstruction surveys are less rigorous than full detection surveys and are primarily done to clear out readily detectable species. Therefore, preconstruction surveys are not a viable substitute for detection surveys, which are necessary to detect the presence of more elusive species and ensure they are protected from Project activities. The Revised Draft EA's measures will not ensure mitigation of impacts to species and the effects remain potentially significant, requiring an EIS/EIR	The EA identifies where suitable habitat for special-status species is present. While it is true that historical information (from the INRMP for example) helps to inform such assessments, the measures are prescribed for areas of suitable habitat, not merely for the location of a previous observation. Pre-construction surveys in suitable habitat would provide timely and relevant data to inform avoidance measures for construction and maintenance activities.
189	**Citizens**	**C-29**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 39 and 42 refer to the response to Comment 34, which attempts to critique Dr. Smallwood's estimates to avian mortality from power line collisions rather than addressing his initial comments about the efficacy of compliance with the APLIC standards. Response 87 states that the Project will adhere to the latest APLIC guidance and claim that they will minimize bird mortality and injury. While compliance with APLIC standards may reduce impacts to birds, the Agencies fail to show that it will reduce impacts below significant levels. In fact, evidence cited by Dr. Smallwood illustrates that there is a fair argument that transmission line collisions could yield substantial numbers of bird fatalities, even with APLIC measures in place. APLIC standards were applied to all of the generation tie-ins at utility-scale solar projects cited by Dr. Smallwood for collision fatality rates. Therefore, even with these mitigation measures in place, potentially significant impacts to birds can result.	Addressed in response to Comment #182

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
190	**Citizens**	**C-30**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 40, 41, 82, 83, 84, 85, 128, and 129 contend that avian collisions will not be a significant impact requiring an EIS under NEPA and that the WAPA APP commits to adaptive management to address problem areas, including reporting, investigation, and tracking of incidents. However, this conclusion is inaccurate and unsupported. As explained by Dr. Smallwood, the WAPA APP is woefully underdeveloped and fails to provide adequate assurances that measures will be taken to reduce impacts to birds from transmission line collisions. The Revised Draft EA's claims that the WAPA APP follows adaptive management is misleading because, as observed by Dr. Smallwood, the WAPA APP fails to provide management prescriptions, significance thresholds to trigger action, or any performance standards to measure success of mitigation of impacts to birds. The WAPA APP is vague about the specifics of adaptive management and does not appears to include stakeholders with specific goals and objectives for the plan. Also, as previously explained, compliance with APLIC standards relied by the agencies likely will not prevent significant impacts.	Although avian collisions can reasonably be expected to occur along any powerline, construction of electric powerlines up to 10 miles (or 20 miles in a disturbed right-of-way) are routinely not analyzed for this factor, but are addressed in the NEPA process by a categorical exclusion (10 CFR 1021, subpart D, appendix A, category 4.12) in the Department of Energy. This process of exemption has been vetted by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and was subject to public comment (see Federal Register no. 76, pages 63764-63799, published October 13, 2011). Beale and WAPA have considered the location and short length of the proposed overhead powerline (1.8 miles for Northern Alternatives and 4.4 miles for Southern Alternative) as unremarkable in the context of surrounding land use and existing infrastructure.
191	**Citizens**	**C-30**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Furthermore, Responses 83, 84, and 129 confusingly refer to the WAPA APP as "a tool within our larger avian protection program to conserve birds," which covers plan elements identified as missing by Dr. Smallwood in his earlier comments. Without any documentation to show what the broader avian protection program specifically requires, the public cannot meaningfully evaluate the effectiveness of such a program and there is no evidence that the WAPA APP contains adequate guidelines for siting, line markers, frequency/timing of vehicle access, or a written plan to minimize impacts and respond to wildlife incidents...The Agencies therefore lack substantial evidence to support their claim that potentially significant impacts to birds from the Project will be mitigated by the WAPA APP	To clarify the earlier response which the commenter found confusing, the authors' intent was to state that the written APP does not limit the range of options that WAPA may consider as part of its adaptive management program.
192	**Citizens**	**C-31**	**Overview**	We are aware that Beale AFB also has an APP, but as of the submission of these comments, Beale AFB has failed to provide it to us in response to our FOIA request. It is well-settled under both NEPA and CEQA that agencies cannot rely on documents hidden from public access to support their environmental analyses.	The FOIA request is being addressed by the Beale AFB FOIA office and will be available shortly.
193	**Citizens**	**C-31**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 86 attempts to defend mitigation measure BIO-14 by explaining that it first recommends seasonal avoidance of maintenance, then use of buffers, and finally nest-specific monitoring plans. But Dr. Smallwood explains that BIO-14 still lacks any commitment to performance standards to evaluate the success of the measure. He recommends that a revised environmental review document provide examples of mitigation plans that might be developed by a qualified biologist and develop a remedy for nest failure in case efforts to avoid or minimize impacts are unsuccessful.	The implicit performance standard in avoiding nests, establishing a buffer, and/or monitoring is to avoid nest failure.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
194	**Citizens**	**C-31**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Response 88 claims that Section 4.5.3 of the Revised Draft EA contains a list of enforceable and legally binding instruments. However, Dr. Smallwood explains that mitigation measures BIO-28 through BIO-31 fail to remedy the shortcomings of the WAPA APP. The mitigation measures address excavated holes and trenches, trash, tree topping, and the reporting process for discovery of injured and dead wildlife. Dr. Smallwood explains that the measures do little to mitigate impacts to birds from power line collisions.	Measures BIO-28 through BIO-31 were devised as conservation measures to reduce project-related impacts, not to "remedy the shortcomings of the WAPA APP". Also see responses to comments #182 and 190 regarding collisions.
195	**Citizens**	**C-32**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Rather than redesign the project in response to evidence of potentially significant impacts as BLM did [in *Protect our Communities Foundation v. Jewell*], the Agencies simply ignore the evidence presented by Dr. Smallwood. Moreover, the WAPA APP is a measly 10 pages, with only four pages of substantive content, compared to the detailed 85-page protection plan prepared by BLM. To satisfy the hard look requirement, the agencies here must seriously grapple with the impacts raised in Dr. Smallwood's comments and put forth more detailed plans for mitigation.	A range of alternatives, all meeting the proposed Project's purpose and need, were devised prior to the comments. Although we have not redesigned the proposed Project as requested by the commenter, the Preferred Alternative presents the smallest amount of overhead transmission line and the least impact to wetlands among the reasonable alternatives. Project Resource Protection Measures are summarized in Appendix F of the EA.
196	**Citizens**	**C-32**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA fails to comply with CEQA because it relies on ineffective mitigation measures. The Revised Draft EA also improperly defers plans for USFWS conservation measures with only a vague description of what those might entail. Mitigation measures in a revised environmental review document must be accompanied with evidence of their efficacy or specific performance standards with which their success can be measured.	Addressed in response to Comment #187
197	**Citizens**	**C-34**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Responses 28, 76, 92, 93, 94, 95, 109, 110, 111, 130, 131, 132, and 133 assert that potential vernal pools impacts were of the "utmost concern" during the planning of the Project and were "thoroughly analyzed" in the Biological Resources Report, Biological Assessment, and the USFWS Biological Opinion. Dr. Smallwood explains that the Revised Draft EA actually mischaracterizes the status of vernal pools by failing to disclose their declining conditions. As explained in his April comments, surveys of vernal pools and their associated plant and animal species conducted at Beale AFB show faltering ecological health and integrity, which the Revised Draft EA fails to acknowledge in its analysis of impacts to these sensitive ecosystems. The Revised Draft EA also fails to address the unsupported assertion that, while the INRMP reports declines in biological resources, it inexplicably concludes that performance standards are being met. This contradiction demonstrates that the conclusions in the Revised Draft EA regarding impacts to vernal pools are unsupported to the extent they rely on the INRMP.	Beale VP Surveys are in different areas and different pools so population trends should not be extrapolated from survey reports. Vernal pool monitoring for avoidance and minimizing shall occur during this Project in accordance with the USFWS Biological Opinion.
198	**Citizens**	**C-35**	**Overview**	Responses 43 and 76 claim that, because potential impacts to vernal pools are solely on Beale AFB, mitigation deferral requirements related to CEQA are not relevant. However, as explained above, CEQA applies to this Project just as NEPA does and the agencies should prepare a joint NEPA/CEQA document in cooperation with Yuba County. The Project cannot avoid compliance with CEQA's requirements simply because this portion of the development will occur on federal property.	This proposed Project is for a Federal Action and will comply with NEPA and all applicable Federal laws and regulations. Please see the response to Comment #1.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
199	**Citizens**	**C-35**	**WATER RESOURCES**	Responses 96 and 112 claim that a Vernal Pools Restoration Plan would include site-specific restoration methodology and performance standards prepared in accordance with the ESA and section 404 of the CWA and will be reviewed by USFWS and the USACE prior to implementation. Dr. Smallwood explains that this would improperly defer formulation of mitigation into the future. The Project's impacts must be analyzed to obtain a clear understanding of whether what is lost to the Project can be mitigated by restoration.	A restoration plan is not needed for the vernal pool branchiopod habitat (roadside ditches) being impacted by culvert installation. Impacts would be mitigated per the USFWS BO with 4:1 preservation of vernal pool habitat that already exists on Beale AFB in an adjacent VP Preservation Area. Measure BIO-26 has been revised to remove reference to a restoration plan. In addition to erosion control measures, impacted vernal pool habitat would receive two years of follow-up monitoring by a USFWS-approved biologist.
200	**Citizens**	**C-37**	**WATER RESOURCES**	The Draft EA failed to clearly identify the jurisdictional waters that will be impacted by the Project or adequately describe the severity of those impacts on jurisdictional waters and connected surface waters, including vernal pools. Hydrological expert Mr. Hagemann identified these deficiencies in the Draft EA and commented that the Agencies must prepare an EIS to analyze these potentially significant impacts. He explained that the EIS should include maps showing the locations of new access roads, culvert crossing, and jurisdictional waters. He also explains that the EIS should contain data documenting hydrological conditions and narrative explanations of how mitigation measures will be implemented. Mr. Hagemann explained that the Draft EA's reliance on Best Management Practices ("BMPs") was inadequate without a clear description of how the BMPs will be incorporated within the context of the wetlands on the Project site.	Addressed in response to Comment #250
201	**Citizens**	**C-38**	**WATER RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA conspicuously ignores our comments about the potential presence of jurisdictional wetlands constituting extraordinary circumstances under NEPA that requires preparation of an EIS. Likewise, it fails to address our comments about the lack of developed analysis of appropriate mitigation measures tied to a CWA section 404 permit.	According to 7 CFR 799.33, "extraordinary circumstances" prevents the use of a categorical exclusion when "a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant environmental effect." The proposed Project would not have a significant effect, nor is a categorical exclusion being pursued.
202	**Citizens**	**C-38**	**WATER RESOURCES**	The Draft EA [fails] to identify the specific jurisdictional waters that will be impacted by the Project and failure to disclose the extent of impacts that are anticipated to those waters, not just the fact that jurisdictional waters could be at risk. The Revised Draft EA effectively ignores the substance of Mr. Hagemann's comment, and ignores his observation that an EIS should be prepared to accurately identify the locations where the Project's 480 to 700 square feet of permanent impacts and approximately 2,016 square feet of temporary impacts to jurisdictional ditches will occur	Addressed in response to Comment #250

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
203	**Citizens**	**C-39**	**WATER RESOURCES**	The Revised Draft EA did not address the request for maps and cross sections [that] show greater detail of impacts. As explained by SWAPE, "While the revised Biological Resources Report (Appendix G) and the Aquatic Resources Report (Appendix K) to the Revised Draft EA include maps and diagrams of where wetlands occur on the project site, they fail to show detail of the extent of impacts that can be expected to the jurisdictional waters." This added analysis is necessary to illustrate just how "resource protection measures" such as BIO-1 and BIO-2 will be implemented to prevent damaging wetlands and other jurisdictional waters from construction and creation of new roads... Without the information requested by SWAPE, it is "impossible to conclude whether or not impacts can be mitigated below significant levels." Therefore, an EIS/EIR is necessary to clearly depict which jurisdictional waters will be disturbed by the Project and what the severity of these impacts will be on connected waterways...In addition, SWAPE points out that, by claiming to address potential impacts in a yet-to-be-completed CWA section 404 permit application, the Revised Draft EA "tacitly admits that impacts were not disclosed and analyzed in the EA."	Addressed in response to comment #250
204	**Citizens**	**C-40**	**ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS**	DOD NEPA regulations state that a FONSI must contain a FONPA when the selected alternative could pass through wetlands. Thus, Beale AFB's FONPA must justify why no other practicable alternative exists to avoid impacts. DOE NEPA regulations require findings of "Compliance with Floodplain/Wetlands Environmental Review Requirements." The wetlands regulations require WAPA to avoid supporting development in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative, carefully analyze and act to avoid long- and short-term impacts, and where there is no practicable alternative, evaluate and implement all practicable mitigation measures to reduce wetland impacts "including, but not limited to, minimum grading requirements, runoff controls, design and construction constraints, and protection of ecologically-sensitive areas." The Revised Draft EA and FONSI/FONPA fail to comply with these regulatory requirements because the Agencies fail to justify their determination of no practicable alternative with substantial evidence and have not demonstrated that all practicable measures to minimize harm have been adopted. As explained by Dr. Smallwood, Route Option #4 represents a possibility for avoiding impacts to wetlands, but the Revised Draft EA provides inadequate explanation for why this Alternative was dismissed. And as demonstrated by Mr. Hagemann and Dr. Smallwood there is substantial room for improvement in the Revised Draft EA's discussion and implementation of mitigation measures to constrain construction and protect ecologically sensitive areas. Currently, the evidence does not support a finding that the agencies have done everything practicable to reduce hydrological impacts to wetlands. Therefore, substantial revisions to the Project and the environmental review document are necessary to address significant impacts and bring the Project into compliance with regulations for protecting wetlands	Beale prepared a Draft FONSI/FONPA and all necessary text for the FONPA was provided in the public release on August 21, 2020. The title page said "Draft FONSI" and the header said Draft "FONSI/FONPA." The title section will be updated for clarity. As noted in the response to Comment #162, the small acreage of wetlands affected by the Preferred Alternative would all be roadside ditches next to Patrol Road. Great care has been taken in project design to avoid all other natural wetlands and none would be directly affected by the proposed Project. The USFWS has concurred with a "not likely to adversely affect" determination for the listed branchiopods that inhabit the vernal pools in the project vicinity. The same need to cross roadside ditches would exist for any of the routes that access the adjacent areas to Patrol Road.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
205	**Citizens**	**C-42**	**AIR QUALITY**	SWAPE indicates that while the Revised Draft EA acknowledges anticipated future projects with overlapping construction timelines, the air quality analysis still fails to quantify emissions from the Project and those other nearby projects. Even if each project's individual emissions are mitigated by adherence to FRAQMD guidelines, the Revised EA fails to demonstrate that the emissions taken together, and in conjunction with existing air quality conditions, will not be cumulatively considerable. In fact, "recently filed requests for environmental impact analyses for the Solar Array and Microgrid Installation with Battery Storage Project and the Doolittle Drive Substation and Switch Yard Upgrade Project identify unknown environmental effects on air quality." SWAPE explains that air quality impacts from these projects must at least be quantified to allow for adequate cumulative impacts analysis.	The anticipated future projects referred to in the comment (Solar Array and Microgrid Installation with Battery Storage Project; Doolittle Drive Substation and Switch Yard Upgrade Project) are in the pre-planning phase and not yet at a stage where air quality impacts can be quantified. Without an understanding of the construction plan and schedule for each project, many assumptions would need to be made. This would render any air quality analysis speculative, at best. These projects may or may not overlap with the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project, as the schedules are tentative, but not finalized. The preliminary Air Form 813 filed for two of the projects determines that there will be "unidentified impacts on air quality" based on how much is known of the projects at this time.
206	**Citizens**	**C-42**	**AIR QUALITY**	As the Revised Draft EA acknowledges, Yuba County is in "a state nonattainment area for PM10 and [ozone]." Therefore, effects could be considered significant "if the Project results in a cumulatively considerable net increase to any of these . . . criteria pollutants." NOx and VOC are precursor emissions for ozone and particulate matter. PM10 is significant if unmitigated. Response 15's claim that avoiding net increase of emissions "however negligible" is unattainable fails to account for the existing poor background conditions	A cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants is understood to be any increase in excess of the standards set by the FRAQMD. These standards were developed by the FRAQMD as thresholds of significance for environmental review under their initial source review (ISR) guidelines. The FRAQMD has the responsibility for analyzing the air quality within their district boundaries and has determined standards for environmental review, taking into consideration the existing ambient air quality. The FRAQMD has received all project notification mailings and has had the opportunity to review and comment on the Project.
207	**Citizens**	**C-44**	**AIR QUALITY**	The failure to consider nonattainment for PM10 and ozone in conjunction with Project and other planned development undermines the Revised Draft EA's efforts to analyze air quality impacts. Without quantified emissions levels from other Projects and a clear pollution concentration for ambient air quality other than just "nonattainment" it is impossible for the Agencies to take the required hard look at the air quality impacts on the region. Moreover, the Revised Draft EA's neglect for the accumulation of pollution in the area runs afoul of NEPA's requirements to consider long-term impacts, public health effects, and "effects that are later in time or farther removed in distance from the proposed action.	Addressed in response to Comment #205
208	**Citizens**	**C-45**	**AIR QUALITY**	Because the Revised Draft EA acknowledges Yuba County's nonattainment with ozone and PM10, even marginal contributions of ozone precursors such as VOC and NOx can have a significant effect of exacerbating the already serious air pollution conditions. Under Kings County, the Project's incremental contribution to air pollution through construction must be understood in the context of the poor air quality that currently exists. Yet the Revised Draft EA apparently does not connect the dots between the nonattainment and the addition of precursor pollutants into the air. The Revised Draft EA must be updated to take this into account, evaluating the combined impact of the Project with other foreseeable projects and the local air conditions. If these air quality impacts are significant, an EIS/EIR must be prepared.	As described in the response to Comment #206, the FRAQMD thresholds of significance take the existing air quality into account. In addition, for projects (such as the proposed Project) that have no true "operational phase", impacts from construction may be averaged out over the life of the project. Therefore, in the case of NOx and VOC, the determination is clearly that impacts are less than significant. In the case of PM10, the project is relying on the best available mitigation measures as provided by the FRAQMD for projects where PM10 is above the daily threshold. Measures such as applying soil stabilizers have high efficiency rates (estimated at 84%, as stated in the EA) for controlling fugitive dust emissions, which is the bulk of the PM10 emissions in year 2023. The efficacy of these measures is described in Section 4.4.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
209	**Citizens**	**C-46**	**LAND USE**	Response 98 argues that the Project is consistent with the Yuba County General Plan's land use designation of NR because that designation includes agricultural production as a principal activity while allowing for public facilities and infrastructure. Yet, as described above, the severe biological impacts have not been mitigated and the Project is still inconsistent with the NR land use designation's purpose to conserve natural habitat, including wetlands. Indeed, other General Plan policies require restricting activities that may adversely affect wildlife habitat quality and avoiding loss of jurisdictional wetlands. Therefore, the Project presents several inconsistencies with the General Plan.	All impacts to jurisdictional waters (which total less than 0.07 acre) are ~~all~~ anticipated on federally-managed lands. The proposed Project crosses agricultural properties off Base, consistent with county land use planning. With respect to "the NR land use designation's purpose to conserve natural habitat," the proposed right of way would preclude other development and conserve the existing habitat both on and off Base.
210	**Citizens**	**C-47**	**Overview**	The Revised Draft EA incorrectly assumes compliance with the General Plan and concludes that the Project will not result in significant impacts from incompatible land use based on the future issuance of a CUP by Yuba County. The Revised Draft EA reads, "[C]contingent on the issuance of a Yuba County Conditional Use Permit, the Project would not conflict with existing plan designations or zoning for agriculture." The assumption this CUP will be issued is unsupported because the impacts of a proposed CUP are not analyzed in the Revised Draft EA...Unless and until a legally adequate CEQA analysis is prepared to evaluate the impacts of the Project's proposed CUP, and unless and until Yuba County issues a CUP for the Project, the Federal Agencies lack substantial evidence to conclude that the Project will be consistent with the General Plan.	Addressed in response to Comment #155
211	**Citizens**	**C-47**	**LAND USE**	Responses 99, 100, and 101 argue that the Project will be compliant with the AICUZ. Yet, the Revised Draft EA does nothing to address the issues of vague description and deferral of the AICUZ consistency study in violation of NEPA and CEQA, as explained in our Initial Comments. The contents of the contract with the contractor to ensure noise generation and helicopter trips are consistent with the AICUZ must be disclosed to the public. Without additional information about how the contract will ensure AICUZ consistency, it is impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of these future studies and agreements. Finally, as explained above, CEQA is applicable to this Project, so CEQA's principles against deferral of mitigation measures are also applicable here.	This proposed Project is for a Federal Action and will comply with NEPA and all applicable Federal laws and regulations including AICUZ for long term use of the runways and associated flight activities.
212	**Citizens**	**C-48**	**LAND USE**	Responses 104 and 105 assert that all known information about duck blinds was presented in the EA and that no duck blinds had been identified by landowners or in public comments. Therefore, the Revised Draft EA concludes that recreational impacts are negligible. However, the Revised Draft EA's conclusion of negligible recreational impacts is still not supported by evidence. The fact that no landowner has proactively come forward to seek compensation for duck blind prospective duck blind losses does not mean there will be no such impacts. Rather, as explained in our Initial Comments, the agencies have an affirmative duty to seek out information about duck blind impacts from the Project	Duck blinds have not been identified within the proposed Project area during public scoping or public comment periods and were not detected in the proposed Project area during field visits. Should previously undetected duck blinds be detected during the right-of-way acquisition process, WAPA would work with the land owners on a case by case basis.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
213	**Citizens**	**C-66**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 20 and 21: There is no statement in Section 3.5.5 that is consistent with the response. The closest that any language in the revised draft EA comes to response 20 was the following, “Additional species occurrence data and lists were obtained from the USFWS (USFWS 2017a), eBird online database (eBird 2017), and Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019).” But just because these sources were reviewed, does not mean the revised draft EA recognizes the presence of special-status species documented in these sources. After excluding 10 species from further consideration, the revised draft EA claims that only 22 special-status species of wildlife may occur within the project area. In fact, the revised draft EA (Line 1434) reads, “Twenty two special-status wildlife species may occur within the Project area.” The revised draft EA rejects the likely occurrences of many special-status species of wildlife documented in the INRMP, on eBird and by myself. For example, the sandhill crane is not discussed in the revised draft EA. Sandhill Crane is listed as a threatened species and Fully Protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CNDDB 2020). The INRMP documents sandhill crane on the project area (INRMP pp. 61, 80, 135, 173.) I saw a flock of sandhill cranes on the project area, and furthermore I included a photograph I took of a flock of sandhill cranes flying over the northern alternative transmission line route. Even though sandhill cranes are known to be vulnerable to transmission line collisions, the revised draft EA makes no mention of this species. There is no mention of sandhill crane, and there is no analysis of the project’s potential impacts to this species. The same can be said for all 42 special-status species of wildlife that are documented in the INRMP or base surveys but appear nowhere in the revised draft EA, and another 10 special-status species of wildlife documented in the area by eBird or iNaturalist but not addressed in the EA. There is no analysis of the project’s potential impacts to any of these species and no satisfactory explanation for the exclusion of these species from consideration. The response claims that impacts have been analyzed by mere reference to a list of species in another document, but this does not rise to the level of a reasoned analysis that NEPA and CEQA require. Notably, the revised draft EA cites the INRMP as one of the documents supporting its determination about the presence of species and, as explained above and in my prior comments, there are several special status species acknowledged as occurring at the project site in that document that the revised draft EA ignores. Therefore, it appears that the revised draft EA has picked and chosen which species to consider without a rational basis for excluding several vulnerable species. This approach of citing to outside documents without explaining specifically how those documents were used is unacceptable. The EA’s description of baseline conditions remains grossly deficient, as does its impacts analysis and mitigation. The presence of many special-status species of wildlife, most of which are vulnerable to collision with transmission lines, are not recognized in the revised EA nor is their presence analyzed with respect to impacts caused by transmission line collisions, energetic costs, or habitat loss. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	The definition of "special-status" is addressed in the response to Comment #214; avian collisions are addressed in responses to comments #182 and 183. To address Dr. Smallwood's concern regarding sandhill crane traveling through the area en route to breeding or wintering grounds, sandhill crane has been added to the EA, along with 9 other avian species that have potential to be found foraging in or traveling through the Project area.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
214	**Citizens**	**C-68**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 22: The response is made without explanation. A special-status species is defined as Endangered, Rare, or Threatened under §15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, consistent with how I identified them in Table 2 of my 3rd February 2020 comment letter. I relied on the status assigned each species in California's Special Animal List (CNDDB 2020) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service's list of Birds of Conservation Concern (USFWS 2008) – two lists that are often relied upon for CEQA reviews. None of the species in either of the above-cited lists were added to those lists without being regarded as Endangered, Rare, or Threatened by California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service. According to policy of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding species of special concern (SSC) (https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/SSC#394871319-how-are-sscs-addressed-under-the-california-environmental-quality-act), "SSCs should be considered during the environmental review process. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; California Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177) requires State agencies, local governments, and special districts to evaluate and disclose impacts from "projects" in the State. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines clearly indicates that species of special concern should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein. Sections 15063 and 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines, which address how an impact is identified as significant, are particularly relevant to SSCs. Project-level impacts to listed (rare, threatened, or endangered species) species are generally considered significant thus requiring lead agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Report to fully analyze and evaluate the impacts. In assigning "impact significance" to populations of non-listed species, analysts usually consider factors such as population-level effects, proportion of the taxon's range affected by a project, regional effects, and impacts to habitat features." Therefore, Table 2 from my comments comports with the CEQA guidance for evaluating impacts to special-status species.	The commenter relies on a different definition of special-status species than the EA has presented. Section 3.5.5 of the EA defines "special-status" wildlife species as "species listed as threatened or endangered or those proposed for listing under the Federal ESA and CESA and species that are fully protected by the State of California or are considered state species of special concern." CEQA guidelines are discussed in the response to Comment #154
215	**Citizens**		**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 22: The response also claims that long-eared myotis and small-footed myotis are not special-status species. In fact, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife rely on the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) for conservation priority rankings, which CDFW tracks in its list of California' special animals. I included these species in my Table 2 because they are so listed as special-status species in California. WBWG assigns a moderate priority to both species (CNDDB 2020).	Addressed in the response to Comment #214
216	**Citizens**		**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 23: The addition of surveyor qualifications is an improvement, but the original report already provided the survey dates. What remains unreported are the times when the surveyors arrived and how long they stayed to survey the project area. I pointed this out in my original comments, and I repeat here that the most basic information expected in a report of a field survey has not been provided. The response appears to me to be misleading and inadequate.	Transcon biologists conducted two separate field surveys of the Project study area from March 12 to March 15, 2018 and October 4, 2018. Surveys were generally conducted between 7:00am and 4:00pm. These surveys were primarily intended to confirm habitat types and jurisdictional waters/wetlands present within the assessment area. Beale AFB has conducted years' worth of surveys and assessments of their managed lands for sensitive biological resources (i.e. special-status species), and the presence (or potential presence) of these resources are well documented in the base INRMP. While surveys conducted by Transcon documented several common wildlife species (mostly avian), they did not include any species that are not already documented in the INRMP, and subsequently assessed in the environmental analysis for the project EA.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
217	**Citizens**	**C-68**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 24: This addition would have been an improvement, but I can find no evidence of such an addition. Nowhere does the revised Biological Resources Report nor the revised draft EA identify wildlife species observed by Transcon Environmental, Inc. (2019, 2020). Again, the response is misleading and inadequate.	Addressed in response to Comment #216
218	**Citizens**	**C-69**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 25: The response is misleading by implying that protocol-level detection surveys have been performed for all potentially occurring special-status species. In fact, as I pointed out in my comments, Transcon Environmental, Inc. (2019) specifically reported that no detection surveys were performed for any special-status species. The revised EA concludes that only 22 special-status species of wildlife have potential for occurrence on the project area. This conclusion falsely implies that none of the other special-status species identified by me and documented in the INRMP have the potential to occur; it implies that these other species are absent. This conclusion is unfounded without detection surveys having been performed, because detection surveys are designed to either detect a species if the species is present, or to support an absence determination. If any detection surveys were performed, they need to be specifically identified in the EA and they need to be directly tied to determinations of presence or absence of each special-status species. If they have not been performed, as the evidence indicates they have not been, then they need to be performed in support of an EIR/EIS in order to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	Neither the EA nor the Biological Resources Report imply that special-status species detection surveys were performed for the purpose of assessing the proposed Project. Beale AFB regularly conducts surveys as part of their Natural Resources Management activities, and those activities informed the analysis put forth in the EA. Vernal pool branchiopods were assumed present in all vernal pools. As described in the response to Comment # 22, Mr. Smallwood uses a different definition of "special-status species" than does the EA. As described in the response to Comment #113, the INRMP study area encompasses many habitats not represented in the proposed Project area. As a result, the EA does not assess impacts to all species described in Mr. Smallwood's species list or in the INRMP.
219	**Citizens**	**C-69**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 26: And yet CNDDB continues to be misused in the revised draft EA. That no CNDDB records exist on the project area for particular species is of no significance. In other words, absence of CNDDB records does not mean the species is absent from the study area, as my original comment explained. Reliance on other sources does not somehow legitimize the EA's inappropriate use of CNDDB. The response adds that additional sources were relied upon to assess occurrence likelihoods of special-status species. It would be helpful, then, to explain why sandhill crane and another 41 special-status species of wildlife known to occur in the project area are omitted from the revised draft EA's analysis of impacts. What sources justify the exclusions of these species? The revised draft EA must be updated to clearly explain this or to incorporate analysis of the impacts likely to befall the previously excluded species.	CNDDB is one of many tools used to compile the species list. Species were removed from consideration if the proposed Project area is outside of the species current known range or if it does not contain habitat that could support the species. CNDDB was not used to exclude species. The response to Comment #214 addresses the discrepancy between Mr. Smallwood's species list and that of the EA.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
220	**Citizens**	**C-70**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 27: My comment was misrepresented in App. D of the revised draft EA, and so the response inaccurately addressed my comment. My comment was the following, "Another inappropriate practice in the EA is the downplaying of potential impacts to species because, while their members might forage in the project area, they are unlikely to nest there. The EA decouples breeding habitat from foraging habitat as if animals can successfully breed with insufficient forage outside the breeding season. Without sufficient forage and without necessary refugia during the non-breeding season, migratory birds will not successfully breed, let alone survive. Species using the project site for foraging, refugia, and stop-over habitat ought to be assessed with the same weight as those known to breed on it." The response confirms my characterization of the EA's inappropriate decoupling of nesting from foraging habitat. Habitat is that portion of the environment used by a species for all of its natural history needs, encompassing food resources, social opportunities, territory maintenance, breeding, refugia, migration stop-over and all of the other reasons that habitat contributes to the species' persistence. Habitat was not conceived as a compartmentalized use of the environment in which one compartment is more important than another in a species' capacity for persistence. In fact, wildlife often use any given portion of the environment to fulfill multiple needs; for example, mate selection can take place far from nest sites. As another example, foraging is a near constant along migration routes, in refugia and at breeding sites. A competent analysis of a project's potential impacts cannot result from a misunderstanding or mischaracterization of the habitat concept (for definitions and discussion of the habitat concept, see Hall et. al. 1997, Morrison et al. 1998, Smallwood 2002, 2015).	As described in the response to Comment # 174, understanding the ways in which a species utilizes the proposed Project area is an important part of designing effective protection measures. The distinction between foraging and breeding does not diminish the importance of foraging habitat but instead helps to identify the habitat features and/or individual behaviors that are sensitive to disturbance from project activities.
221	**Citizens**	**C-70**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 64: The response does not really address my comment on the intense use of the site by many species of wildlife. Between two brief site visits I detected 56 species of vertebrate wildlife. By simply visiting the site, one can readily see the abundance of wildlife there, and one can photograph them as I did. Among the 56 species I saw, 14 were special-status species. The site is an island of high species richness on a larger landscape that has been converted to agricultural and other uses less productive for wildlife. The site offers some of the last remaining habitat in the area for many special-status species, including stop-over habitat for long-distance migrants. In contrast, Transcon Environmental, Inc. (2019, 2020) is unwilling to report what they saw while visiting the study area. It is hard for me to believe that the biologists of Transcon Environmental would have seen fewer species of special-status species than I did. It is also hard to understand how the revised EA can continue to claim that only 22 special-status species of wildlife warrant an examination of their occurrence likelihoods. The INRMP, eBird and other sources indicate a much greater use of the site by special-status species than is portrayed in the revised EA. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts to these species and formulate mitigation measures.	Addressed in responses to Comments #20, 113, and 214. The addition of overhead transmission lines would preclude other development in the proposed Project area. In essence, the proposed right of way would protect the land from conversion to "other uses less productive for wildlife."

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
222	**Citizens**	**C-71**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 65: Responses 20 to 22 unsatisfactorily addressed the comment. The mere citation of a document in which special-status species occurrences are noted is inadequate characterization of an environmental baseline. This is especially true when the EA implies that most of the species in that cited document are absent from the study area. For example, the text of the EA (and revised EA) gives the impression that sandhill cranes are not present in the project area, because sandhill crane is not one of the 22 species that are identified as having potential for occurrence. The same holds for another 41 special-status species of wildlife that were documented as present in the INRMP and base surveys but not addressed in the EA. The EA is grossly inadequate. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	Addressed in responses to Comments #113, 170, 213 and 215
223	**Citizens**	**C-71**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 66 and 113: Any species such as yellow warbler and yellow-breasted chat that have been seen in the study area have been seen there because the site provides habitat. Habitat is defined by a species' use of the environment (Hall et al. 1997, Morrison et al. 1998, Smallwood 2002). Unless we have reason to suspect an animal is not where it wanted to be, then where we see it is in its habitat. Without evidence to suggest that sightings of these species were unnatural or not of the animals' own volition, it must be assumed that these species will occur in the area and that the project threatens to adversely affect them. Therefore, an adequate environmental review document must analyze impacts to those species.	Addressed in response to Comment #170
224	**Citizens**	**C-71**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 67, 114 and 115: I agree that bald eagles usually nest on tall structures. However, just because a species usually does something does not mean it always does the same thing. Swainson's hawks were once said to nest only near the rivers in the lowest portions of the Great Central Valley, but now the species nests in foothills surrounding the Valley. As special-status species such as Swainson's hawks and bald eagles begin to recover, they expand into environments where they had not been seen for a long period, and they expand their range of familiar nest sites. Two years ago, I documented a pair of bald eagles nesting in an annual grassland of eastern Alameda County, where the trees available were small, much like the situation at the project site. That nest site amid short trees produced at least one fledgling. According to Ellis et al. (2009), bald eagles sometimes nest on the ground even when tall trees are available. Species of wildlife do not always prefer that part of the environment one might want them to prefer. I will add that it has long been known that bald eagles often build nests on transmission towers. Therefore, the construction of the project itself may attract nesting bald eagles and put them at risk of collision and electrocution.	The EA implicitly acknowledges the possibility of future bald eagle nests by providing a resource protection measure (BIO-33) that would address nesting bald eagles.
225	**Citizens**	**C-72**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 68 and 116: But whether species are protected by the federal ESA is not the only standard of potential significance under NEPA and CEQA. There are 9 special-status species of bats potentially occurring on the study area. Six of these species are known to occur on the study area, and another is regarded as probable. Three of these species are California Species of Special Concern, the rest are rated moderate to high priority by the Western Bat Working Group and tracked by California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Addressed in response to Comment #177

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
226	**Citizens**	**C-72**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 69 and 117: The response sows confusion by conflating issues. My citation of Smallwood et al. (2020) was specific to the poor detection rates of human searchers searching for bat carcasses, and had nothing to do with comparing collision risk between different types of anthropogenic structures. My point was that unless fatality monitors make a special effort to find bat carcasses under transmission lines, they will not find them. Collision risk for bats is much greater at operative turbines compared to inoperative turbines (Smallwood and Bell 2020a), so I agree with responders that the moving blades of wind turbines increase collision risk to bats at wind turbines. But there is still evidence to suggest that static structures such as transmission lines pose collision risk to bats. Reports of fatality monitoring at 4 utility-scale solar projects, where all project features are static revealed that bat fatalities were relatively common (H.T. Harvey & Associates 2015b, Heritage Environmental Consultants 2016, WEST 2016, WEST 2017b, 2018b, 2019, Martinson 2018b). Many resulted from collisions with solar PV panels and perimeter security fences. Given that bats collide with solar PV panels and fencing, it is reasonable to conclude that bats might also collide with transmission lines. For an animal that flies up to 200 miles per hour in the dark, it is not unreasonable to suspect transmission lines pose a collision risk. This is especially true given evidence I cited in my April 17 comments, that bats often travel without echolocation when they fly over environments they expect to be open and obstacle free, such as fields like the project site (Gorresen et al. 2017, Corcoran and Weller 2018). Newly introduced obstacles like a power line therefore pose a credible threat to bats.	Section 4.5.4 of the EA acknowledges that "permanent and temporary impacts to [bat] foraging habitat would occur from the installation of infrastructure and access roads".
227	**Citizens**	**C-73**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 70 and 118: Rather than address my comment that the INRMP's performance standard is weak, which resulted in conclusions of stable or increasing populations even though reported survey results showed declines of special-status species, the response skips over my comment to point out that vermal pool impacts would be mitigated at a >1:1 ratio. My comment was directed toward a fundamental weakness of the EA's characterization of baseline conditions. The response to my comment indicates that WAPA-Beale disagrees with me that characterization of baseline conditions is important. This indication is reinforced by the lack of analysis of impacts in the revised EA. However, an accurate characterization of baseline conditions is of primary importance for analysis of impacts and formulation of mitigation. It is the first step of environmental review per CEQA and NEPA. It is the last step or the step to skip over. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	Addressed in response to Comments #178 and 197

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
228	**Citizens**	**C-73**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 71 and 119: The response did not address my comment. My comment, which was more extensive than characterized in App. D of the revised EA, explained why the survey methods implemented in the study area would initially document a decline of burrowing owls followed by repeated negative results. I explained how the assumption of high nest fidelity was erroneous and I pointed out that the survey methods did not even meet the minimum standards of CDFW (2012) guidelines. The results of burrowing owl surveys performed on the study area have been misinterpreted in the INRMP and in the EA because the underlying assumptions were wrong and the surveys were poorly designed. Wherever I have monitored burrowing owls across large areas over multiple years, such as for 5 years at one Navy base (Smallwood and Morrison 2018), for 13 years at another Navy base, and for 9 years in a large study area spanning eastern Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (Smallwood et al. 2013 reports on the first year, but the report of all 9 years of surveys is under preparation), I have observed burrowing owls abandoning nest sites for new nest sites so long as alternative sites are available. Every year I revisited the sites where I originally detected burrowing owls, and I visited all other potential sites. Among nearly 800 nest sites used between 2011 and 2019 among 46 randomized plots in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, I found only 12% of the 2018 sites were reused in 2019, and the percentage of reused sites declined with increasing number of years since the site was last used (Figures 1 and 2). I repeatedly found that implementation of the survey method that was consistently used at Beale AFB will generate an initial decline followed by false findings of absence in the study area. Baseline conditions have not been accurately characterized for burrowing owls at Beale AFB.	The EA does not dispute that burrowing owls may occur in the proposed Project area; nor does it present negative findings as a baseline. Rather, it states that "several occurrences, nests, and wintering burrows have been reported on Beale AFB during annual Base surveys" and that "[s]uitable foraging, nesting, and wintering habitat is present within the northern and southern survey areas" (Appendix G, Biological Resources Report). In light of this baseline information, project conservation measure BIO-34 is included to protect burrowing owl which may occur in the proposed Project area.
229	**Citizens**	**C-75**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 120: This is another non-response to a comment. Adequate surveys have yet to be performed for western spadefoot at Beale AFB. Therefore, the INRMP provides an inadequate environmental baseline relevant to this species, and the impacts analysis remains unfounded in the revised EA.	Addressed in response to comment #179
230	**Citizens**	**C-75**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 121: This is another non-response to a comment. My comment pointed out a trend in the EA's supporting documents. Survey outcomes show declining numbers for multiple special-status species at Beale AFB, yet the conclusion of each subsequent survey report has been that the population of the particular species has been maintained or increased in alignment with USFWS Recovery Plans and ESA Section 7a1 requirements. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	Beale surveys are only looking for presence. The surveys are also in different areas and different specific locations so population trends should not be extrapolated from these reports. Population trends have not been studied at Beale AFB. The DoD has a goal to assist in the recovery of species on DoD lands, so Beale expects to see this trend but this trend has not been proven. Beale shows alignment with USFWS Recovery Plans and ESA Section 7(a)(1) requirements by documenting presence, preserving habitat, and improving habitat.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
231	**Citizens**	**C-76**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 32: The response claims, without evidence, that bald eagle predation of other bird species from transmission towers does not differ from predation from natural landscape features. In fact, unless they possess data that have yet to be shared, WAPA Beale cannot know whether there is a difference in predation between transmission tower and natural features of the environment. But that was not my point. My point was that transmission towers are added predation platforms to those natural features that already exist. Each transmission tower installed on a landscape adds another unnatural hide from which bald eagles can attack prey species. The response appears to have misunderstood my comment about birds having to ascend to avoid collision each time a bird encounters transmission lines. The response was to the notion that birds flushed by bald eagles must each time rise to the altitude of the transmission lines. However, my comment was directed to those birds already in flight and encountering transmission lines. The discussion of the presence of bald eagles was only to illustrate the added expenditure of energy in avoiding a predator which could adversely affect airborne birds that need to dodge transmission lines. It was not intended to suggest that it would necessarily force other birds into close contact with transmission lines each time there was a bald eagle in the area. The response disagrees that energy expenditure to birds having to evade collision with transmission lines would be any different than that of birds having to evade collision with natural structures. There are two fallacies with this conclusion. First, transmission lines are not replacing natural structures, but rather they are adding to the collision risk of birds flying amid vertical structures. Second, transmission lines are much more difficult to see than are tree branches. There is no equivalency in collision risk between a cable strung across a bird's airspace and a tree branch. A project feature even more difficult for birds to see is the fiber-optic cable to be strung above the transmission lines (Photo 1). Fiber-optic cable is of much narrower gauge and nearly impossible to detect against a clear sky backdrop. In fact, the arrangement poses a trap for birds that attempt to ascend above the transmission lines without also seeing the fiber-optic cable strung above the lines.	Addressed in responses to Comments #175 and 181

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
232	**Citizens**	**C-77**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 33, 34, 81 and 126: I appreciate the correction about the length of the overhead lines of the preferred Northern B alternative, which is 1.8 miles and not the 4.5 miles of the entire line. I also appreciate the concern over Mare Island serving as the sole source of a fatality estimate derived from scientific fatality monitoring of transmission lines in the western USA. However, I disagree that bird activity is higher at Mare Island than at the Beale AFB project site, because in truth there is no basis for that conclusion other than an Audubon Society designation of the Mare Island site as an Important Bird Area. To truly know whether one site is busier with birds than the other, surveys would be required at both sites. However, even informed by bird surveys, bird flight activity levels are not necessarily good predictors of collision mortality beyond the simple requirement of birds having to be present for collision fatalities to occur in the first place. For example, bird and bat use rates have poorly related to fatality rates at wind turbines (de Lucas et al. 2008, Ferrer et a. 2012, Smallwood and Neher 2017, Smallwood and Bell 2020b). Collision mortality results from multiple causal factors, and not just activity levels. Behaviors are very important (Smallwood et al. 2009, Smallwood 2017). Since I prepared my comments earlier in the year, I reviewed fatality monitoring reports that included collision fatality searches along the generation tie-ins between utility-scale solar projects and the nearest transmission lines. Generation tie-ins are built just like transmission lines, and pose the same collision risk to birds as lines without the extra fiber-optic cable. Fatality monitoring methods varied, however, so I had to adjust fatality estimates using a common suite of assumptions based on 20 years of research on carcass detection rates (Smallwood et al. 2018). The largest adjustment I had to make to the fatality data from these studies was for variation in body mass of species found as fatalities, because the fatality monitors inappropriately assumed that all birds within a body size class such as 'small birds,' ranging 4 g to 100 g, shared equal probability of detection by a searcher. They do not (Smallwood et al. 2018). With this adjustment for body size factored in, I used the data of each study to estimate the number of fatalities per km per year (Table 1). Most of these studies were located in desert environments, so their collision mortality along transmission lines were likely lower than what one would expect at Beale AFB. Fatality estimates along transmission lines connecting solar projects varied greatly, from a mean of 3.71 fatalities/km/year to a mean of 524.4 fatalities/km/year (Table 1). The weighted mean among solar projects was 113.16 fatalities/km/year. Averaged with fatality rates estimated in environments closer to the WAPA-Beale project site, about 200 fatalities/km/year serves as a more realistic rate that is applicable to the proposed project (more realistic in terms of empirical foundation combined with regional relevance of estimates from Mare Island and Staten Island). Converted to miles, the best empirical fatality rate applicable to WAPA-Beale transmission lines is 321.5 bird fatalities per mile per year. Along the southern route alternative, this rate would predict 1,415 bird collision fatalities per year, or 70,730 fatalities after 50 years. Along the northern A route alternative, this rate would predict 643 bird collision fatalities per year, or 32,150 fatalities after 50 years. Along the northern B route alternative, this rate would predict 579 bird collision fatalities per year, or 28,950 fatalities after 50 years. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	Addressed in responses to Comments #182 and 190

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
233	**Citizens**	**C-79**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 35: According to the response, bird entanglement along fences in the project area is rare. I posit that responders cannot know that bird mortality along fencing is rare without having performed scientific fatality monitoring. Fatality searches along fences of utility-scale solar projects in California resulted in an estimated 14.44 (95% CI: 10.88-20.34) bird fatalities/km/year and 2.56 (95% CI: 0.17-6.54) bat fatalities/km/year. The new substation reportedly would cover 7 acres, which in a square shape would require 673 m of fencing. The average mortality of birds and bats along fencing of solar projects would therefore predict 10 bird fatalities and 2 bat fatalities per year on the fencing of the substation. After 50 years the number of fatalities would accumulate to 500 birds and 100 bats. The significance of these predicted impacts would depend upon the species represented by the fatalities and their contributions to cumulative impacts. The response says that plastic slats might be inserted into the chain-link fence, and asserts that these plastic slats would reduce the risk of bird entanglement. I have seen no evidence that this measure does indeed reduce risk of entanglement. In fact, considering the narrow talons of birds and the narrowing of gaps that plastic slats would contribute to a cyclone fence, it might increase risk of entanglement. Even assuming the plastic slats could reduce the risk of bird entanglement, WAPA has not committed to incorporating this practice as a mitigation measure and therefore it cannot be relied on to conclude that impacts would be less than significant. Also, entanglement is not the only causal factor of wildlife mortality on fences; collisions with fences also result in fatalities.	See responses to Comments #182 and 190 regarding numbers of avian fatalities resulting from the proposed Project.
234	**Citizens**	**C-80**	**CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 36: The response continues to mischaracterize cumulative impacts as residual impacts resulting from inadequate mitigation. If this was the case, the requirement for a cumulative impacts analysis would be replaced by an analysis of cumulative mitigation efficacy. In fact, fully mitigated projects can still contribute to cumulative impacts. Furthermore, the response claims that future projects would consider cumulative effects, implying that future considerations of cumulative effects somehow negate the need to analyze cumulative effects contributed by this project. But if future projects adopt the same approach to cumulative effects analysis as this one, then no such analysis will ever be completed. Finally, the response claims that the project is undergoing coordination with the USFWS regarding all impacts, and that additional conservation measures will likely be required. This claim is speculative. It also implies that the public should trust the USFWS to formulate mitigation to minimize or offset cumulative impacts. WAPA-Beale shifts the burden of impact analysis and mitigation to USFWS, who supposedly will work this all out at some undetermined future time. The revised EA defers the impacts analysis and formulation of mitigation measures to an unspecified future date, thereby evading meaningful public participation with the process.	The USFWS is the regulatory agency responsible for issuance of biological opinions on projects that could potentially affect federally-listed species including proposed mitigations and effects determinations. NEPA requires a survey of reasonably foreseeable projects during development of an EA. Projects often are not at a stage of complete understanding and a full analysis of effects is not possible since they are in the future. It is required that all proposed projects on Beale AFB will comply with NEPA and all Federal laws and regulations. This is to include any necessary mitigation(s) to ensure the viability of the federally-listed species which may include mitigations unique to those projects and are unknown at early stages of project development.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
235	**Citizens**	**C-81**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 38: The draft EA reports locations where special-status species occurred in the project area based on outdated surveys, surveys other than protocol-level detection surveys, and surveys designed to not detect current locations of special-status species such as burrowing owl. As I pointed out in my original comments and earlier in this letter, survey personnel were sent to designated locations to survey for burrowing owls – locations where burrowing owls had been first detected years earlier. Animal species are spatially dynamic, meaning they often change locations to shed parasite and predator loads and to reduce pressure on food supplies while exploiting forage where it was allowed to accumulate (Taylor and Taylor 1979). One should not assume that animals detected years earlier will continue to occur in those same locations. This is why detection survey protocols typically stipulate a shelf-life for any survey outcome; after one to three years a new detection survey is needed. As I commented originally, a preconstruction survey cannot substitute for a detection survey, because they are performed with less rigor and they are intended primarily to clear out readily detectable species, not to detect the presence of more elusive species.	Addressed in response to comment #228. Burrowing owl surveys in the same location are due to Beale's 5 year monitoring efforts following artificial burrow installation.
236	**Citizens**	**C-81**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 39: I disagree with the response. The response to #34 did not address my comment on the efficacy of compliance with APLIC standards. As can be seen in the collision fatality rates of birds along generation tie-ins from utility-scale solar projects (Table 1), APLIC standards, which were applied to all of the gen-ties at solar projects, did not prevent an average of 113.16 bird fatalities/km/year. It is entirely unknown how many bird deaths are prevented by application of APLIC standards in Table 1, but it is clear how many happen despite application of APLIC standards. While compliance with APLIC standards may reduce impacts to birds, the agencies have not shown that it will reduce the impacts below significant levels. On the contrary, the evidence supports a fair argument that the transmission line could result in significant numbers of bird fatalities. Therefore, in the absence of additional demonstrably effective mitigation measures, an EIS/EIR must be prepared.	Addressed in Responses to Comments #182 and 190. The commenter relies on an argument that the proposed Project would have a significant impact on bird populations and claims that these constitute a requirement to prepare an EIS. The EA discloses that there would be impacts to wildlife, including special-status species, but concludes that these impacts do not rise to the level of significance as defined in the document.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
237	**Citizens**	**C-82**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 40: The first tenet of adaptive management is transparency, which is achieved through collaboration among all interested parties at the outset (Holling 1978, Walters 1986, Walters and Hollings 1990, Haney and Powers 1996, McClain and Lee 1996, Lancia et al. 1996). The essential steps of adaptive management are the following: (1) define the interested parties and who will be participating, (2) distinguish the roles of managers from those of scientists, (3) compile all existing data, (4) develop project goals and objectives, (5) develop working hypotheses directly from the objectives, (6) implement the management prescriptions, (7) monitor results, (8) evaluate and test monitoring data, and (9) return to step #5. Critical to these steps are the availability of candidate management prescriptions, *a priori* objectives and performance thresholds, performance monitoring, and feedbacks to objectives and alternative prescriptive measures (Smallwood et al. 1999). Adaptive management is the transparent application of scientific methods to a management problem for which uncertainty is high over the efficacy of various management prescriptions. The response identifies none of the tenets of adaptive management, and therefore does not actually propose to implement adaptive management. The response says that line marking would not be implemented. But then what would be implemented? If the revised EA cannot identify a single candidate measure intended to minimize collision mortality, then it is not embarking on an adaptive management approach. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	The commenter's original comment was that "The efficacy of line markers is questionable given observations that these markers frequently drop out of place." Our response was that "Bird line markers are not proposed as a part of the Project. WAPA's Avian Protection Plan commits to adaptive management to address problem areas." To clarify, we are open to trying new techniques, designs, or technologies that show promise of improving problematic situations. However, there is little incentive to implement measures with "questionable efficacy".
238	**Citizens**	**C-82**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 41, 82 and 128: On 16 April 2018, PG&E's Michael Best informed me that he had passed my information about electrocutions on to his counterpart at WAPA. He claimed the poles in question were not PG&E's. The wind energy companies had already informed me those poles were not there's. Michael Best thought they were WAPA's. The poles in question were labeled 84 and 88, located at 4180734.25 N, 621322.17 E (UTM NAD83). If they are WAPA's poles, I would appreciate a response to retrofit them for avian safety. If they are not WAPA's poles, then I would appreciate WAPA's help in determining who owns them and then contacting the owner to rectify the ongoing hazard to birds. As for the rest of the response, WAPA's Avian Protection Plan lacks any of the tenets of adaptive management (see my comment letter of 16 April 2020 for more discussion of this). Management prescriptions are not identified. There are no thresholds that trigger management action, nor are there any performance standards. No stakeholders are identified other than WAPA. I do not see evidence of WAPA's commitment to adaptive management.	We have again confirmed that these poles do not belong to, nor are they maintained by, WAPA. Regarding the Avian Protection Plan, WAPA appreciates the suggestions for revision.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
239	**Citizens**	**C-82**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 42: The response does not address my comment on the need for compensatory mitigation. As I explained in my comment, and as I reiterated earlier in this letter, collision mortality would be substantial even with minimization measures in place. Compliance with APLIC standards did not prevent any of the 113.16 avian fatalities/km/year among gen-ties connecting solar projects to the grid in California. We have the means to predict the impacts, which I have used, so we understand the numbers of birds that will be killed. With extensive data from comparable projects, we have the means to predict fatality rates of many species. Known unavoidable impacts need to be compensated. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more appropriately take a hard look at these impacts and formulate feasible mitigation measures.	See responses to Comments #182, 190 and #236. While compensatory mitigation is a common prescription for listed threatened and endangered species, WAPA and Beale are unfamiliar with compensatory mitigation mechanisms that are generally applied to migratory birds by practice or by regulation.
240	**Citizens**	**C-83**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 78 and 122: The project area is rich in bird species, possibly much richer than the study sites of Yahner (1982) and Young (1948). I must note, however, that the response offers no alternative analysis to estimate habitat impacts caused by the proposed project; it merely criticizes my analysis. The implicit assumption of no analysis is that the project will cause no loss in breeding capacity of birds, which is indefensible. I wish to take the opportunity to make a correction to my earlier testimony. The model I used included a flaw, which I correct as follows: The numerical capacity of birds lost with habitat destruction = ((nests/year × chicks/nest × number of years) + (2 adults/nest × nests/year × (number of years ÷ years/generation))). The 34.3 nests per acre averaged between Young (1948) and Yahner (1982) applied to the 60.25 acres and 46.11 acres of habitat that would be temporarily lost along the northern and southern alternatives would predict immediate losses of 2,067 and 1,582 bird nest sites, respectively. Assuming 2.9 fledglings per nest (Young's 1948) and an average generation time of 5 years, and assuming the loss of capacity would continue for 5 years where impacts are temporary, the number of birds lost to the project's temporary habitat destruction would be 34,106 and 26,103 along the northern and southern route alternatives, respectively. The same assumptions applied to permanent habitat losses of 10.6 acres and 7.64 acres along the northern and southern route alternatives would predict immediate losses of 364 and 262 nest sites, respectively. The lost numerical capacities from permanent impacts over 100 years would be 120,120 birds and 86,460 birds along the northern and southern route alternatives, respectively. Combining the temporary and permanent impacts of habitat loss, the project would deny California 154,226 birds along the northern route alternative or 112,563 birds along the southern route alternative over the subsequent century. Even if I assume that Young (1948) and Yahner (1982) estimated total bird densities where birds were twice as numerous as in the project study area, over the 100 years following construction the project would deny California 77,113 birds or 56,282 birds, depending on the route alternative implemented. Even if I assume these losses would be more accurate, these losses are very substantial and highly significant.	Addressed in Responses to Comments #182 and 190.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
241	**Citizens**	**C-84**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 80 and 127: I disagree the response addressed my comment. The response addressed my predictions of collision fatality rates, whereas my comment addressed the number of special-status species known to be vulnerable to collision mortality along transmission lines. Since my earlier comments of April 2020, and as a result of California Public Records Act requests and Freedom of Information Act requests made by Adams Broadwell Joseph & Cardozo to state and federal resource agencies, I came upon many more data of collision fatalities along transmission lines. I updated Table 4 of my April comment letter, and now it appears below as Table 2. Of the volant (i.e., capable of flying) special-status species of vertebrate wildlife potentially, probably or certainly occurring in the project area, 39 (62%) have been documented as collision victims of transmission or electric distribution lines (Table 2). This constitutes additional evidence that the agencies should take a harder look at the potential for significant impacts to special-status bird species from transmission line collisions.	Addressed in responses to Comments #182, 183 and 190
242	**Citizens**	**C-84**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 83, 84 and 129: My comments of 3 February 2020 were directed towards mitigation measure BIO-15, which specifically cited WAPA's (2016) Avian Protection Plan as one of the 3 guidance documents to which the measure would adhere. I obtained the Avian Protection Plan, and in my comments of 16 April 2020, I pointed out that it lacked the key plan elements one should expect of such a plan. WAPA (2016) is an empty document. The response to my comments claims that some other avian protection program covers the plan elements that are not covered by WAPA's (2016) Avian Protection Plan, which is essentially everything. I understand that Beale AFB also has an Avian Protection Plan (2017), but despite Adams Broadwell Joseph & Cardozo's Freedom of Information Act request to obtain that Plan, it has not been made available for my review. Unless the Beale AFB Plan is substantially improved over the WAPA Plan, then the agencies appear to lack a written plan to minimize impacts and respond to wildlife incidents. They apparently lack siting guidelines, or any guidelines on use of line markers or on frequency and timing of vehicle access. WAPA (2016) is unsuitable as mitigation measure BIO-15 in the revised EA. A fair argument can be made that preparation of an EIS/EIR is warranted for this project, and that it should include a substantial mitigation plan to address line collision fatalities and how to minimize, rectify, and offset associated impacts.	Beale and WAPA note that the APLIC Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines and Mitigating Bird Collisions with Power Lines, in addition to the Avian Protection Plans, are listed as a mitigation measure. WAPA appreciates the suggestions for revision to the Avian Protection Plan. See response to Comment #192 regarding the Beale APP.

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
243	**Citizens**	**C-88**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 85: There can be no adaptive management solution where there is no adaptive management plan. See my reply to response 40. Adaptive management is a process that manages uncertainty. An incident-by-incident response is performed at a spatiotemporal grain that precludes management of uncertainty. It is the collection of incidents that informs the analyst of uncertainty. An incident by itself cannot inform of uncertainty because a sample size of 1 carries no variance. Furthermore, if WAPA's Avian Protection Plan was truly adaptive management, there would exist a group of diverse stakeholders who had agreed upon specific goals and objectives, and who agreed on the hypotheses to be tested and a monitoring plan, analytical plan, and responses to whatever is learned. The response lays out none of these adaptive management plan elements. The response falls critically short on one of the central issues of the proposed project. The impacts of collision mortality and habitat loss require serious analysis, which WAPA appears unable to provide. The mitigation solution for transmission line collision mortality is first cited as WAPA's Avian Protection Plan, which turns out to refer vaguely to adaptive management, which then turns out to consist of vague incident-response decision-making by someone in headquarters or the USFWS. No actual substantial measure is mentioned anywhere along this shifting guidance and responsibility. A fair argument can be made that preparation of an EIS/EIR is warranted for this project, and that it should include a substantial mitigation plan to address line collision fatalities and how to minimize, rectify, and offset associated impacts.	Comment 85 stated "there is no data management, analysis, and reporting plan, including a commitment to enter incident reports and use that data to adaptively manage the transmission line." The following response to comment 85 was apparently found unsatisfactory, "The Avian Protection Plan does include a reporting system, and all incident reports include a section to add an adaptive management solution. Reports are tracked at the regional, headquarters, and USFWS level." We concur with the comment that a single incident is typically not very informative, and may not justify changes. This is precisely the reason that we do track incidents and continue monitoring to see if trends are apparent. Regarding further sub elements of comment #243, see the responses to comments #182 and #242.
244	**Citizens**	**C-88**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 86: The response dodges my comment by addressing the part of BIO-14 that specifies the breeding season will be avoided, except for when it cannot be avoided. The comment on BIO-14 was that it lacks any commitment or standards necessary to evaluate the success of the mitigation measure. It would help for the EA, or better yet the EIR/EIS, to provide examples of a mitigation plan that might be developed by the qualified biologist. It would also help to provide a remedy for nest failure despite efforts to avoid or minimize impacts. Whenever nests fail due to maintenance activities, there ought to be a compensatory mitigation remedy. For example, a mitigation fee could be paid to a wildlife rehabilitation facility. Finally, quantified standards that will be used to measure the success of mitigation should be clearly laid out and committed to.	To clarify the earlier response, avoidance is listed first as a mitigation measure because it is preferred as the most effective way to prevent impacts. The other portions of the mitigation measure are offered not as an attempt to "dodge the comment" but rather to address what to do in the unusual circumstances when impacts cannot be avoided (e.g., emergency maintenance is required on a component during the breeding season). Also see response to comment #193 regarding standards.
245	**Citizens**	**C-89**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 87: Again, the collision fatalities documented at gen-ties of utility-scale solar projects demonstrate the level of mortality that cannot be avoided by meeting APLIC standards. I do not criticize the APLIC standards, but rather I point out that substantial mortality remains unmitigated despite adherence to APLIC standards. We know that the levels of mortality in Table 1 resulted from transmission lines that met APLIC standards, so we know that more needs to be done to mitigate impacts.	Addressed in responses to Comments #182 and 190

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
246	**Citizens**	**C-89**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Response 88: If this response is referring to BIO-28 to BIO-31, are these measures supposed to serve as the counter-argument against the comment that WAPA's (2016) Avian Protection Plan lacks substantial measures and enforceability? Measures BIO-28 to BIO-31 address the management of excavated holes and trenches, trash, whether the trees that would not be encountered would be topped, and the reporting process for the discovery of injured and dead animals. These measures have little to do with the impacts that should have been addressed in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan.	See response to Comment #194
247	**Citizens**	**C-90**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 28,76, 92-95, 109-111 and 130-133: The revised EA mischaracterizes the status of vernal pools in the project area by failing to disclose their declining condition. As my comments of 16 April 2020 describe, reports of on-base surveys of vernal pools and their associated plant and animal species have revealed declines in most measures that are indicative of ecological health and integrity. Not only does the revised EA fail to disclose the general decline of vernal pools in the project area, but it provides no analysis of potential impacts. If potential vernal pool impacts were truly of utmost concern, then why were route alternatives selected to pass through the densest complexes of vernal pools in the project area? The revised EA (page 2-36) reveals the standards for alternative route selection to have been the following: "In accordance with the Integrated Resource Management Plan (Beale AFB 2019), Beale AFB directed the selection process to have preference to alternatives with lower environmental impacts to wetlands, threatened and endangered species/special status species, and overall disturbance. Routes were evaluated considering environmental impacts (e.g., proximity to wetlands/vernal pools and floodplains, level of trenching, or other disturbance); zoning and proximity or interference with Beale AFB infrastructure…" But even though avoidance of impacts to wetlands was placed first in the order of considerations, the northern and southern route alternatives cross the highest densities of vernal pools on Beale AFB. In my experience, transmission lines can be routed to minimize or avoid impacts to sensitive environmental resources. I was a party to the California Public Utilities Commission Proceedings on whether to underground the Jefferson-Martin 230 kV Transmission Project (San Mateo and San Francisco Counties) under paved neighborhood streets or under vegetation communities on serpentine soils. The sensitive serpentine grasslands were spared. It is unclear to me why a similar solution cannot be found for the WAPA-Beale project, consistent with the stated standards for alternative route selection. The revised EA reveals no method of selection of alternative routes other than the extremely cursory approach on pages 2-36 through 2-39. There is no rating system, nor any list of cost-benefit comparisons that could lead to a defensible least-harm route selection. Contrary to the notion that impacts to vernal pools were of utmost concern, the approach on pages 2-36 through 2-39 prioritizes financial cost over environmental concern, and both financial costs and environmental concerns are expressed in extremely coarse terms. For example, route #4 is dismissed as an alternative because of "High cost to install improved poles inside the ordinance explosion arc; route crosses multiple residences; lower environmental impacts." In this example, like the others, the environmental concern comes last. Also, the high cost of improved poles seems an odd concern compared to the cost of undergrounding 2.3 miles of circuit in the Northern B alternative. It remains unclear how or to what degree the selection of route alternatives attempted to minimize impacts to wetlands and other biological resources. The agencies have not met their obligation to show that there is no practicable alternative to construction of these transmission lines through sensitive wetlands. The response was silent on my comments regarding the INRMP's weak performance standards	Addressed in response to Comment #197

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
				and the INRMP's unreliability as a substitute for analysis of potential project impacts. Biological survey reports contributing to the INRMP consistently reported declines in conditions of biological resources, but also consistently concluded that the INRMP performance standards continued to be met. The confused findings in the INRMP serve as a poor foundation for analyzing impacts and formulating mitigation.	
248	**Citizens**	**C-91**	**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**	Dr. Smallwood's Reply to Responses 96 and 112: The restoration plan, in other words, would be based on no analysis of project impacts. It would go forward without understanding whether what is lost to the project would be gained by restoration. A fair argument can be made for the need to prepare an EIR/EIS to more accurately describe baseline conditions and to more appropriately analyze impacts and formulate mitigation measures.	Addressed in response to Comment #199

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
249	**Citizens**	**C-144**	**WATER RESOURCES**	SWAPE Reply to Response 134: The response to 134 references responses 28 and 91, which do not actually address comment 134. Comment 134 is not about identifying jurisdictional waters, it's about identifying the specific jurisdictional waters that will be impacted and what impacts are anticipated. Response 28 is off-topic because it only addresses vernal pools. Response 91 is off-topic in stating that jurisdictional waters have been delineated. Our comment is not limited to vernal pools and our comments never argued that jurisdictional waters were not delineated. Response 91 states that potential impacts to jurisdictional waters were identified in the Biological Resources Report. The revised Biological Resources Report (Appendix G) focuses on biological impacts but fails to remedy the deficiencies of the Revised Draft EA's analysis of hydrological impacts to jurisdictional waters, Recognizing that, we cited the Aquatic Resources Report in Comment 135 when stating the need for an Environmental Impact Statement to identify just where the estimated 480-700 square feet of permanent impacts and approximately 2,016 square feet of temporary impacts to jurisdictional ditches were anticipated (as identified in the Aquatic Resources Report on p. 38).	Addressed in response to Comment #250
250	**Citizens**	**C-144**	**WATER RESOURCES**	SWAPE Reply to Response 135: In Comment 135, we asked for maps and cross sections to show greater detail of the impacts. That comment was ignored. While the revised Biological Resources Report (Appendix G) and the Aquatic Resources Report (Appendix K) to the Revised Draft EA include maps and diagrams of where wetlands occur on the project site, they fail to show detail of the extent of impacts that can be expected to the jurisdictional waters. Furthermore, as explained in our April 16 comments, the maps should show how mitigation measures such as BIO-1 and BIO-2 will be implemented by illustrating hydrological features, buffer zones, culvert crossings, and new roads.	As described in Section 2.2, engineering is not complete and specific structure locations have not been finalized. Structures would be located in areas to limit impacts to wetlands. The disturbance acreages presented in the EA (and summarized in Appendix E) represent the maximum extent of impacts that could be anticipated from typical WAPA standard facilities and operations. To accurately identify the locations of impacts to jurisdictional waters, the exact structure locations must be known. These locations are contingent upon engineering constraints that are identified during the final design process. Maps would be finalized during the engineering process and Clean Water Act permits would be obtained if necessary.
251	**Citizens**	**C-144**	**WATER RESOURCES**	SWAPE Reply to Response 136: In Comment 136, we stated that specific "resource protection measures" for the jurisdictional waters that will be impacted by the Project were needed. That comment was not addressed whatsoever in Response 91 nor in the responses to comments 134-138....Response 91 states that potential impacts to jurisdictional waters will be addressed in the subsequent USACE Clean Water Act 404 Permit Application. By addressing potential impacts in a yet-to-be-completed 404 permit application, the response tacitly admits that impacts were not disclosed and analyzed in the EA.	Addressed in response to Comment #250

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
252	**Citizens**	**C-145**	**AIR QUALITY**	SWAPE Reply to Response 11: The Response to Comment 11 asserts that the Revised EA's cumulative impacts analysis has been updated using the best data available on future projects that could produce cumulative air quality impacts … Specifically, the Doolittle Drive Substation and Switch Yard Upgrade Project, the Construct Munitions Warehouse and Office Project, and the 2-MW Solar Array and Microgrid Installation with Battery Storage Project are all expected to occur concurrently with the proposed Project (p. 5-2). Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed Project will occur in conjunction with the construction of these other projects... The unmitigated PM10 emissions associated with the proposed Project alone exceed the FRAQMD threshold of 80 pounds per day ("lbs/day"), not including the emissions associated with the three concurrent projects described above. However, while the Responses to Comments 18 and 19 explain that the air quality analysis has been updated to reflect the significance of the Project's unmitigated PM10 emissions, they argue that mitigation through FRAQMD measures will avoid cumulatively considerable air quality impacts altogether. The Response to Comment 11 claims that the future projects can be reasonably assumed to be subject to FRAQMD guidelines. However, the Revised EA fails to quantify the potential cumulative air quality impacts. The Revised EA fails to quantify the cumulative air quality impacts resulting from Project construction in conjunction with other projects, instead simply relying upon measures from FRAQMD. This presents an issue, as even if each project's individual emissions are mitigated below significant levels, the Revised EA fails to show that these emissions taken together will not be cumulatively considerable. Furthermore, recently filed requests for environmental impact analyses for the Solar Array and Microgrid Installation with Battery Storage Project and the Doolittle Drive Substation and Switch Yard Upgrade Project identify unknown environmental effects on air quality. The air quality impacts from these projects must at least be quantified to allow for an adequately cumulative impacts analysis under CEQA. Absent an adequate, quantitative analysis of cumulative impacts, the Revised EA's less than significant air quality impact determination should not be relied upon. This absence of a quantitative evaluation of cumulative impacts is especially problematic given that Yuba County, where the project site is located, is a state nonattainment area for PM10 and O3 and "[e]ffects could be considered significant if the Project results in a cumulatively considerable net increase" to either of these criteria pollutants (p. 3-13). Yet, the Revised EA fails to evaluate the Project's air quality impacts in combination with the current poor air quality conditions. The Response to Comment 15 incorrectly asserts that "[t]he inability to have any net increase, however negligible, is unattainable for any construction project" and the vast majority of construction emissions from the project will be "objectively negligible" (Appendix D, pp. 116). However, this claim fails to account for the existing poor background conditions against which these purportedly "negligible" emissions would occur. As such, we recommend that the Revised EA be updated to acknowledge the fact that even individually insignificant contributions to air pollution can be cumulatively considerable when considered in conjunction with existing air quality.	Addressed in responses to Comments #205, 206, and 208

Appendix D: Public Comment Tracking Table

Comment Number	Commenter	Comment Letter Page Number[1]	Topic	Comment	Response
253	**Citizens**	**C-4**	**Overview**	Individual members of Citizens, CURE, and its affiliated labor organizations live, work, recreate, and raise their families in Yuba County. They would be directly affected by the Project's environmental and health and safety impacts. Individual members of CURE's affiliates may also work on the Project itself. They will, therefore, be first in line to be exposed to any hazardous materials, air contaminants or other health and safety hazards that exist onsite. The members of Citizens have an interest in enforcing environmental laws that encourage sustainable development and ensure a safe working environment for its members.	Beale AFB civilian/contracted/active duty employees and the Beale AFB environmental managers who reside in Yuba and surrounding counties share the same interest and also benefit from healthy ecosystems and well paid jobs, and the regional benefits that Beale AFB provides. This project is important to the long-term viability of Beale AFB and the natural lands it protects. Beale AFB has a long-standing history of providing economic benefit to northern California with environmental stewardship though a non-detrimental multiple use land management philosophy. As demonstrated by the Beale AFB INRMP, the Base has a long history of environmental stewardship and resource inventories and beneficial projects that meet or exceed most publicly-owned lands resulting in a high awareness of natural resources present, superior stewardship, research opportunities, and maintenance of vernal pool wetlands and other aquatic resources that are of interest to the USFWS and the public. All contracted work on Beale AFB which would include the construction of the BWIP line is required to pay workers under the Davis-Bacon Wage Act of 1931, "a United States federal law that establishes the requirement for paying the local prevailing wages on public works projects for laborers and mechanics". The prevailing wage for unionized workers in the region is typically the data used to determine the wage paid for construction and contracted workers for projects over $2,000. This project would contribute to the long-term economic support of northern California. In 2019 alone Beale AFB provided civilian pay over $108,217,000; military pay over $323,444,000; local contract expenditure over $131,417,000; 1,734 jobs created, and a total economic impact of $647,127,580. This proposed Project would ensure Beale AFB's viability and continue to support many of the well-paid ongoing jobs and service contracts in northern California and protected adjacent wildlands.

[1]The letters received from Citizens for Responsible Energy Transmission (Citizens) on February 3, April 17, and September 21, 2020 have been organized into discrete comments. In the "Comment Letter Page Number" column, page numbers beginning A refer to the letter received February 3, 2020; page numbers beginning B refer to the letter received April 17, 2020; and page numbers beginning C refer to the letter received September 21, 2020

APPENDIX E

Disturbance Acreage Table

This page intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX E
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY GROUND DISTURBANCE [a]—PROPOSED ACTION

Facility	Disturbance Type		Preferred Alternative			Northern A Alternative			Southern Alternative		
	Perm.	*Temp.*	*Qnty*	*Perm.*	*Temp.* [b]	*Qnty*	*Perm.*	*Temp.* [b]	*Qnty*	*Perm.*	*Temp.* [b]
230-kV overhead single circuit H-frame [c]	Four 7-foot diameter foundations per pair of structures	0.7 acre per pair of structures	Up to 17 pairs of structures	0.061 acre (2,617 square feet)	10.78 acres	Up to 18 pairs of structures	0.065 acre (2,771 square feet)	11.19 acres	Up to 17 pairs of structures	0.061 acre (2,617 square feet)	8.24 acres
60-kV overhead monopole	5-foot diameter foundation	0.7 acre per structure	3	0.001 acre (59 square feet)	1.57 acres	3	0.001 acre (59 square feet)	1.57 acres	Up to 13	0.006 acre (261 sq. ft.)	3.24 acres
60-kV underground duct	None	3-foot-wide by 8-foot-deep trench	2.5 miles	N/A	0.91 acre	2.5 miles	N/A	0.91 acre	1 mile	N/A	0.37 acre
Underground vaults	None	15-foot-wide by 8-foot-deep by 40-foot-long trench	13	N/A	0.18 acre	13	N/A	0.18 acres	13	N/A	0.14
New substation	704- by 290-foot footprint	4.8 acres	1	7 acres	4.8 acres	1	7 acres	4.8 acres	1	7 acres	4.8 acres
New access roads	12-foot-wide roadway	30 feet wide (including 12-foot road)	0.65 mile	0.95 acre	2.36 acres	0.91 mile	1.32 acres	3.31 acres	0.4 mile	0.57 acre	1.41 acres
Improved existing access roads	12-foot-wide roadway	30 feet wide (including 12-foot road)	1.41 miles	2.05 acres	2.57 acres	1.51 miles	2.20 acres	2.73 acres	0	N/A	N/A
Temporary access roads	None	12 feet wide	1.27 miles	N/A	1.85 acres	1.27 miles	N/A	1.85 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX E
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY GROUND DISTURBANCE [a]—PROPOSED ACTION

Facility	Disturbance Type		Preferred Alternative			Northern A Alternative			Southern Alternative		
	Perm.	*Temp.*	*Qnty*	*Perm.*	*Temp.* [b]	*Qnty*	*Perm.*	*Temp.* [b]	*Qnty*	*Perm.*	*Temp.* [b]
Construction pulling and tensioning sites [d]	None	Up to 600 feet by 150 feet	Up to 9 sites	N/A	16.3 acres	Up to 9 sites	N/A	18.11 acres	Up to 9 sites	N/A	15.27 acres
Construction staging/laydown areas [e]	None	5 acres	1	N/A	5 acres	1	N/A	5 acres	1	N/A	5 acres
		TOTAL	--	10.07 acres	46.23 acres	--	10.59 acres	49.78 acres	--	7.64 acres	38.47 acres

[a] These disturbance calculations represent best estimates of temporary and permanent ground disturbance based on available information. These estimates are subject to change pending final engineering of the proposed Project and alternative corridors. We anticipate that final disturbance acreages will reasonably match these calculated estimates.
[b] Temporary impacts may overlap, so the total temporary impacts for each action alternative may not equal the sum of the ground disturbance acreage indicated for each infrastructure type.
[c] Where environmental/air field constraints permit, TSPs will be used instead of H frame structure pairs.
[d] Acreages were calculated using GIS, not all areas in each pull site area can be used due to the presence of sensitive resources.
[e] The Project includes one 5-acre area off Beale AFB for staging, laydown, and as a helicopter landing zone in the vicinity of agricultural fields that is considered in this table as temporary construction; additional staging/laydown areas will be located on Beale AFB that are paved/graveled, and so are not considered as disturbance in this table.
Source: Calculations in this table were provided by WAPA Geographic Information Systems team.

APPENDIX F

Resource Protection Measures

This page intentionally left blank.

Resource Protection Measures

The following resource protection measures have been developed to lessen or minimize potential effects to resources. These are inclusive of Applicant Proposed Measure, Project Conservation Measures (PCMs), Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), Best Management Practices (BMPs), and Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs), collectively referred to as resource protection measures. These measures intend to achieve a common goal of minimizing effects from the Project and the terms are generally used synonymously (PCMs and SOPs are Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)-specific terms commonly referenced in the biological analysis and when referring to WAPA programs). Resource protection measures are listed at the end of every Chapter 4 section in the Environmental Assessment.

AESTHETICS / VISUAL RESOURCES	
VR-1	Material storage and staging areas will be selected to minimize views from public roads, trails, and nearby residences to the extent feasible. During O&M, the work site will be kept clean of debris and construction waste. For areas where excavated materials will be visible from sensitive viewing locations, excavated materials will be disposed of in a manner that is not visually evident in coordination with the landowner (as appropriate) and in compliance with applicable regulations.
VR-2	Replacement structures and hardware (e.g., conductors and insulators) will be replaced in kind, to the extent feasible, while ensuring that structures and hardware that are visible from sensitive viewing locations will have appropriate colors, finishes, and textures to most effectively blend into the visible landscape. If structures are visible from more than one sensitive viewing location and backdrops are substantially different from different vantage points, the darker color, which tends to blend better into landscape backdrops, will be selected.
VR-3	Maintenance operations will be conducted in a manner that limits unnecessary scarring or defacing of the natural surroundings to preserve the natural landscape to the extent possible.
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES	
AG-1	WAPA will negotiate compensated non-planting agreements with farmers for parcels affected by Project construction.
AG-2	With the exception of permanent infrastructure locations, all areas affected by construction activities will be rehabilitated and returned to agricultural production subsequent to construction.
AG-3	WAPA will consider and compensate farmers for impacts to farming operations (e.g., aerial seeding) during negotiations with the landowners for the purpose for the ROW easement.
AIR QUALITY, GHG EMISSIONS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE	
AQ-1	Implement the Fugitive Dust Control Plan from the FRAQMD ISR Guidelines.

AQ-2	Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed FRAQMD Regulation III, Rule 3.0, Visible Emissions limitations (40 percent opacity or Ringelmann 2.0). On-road and off-road equipment shall meet the mobile source strategy requirements of the California State Implementation Plan.
AQ-3	The contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained prior to and for the duration of on-site operation.
AQ-4	Limit idling time to 5 minutes—saves fuel and reduces emissions (state idling rule: commercial diesel vehicles—13 CCR Chapter 10, Section 2485, effective 02/01/2005; off-road diesel vehicles—13 CCR Chapter 9, Article 4.8, Section 2449, effective 05/01/2008).
AQ-5	Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators.
AQ-6	Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites.
AQ-7	Portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the Project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, may require CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. The owner/operator shall be responsible for arranging appropriate consultations with the CARB or the district to determine registrations and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.
AQ-8	WAPA will adhere to all requirements of those agencies having jurisdiction over air quality matters, and any necessary permits for O&M will be obtained.
AQ-9	Machinery and vehicles will be kept in good operating condition, and older equipment will be replaced with equipment meeting more stringent California emission standards; appropriate emissions-control equipment will be maintained for vehicles and equipment, per California, EPA, and WAPA air-emission requirements.
AQ-10	Idle equipment will be shut down when not in active use; visible emissions from stationary generators will be controlled.
AQ-11	Dust-control measures will be implemented in road construction and maintenance as needed. Lose material will be covered when being transported in trucks, or the trucks will maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard and will not create any visible dust emissions.
AQ-12	There will be no open burning of construction trash.
AQ-13	Grading activities will cease during periods of high winds (as determined by local AQMDs).
AQ-14	Major operations will be avoided on days when the local Air Quality Index is expected to exceed 150.
AQ-15	The mitigation measures that apply to PM_{10}, as the threshold of 80 pounds per day is exceeded, shall be implemented: • All grading operations on a Project should be suspended when winds exceed 20 miles per hour or when winds carry dust beyond the property line despite implementation of all feasible dust control measures

	• Construction sites shall be watered as directed by the Department of Public Works or AQMD and as necessary to prevent fugitive dust violations • An operational water truck should be available at all times. Apply water to control dust as needed to prevent visible emissions violations and off-site dust impacts • On-site dirt piles or other stockpiled particulate matter should be covered, wind breaks installed, and water and/or soil stabilizers employed to reduce windblown dust emissions. Incorporate the use of approved non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specifications to all inactive construction areas • All transfer processes involving a free fall of soil or other particulate matter shall be operated in such a manner as to minimize the free fall distance and fugitive dust emissions • Apply approved chemical soil stabilizers according to the manufacturers' specifications to all-inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that remain inactive for 96 hours), including unpaved roads and employee/ equipment parking areas • To prevent track-out, wheel washers should be installed where Project vehicles and/or equipment exit onto paved streets from unpaved roads. Vehicles and/or equipment shall be washed prior to each trip. Alternatively, a gravel bed may be installed as appropriate at vehicle/equipment site exit points to effectively remove soil buildup on tires and tracks to prevent/diminish track-out • Paved streets shall be swept frequently (water sweeper with reclaimed water recommended; wet broom) if soil material has been carried onto adjacent paved public thoroughfares from the Project site • Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour or less and reduce unnecessary vehicle traffic by restricting access. Provide appropriate training, on-site enforcement, and signage • Reestablish ground cover on the construction site as soon as possible and prior to final occupancy through seeding and watering • Disposal by burning: Open burning is yet another source of fugitive gas and particulate emissions and shall be prohibited at the Project site. No open burning of vegetative waste (natural plant growth wastes) or other legal or illegal burn materials (trash, demolition debris, etc.) may be conducted at the Project site. Vegetative wastes should be chipped or delivered to energy facilities (permitted biomass facilities), mulched, composted, or used for firewood. It is unlawful to haul waste materials off-site for disposal by open burning
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	
BIO-1	**<u>Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands</u>** Vehicle access will be permitted only on well-established roads unless soils are dry. Soils will be considered sufficiently dry for vehicle access when they resist compaction and after annual plants have set seed (generally May 1 to October

	31, or as determined by qualified personnel based on personal observation of the soils). For patrolling the ROW off of established roads in a pickup truck or for inspecting hardware on structures with a bucket truck, vernal pools, vernal pool grasslands, and seasonal wetlands will be avoided by 50 feet. All equipment will be stored, fueled, and maintained in a designated vehicle staging area with appropriate spill containment. These designated areas will be established on previously developed areas whenever possible. Undeveloped staging areas, if any, will be the maximum distance possible from any vernal pool, vernal pool grassland, or seasonal wetland. Prior to the onset of work, workers will ensure a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills is in place. All workers will be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur. When feasible, all maintenance activities will be routed around wet areas while ensuring that the route does not cross sensitive resource areas. A 50-foot buffer zone from the edge of the vernal pool or wetland will be maintained and the vernal pool or wetland will be protected from siltation and contaminant runoff by use of erosion control. Where hydrological continuity exists between wetlands, work can occur within 25 feet of a wetland/drainage/vernal pool as long as erosion control measures (e.g., straw wattles, silt fencing) are installed. A USFWS-approved biologist or natural resources monitor will determine whether erosion control measures should be utilized, weighing the potential for impacts to other species. Construction boundaries within the buffer will be designated with fencing or other suitable means to ensure no equipment and/or construction workers access protected wetland resources. If vegetation-management activities are proposed within 250 feet of a vernal pool, vernal pool grassland, or seasonal wetland, a qualified biologist will be present at all times to ensure the protection of the work-area limits in the below bullets OR qualified personnel will clearly fence the limits of the work area, according to limits presented in the following, prior to the maintenance activity (the herbicide restriction measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database supersede those below where they are different.). • Mixing or application of pesticides, herbicides, or other potentially toxic chemicals will be prohibited • Herbicide application to target vegetation by direct application methods (e.g., injection or cut-stump treatment) will be prohibited within 50 feet in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31) and allowed up to the edge of the pool or seasonal wetland in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30) • Herbicide application by basal spray and foliage spray methods will be prohibited within 100 feet in any season

	• Herbicide use will conform to Beale Air Force Base's (AFB) Weed Management Plan and allowed weed treatment methods • Manual clearing of vegetation (chainsaw, axe, clippers) will be allowed up to the edge of the pool or seasonal wetland in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31); a buffer will not be necessary in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30) • Mechanical clearing of vegetation (heavy-duty mowers, crawler tractors, or chippers) will be prohibited within 100 feet in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31); a buffer will not necessary in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30)
BIO-2	**Seep, Spring, Pond, Lake, River, Stream, and Marsh** The following activities will be prohibited at all times within 100 feet of a seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or their associated habitats: • Vehicle access, except on existing access and maintenance roads • Mixing of pesticides, herbicides, or other potentially toxic chemicals • Open petroleum products All equipment will be stored, fueled, and maintained in a designated vehicle staging area with appropriate spill containment. These designated areas will be previously developed areas whenever possible. Undeveloped staging areas, if any, will be the maximum distance possible from any seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or their associated habitats. All maintenance activities will be routed around wet areas while ensuring that the route does not cross sensitive resource areas. For vegetation management or maintenance within 100 feet of any seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or any of their associated habitats, the following work-area limits will be provided: • Only manual clearing of vegetation will be permitted • Basal and foliar application of herbicides will be prohibited. Only direct application treatments (e.g., injection and cut-stump) of target vegetation will be allowed using herbicide approved for aquatic use by the EPA and in coordination with the appropriate federal land manager All instream work, such as culvert replacement or installation, bank recontouring, or placement of bank protection below the high-water line, will be conducted during no-flow or low-flow conditions, in a manner to avoid impacts to water flow, and will be restricted to the minimum area necessary for completion of the work. All equipment used below the ordinary high watermark will be free of exterior contamination. Erosion control measures (straw wattles, silt fencing) will be installed where work is within 25 feet of a drainage. A USFWS-approved biologist or natural resources monitor will determine whether erosion control measures should be

	utilized, weighing the potential for impacts to other species. Construction boundaries within the buffer will be designated with fencing or other suitable means to ensure no equipment and/or construction workers access protected wetland resources. Seed mixtures applied for erosion control and restoration will be certified as free of noxious weed seed and will be composed of native species or sterile non-native species. Seed mixtures used on Beale AFB will be approved by Beale AFB 9 CES/CEIEC and in accord with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. WAPA will obtain appropriate 404 discharge and 401 water-quality permits prior to any maintenance activities that must take place within jurisdictional wetlands or other WOTUS. These will be coordinated with USACE and RWQCB as needed. Dewatering work for maintenance operations adjacent to or encroaching on seeps, springs, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, or marshes will be conducted to prevent muddy water and eroded materials from entering the water or marsh. All potentially affected aquatic habitats will be dewatered prior to any ground disturbance. Dewatered areas will remain dry with no puddled water remaining for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavation or filling of that habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, prey items will be netted or otherwise salvaged if present. All stream crossings will be constructed such that they permit fish to pass and reduce the potential for stream flows to result in increased scour, washout, or disruption of water flow. Wherever possible, stream crossings will be located in stream segments without riparian vegetation, and structure footings will be installed outside of stream banks. Should WAPA need to modify existing access roads or install new access roads, they will be built at right angles to streams and washes to the extent practicable. Trees providing shade to water bodies will be trimmed only to the extent necessary and will not be removed unless they present a specific safety concern. Trees that must be removed will be felled out of and away from the stream maintenance zone and riparian habitat, including springs, seeps, bogs, and any other wet or saturated areas, to avoid damaging riparian habitat. Trees will not be felled into streams in a way that will obstruct or impair the flow of water, unless instructed otherwise. Tree removal that could cause stream-bank erosion or result in increased water temperatures will not be conducted in and around streams. Tree removal in riparian or wetland areas will be done only by manual methods.
BIO-3	All contract crews will complete biological pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive biological resources and associated BMPs and AMMs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. BMPs and applicable AMMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.
BIO-4	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive biological resources and associated AMMs and BMPs.

	All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. Further, WAPA crews will have access to the O&M GIS database in the field to be able to identify sensitive resources and associated AMMs.
BIO-5	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day or have escape ramps provided to prevent the entrapment of wildlife. Trenches and holes will be inspected for entrapped wildlife before being filled. Any entrapped animals will be allowed to escape voluntarily before O&M activities resume, or they may be removed by qualified personnel with an appropriate handling permit if necessary.
BIO-6	Vehicle traffic will be restricted to designated access routes and the immediate vicinity of construction/O&M sites. Vehicle speeds will not exceed 15 miles per hour on access and maintenance roads and 10 miles per hour on unimproved access routes. Vehicles and equipment will be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas to the maximum extent feasible. Off-road travel outside of the demarcated construction boundaries will be prohibited. Per the Fugitive Dust Emissions Rule, a person shall take every reasonable precaution to not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from being airborne past the action area, especially near threatened or endangered species or their habitats.
BIO-7	No pets or firearms will be permitted at Project sites.
BIO-8	During construction activities, all trash that may attract animals will be properly contained, removed from the work site daily, and disposed of properly. Following construction, all refuse and construction debris will be removed from work areas. All garbage and Project construction-related materials in construction areas will be removed immediately following Project completion. At the end of each work day, O&M workers will leave work areas and adjacent habitats to minimize disturbance to actively foraging animals and remove food-related trash from the work site in closed containers for disposal. Workers will not deliberately or inadvertently feed wildlife.
BIO-9	Nighttime O&M activities will be minimized to emergency situations. If nighttime O&M work is required, lights will be directed to the minimum area needed to illuminate Project work areas.
BIO-10	Where feasible and appropriate, tall dead trees will be topped and left in place as snags or as downed logs to support wildlife dependent on these important features. This BMP will be performed in coordination with the landowner.
BIO-11	Mortalities or injuries to any wildlife that occur as a result of Project- or maintenance-related actions will be reported immediately to the WAPA Natural Resources Department or other designated point of contact, who will instruct O&M personnel on the appropriate action and who will contact the appropriate agency if the species is listed. The phone number for the Western Natural Resources Department or designated point of contact will be provided to maintenance supervisors and the appropriate agencies.
BIO-12	Caves, mine tunnels, and rock outcrops will never be entered, climbed upon, or otherwise disturbed.
BIO-13	If a pesticide label stipulates a buffer zone width for protection of natural resources that differs from that specified in an AMM, the buffer zone width that offers the greatest protection will be applied.

BIO-14	To protect nesting birds (birds not specifically protected by AMMs but protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act) whose nests could occur within the ROW, WAPA and its subcontractors will perform construction activities outside the nesting season, which runs from March 1 through August 15. Alternatively, a qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys prior to Project activities. For special-status birds, see specific AMMs: • An additional survey may be required if gaps between the survey and the Project activity exceed three weeks • Should an active nest be discovered, the qualified biologist will establish an appropriate buffer zone (in which O&M activity is not allowed) to avoid disturbance in the vicinity of the nest. Maintenance activities will not take place until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged or that maintenance activities will not adversely affect adults or newly fledged young • Alternatively, the qualified biologist will develop a monitoring/mitigation plan that permits the maintenance activity to continue in the vicinity of the nest while monitoring nesting activities to ensure that the nesting birds are not disturbed The Project will adhere to the guidance in the WAPA and Beale Air Force Base Avian Protection Plans (Beale AFB 2017; WAPA 2016).
BIO-15	Measures described in the *Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006* and *Mitigation Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State the Art in 1994* will be implemented during O&M activities to minimize bird mortality and injury. The Project will adhere to the guidance in the Avian Protection Plan for Beale Air Force Base (2017) and WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (2016).
BIO-16	At completion of work or according to erosion control plans and at the request of the landowner/manager, all work areas except permanent access roads will be scarified or left in a condition that will facilitate natural or appropriate vegetation, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion. All areas of upland ground disturbance or exposed soil from construction will be reseeded with a native "weed-free" seed mix. Seed mixtures used on Beale AFB will be approved by Beale AFB 9 CES/CEIEC and in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
BIO-17	Prior to any application of herbicide, WAPA will query the California Department of Pesticide Regulation PRESCRIBE database, entering location information by county, township, range, and section and entering both the commercial name and the formulation of the desired pesticide, and WAPA will follow all use limitations provided to ensure compliance with applicable pesticide standards. This database is currently located at http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/endspec/prescint.htm. The measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database will supersede those in the AMMs where they are different. On Beale AFB, the application of any pesticide, including herbicides, will be conducted in accordance with approved Integrated Pest Management Plan, Invasive Plant Species Management Guidelines, and Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.

BIO-18	The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity will be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the Project goal. Routes and boundaries will be clearly demarcated, and these areas will avoid wetlands/drainage areas whenever feasible.
BIO-19	A USFWS-approved biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys of all ground disturbance areas within sensitive habitats to determine if any federally-listed species may be present during the start of construction. These surveys will be conducted prior to the start of construction activities in and around any sensitive habitat.
BIO-20	A natural resources monitor will monitor construction activities in or adjacent to sensitive habitats. The natural resources monitor will ensure compliance with all applicable AMMs required to protect federally-listed species and their habitats.
BIO-21	If federally-listed species are found that are likely to be affected by work activities, the USFWS-approved biologist will have the authority to stop any aspect of the Project that could result in take of a federally-listed species in coordination from Beale AFB and/or the contracting officer. If the USFWS-approved biologist exercises this authority, they must coordinate with the Environmental Office of Beale AFB and/or WAPA.
BIO-22	Any worker that inadvertently kills or injures a federally-listed species or finds one injured or trapped will immediately report the incident to the on-site biologist. The biologist will inform the appropriate Natural Resources Office (WAPA off Beale AFB or Beale AFB natural resources manager [NRM] on Beale AFB) immediately. The Natural Resources Office will verbally notify the Sacramento USFWS Office within one day and will provide written notification of the incident within five days.
BIO-23	Unless otherwise designated as part of a habitat restoration plan, all excess soil excavated during construction in the vicinity of vernal pools and other wetlands will be removed and disposed of outside the Project area. Coordination with the Beale AFB Environmental Office and appropriate regulatory agencies is required prior to disposal of the excavated soil.
BIO-24	To avoid and minimize the spread of invasive plant species equipment used for all proposed Project activities will be washed before being used on Beale AFB and before being moved from one location to another. Earth-moving equipment brought onto Beale AFB should be washed before use and before being moved from one location to another (i.e. from one construction site to another). Water or compressed air will be used to remove any visible plant material, soil or compacted mud, gravel, sand, etc. Wash sites must be located in upland locations so wash water does not flow into a stream channel or adjacent wetlands.
BIO-25	Prior to initiation of construction activities, sensitive areas such as vernal pools, wetlands, riparian areas, and potential habitat for federally-listed species (i.e., vernal pool fairy shrimp/vernal pool tadpole shrimp or giant garter snake) will be staked and flagged as exclusion zones where construction activities cannot take place. Orange construction barrier fencing (or an appropriate alternative method) will designate exclusion zones where construction activities cannot occur. The flagging and fencing will be clearly marked as an environmentally sensitive area. The contractor will remove all fencing, stakes, and flagging within 60 days of construction completion.

BIO-26	For areas on Beale AFB, ground disturbance within vernal pools will require mitigation and two years of follow-up monitoring by a USFWS-approved biologist. Direct impacts to wetlands (in all areas) may require a CWA Section 404 permit issued by the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State RWQCB.
BIO-27	**Vernal Pool Species** On Beale AFB, the following measures will apply within 250 feet of potential vernal pool habitat to avoid or minimize disturbances and adverse effects to the species: • Mowing in and around vernal pool habitat after seed set during the dry season (May 1st to October 15th) may help reduce thatch in the vernal pool. Mowing conducted earlier in the season may be desirable to maintain appropriate conditions for vernal pool species. If mowing occurs in or near vernal pools, it will occur only when the soil is no longer saturated to ensure tracks are not left in or near wetlands. The mower height must be set to avoid the flowering heads of sensitive vernal pool plant species • Projects that occur on road surfaces and along road shoulders will avoid direct impacts to wetland habitats, including roadside ditches that act as seasonal wetlands • If access routes crossing vernal pool habitats cannot be avoided, ground protection mats will be used to disperse the weight of vehicles and equipment so as to not harm any existing cysts. These can be used in both dry and wet seasons A USFWS-approved biologist will flag vernal pool species' habitat and a reasonable buffer of at least 50 feet to be avoided. The area will be protected by placing construction fencing or other appropriate protective fencing around the pools, including a buffer. Fencing will be used in locations where Project equipment and/or personnel will be situated adjacent to or in the near vicinity of suitable vernal pool species' habitat • Dust control measures will be utilized during Project construction to prevent excessive dust from silting nearby vernal pools. Types of dust control measure will take into account the potential to impact the proximal vernal pool landscape and thus, will not impact nearby pools • If herbicide spraying is required within and near vernal pool species' habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants that is approved for use in aquatic environments will be used • All equipment used in Projects requiring access to sites within vernal pool species' habitat will be staged outside of vernal pool habitat and will be on paved or gravel surfaces wherever possible. If paved or gravel surfaces are not available, construction mats and/or drip pans will be placed under vehicles to minimize impacts. To further minimize adverse effects, the following measures will be implemented at these Project sites near vernal pools: a. No work shall occur within vernal pool habitat when water is present b. Ground disturbances, such as trenching, and permanent disturbances, such as pole installation, will avoid hydrologically

	connected areas c. A USFWS-approved biologist will be present as necessary during access and Project work within vernal pool habitat to monitor activities d. For Projects adjacent to (within about 33 feet) vernal pool species' habitat or hydrologically connected to the habitat, silt fencing or other appropriate BMPs to prevent siltation shall be implemented prior to work within that area. A USFWS-approved biologist will flag areas where silt fencing or BMPs shall be implemented. BMPs may include sand bags and weed-free straw bales or straw wattles e. Spill containment kits will be present at all sites where petroleum-fueled equipment is used • If Project activities encroach within the perimeter of a pool, the following measures will be implemented: a. Protective mats should be used as first resort; if not possible, equipment with pneumatic tires should be used rather than tracked equipment b. Non-wetlands present within adjacent habitat will be used as an equipment parking platform. Alternately, ground protection mats, boards, or plates will be used to distribute the weight of construction equipment for access. Drip pans will also be placed under vehicles parked on non-wetland vegetation c. The Project will be implemented during the dry season only, when the pool is dry • Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of a Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys and will be used to better manage for the species
BIO-28	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day or have escape ramps provided to prevent the entrapment of wildlife. Trenches and holes will be inspected for entrapped wildlife before being filled. Any entrapped animals will be allowed to escape voluntarily before O&M activities resume, or they may be removed by qualified personnel, with an appropriate handling permit if necessary.
BIO-29	During construction activities, all trash that may attract animals will be properly contained, removed from the work site daily, and disposed of properly. Following construction, all refuse and construction debris will be removed from work areas. All garbage and Project construction-related materials in construction areas will be removed immediately following Project completion. At the end of each work day, O&M workers will leave work areas and adjacent habitats to minimize disturbance to actively foraging animals and remove food-related trash from the work site in closed containers for disposal. Workers will not deliberately or inadvertently feed wildlife.
BIO-30	Where feasible and appropriate, tall dead trees will be topped and left in place as snags or as downed logs to support wildlife dependent on these important features, in coordination with the landowner.
BIO-31	Mortalities or injuries to any wildlife that occur as a result of Project- or maintenance-related actions will be reported immediately to the WAPA

	Environmental Department or other designated point of contact, who will instruct O&M personnel on the appropriate action and who will contact the appropriate agency if the species is listed. The phone number for the WAPA Environmental Department or designated point of contact will be provided to maintenance supervisors and to the appropriate agencies.
BIO-32	**Vernal Pool Species** See Section 4.5.1.4, Vegetation Communities Protection Measures for full text
BIO-33	**Bald Eagle (Nesting and Wintering)** From February 1 to August 15 herbicide application or noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be prohibited anywhere that bald eagles are known to nest OR a qualified biologist will conduct nesting surveys using methods described in Jackman and Jenkins (2004). If a nest is detected, all herbicide application and O&M activities will be prohibited at a distance determined by the qualified biologist based on topography and/or other environmental considerations.
BIO-34	**Western Burrowing Owl (Burrow Sites Winter and Summer)** From February 1 to August 31 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and other O&M activity will be prohibited within 250 feet of potential burrowing owl nesting dens (ground squirrel burrows, culverts, concrete slabs, debris piles that could support nesting burrowing owls). From September 1 through January 31, disturbance will be prohibited within 160 feet of potential burrowing owl dens. OR A qualified biologist will conduct nesting and wintering surveys using methods described in California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993. If nesting or wintering activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate non-disturbance buffer in the vicinity of burrows that have been active within the last three years. Within the buffer zone, all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from February 1 to August 31.
BIO-35	**California Black Rail** From February 15 to July 31 surface disturbances, including noise or changes to the hydrological regime, will be prohibited in potential black rail habitat (shallowly flooded wetlands or irrigated pasture) OR a qualified biologist will conduct nesting surveys to verify absence. If nesting activity is detected or likely, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nest within which all O&M activities will be prohibited from February 15 to July 31.
BIO-36	**Swainson's Hawk (Nesting)** From April 1 to July 31 herbicide application and tree removal will be prohibited within 0.25 mile of Swainson's hawk nest trees. A 0.25-mile buffer zone will be established and maintained around potential Swainson's hawk nest trees, within which there will be no intensive disturbance (e.g., use of heavy equipment, power saws, chippers, cranes, or draglines). This buffer may be adjusted as assessed by a qualified biologist based on changes in sensitivity exhibited by birds over the course of the nesting season and the type of O&M activity performed (e.g., high noise or human activity such

	as mechanical vegetation maintenance versus low noise or human activity such as semi-annual patrols). Within 0.25 mile of an active nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist), routine O&M activities will be deferred until after the young have fledged or until it was determined by a qualified biologist that the activities will not adversely affect adults or young. OR A qualified biologist will conduct nest surveys using methods described in SHTAC 2000 (or the most recent survey protocol) to determine absence.
BIO-37	**Tricolored Blackbird (Nesting Colony)** From March 15 to August 15 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and vegetation clearing/disturbance will be prohibited in marshes, willows, and blackberry thickets OR a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting survey prior to O&M activities. If nesting activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nesting colony within which all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from March 15 to August 15.
BIO-38	**Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle** Prior to initiating Project-related construction activities, qualified personnel will clearly flag or fence each elderberry plant that has a stem measuring 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level. If an elderberry plant meeting this criterion is present, a minimum buffer zone of 20 feet outside of the dripline of each elderberry plant will be provided during all Project-related construction activities.
BIO-39	**Pallid Bat** Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels and rock outcrops. Snags and live trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.
BIO-40	**Townsend's Big-Eared Bat** Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels.
BIO-41	**Western Red Bat** Live broadleaf trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.
BIO-42	**Giant Garter Snake** Follow BMPs and PCM-W002 in aquatic giant garter snake habitat. PCM-W002 will supersede those below where they are different. Movement of heavy equipment will be confined to existing roadways to minimize habitat disturbance. Vegetation management will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate O&M activities. Giant garter snake aquatic and upland habitats (200 feet from aquatic edge) will be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas by a USFWS-approved biologist within or adjacent to the disturbance footprint. Only manual vegetation removal will be allowed within the flagged area. A USFWS-approved monitor will be present for construction and O&M activities within the flagged area.

	To the extent possible, disturbance to hibernacula and aestivation areas (i.e., rocks, burrows, logs, brush piles, etc.), will be avoided during cold and cool-weather periods (October 1 to May 1) when the giant garter snake would be using these areas. Ground disturbance will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate construction and O&M activities. All construction-related holes will be covered to prevent entrapment of individual giant garter snakes. Within the construction area, silt fencing can be used to keep snakes from entering the Project site and being harmed. All construction equipment shall be checked daily prior to starting work for the presence of snakes. Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of a Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys. Any temporary fill and debris will be removed. Restoration work could include such activities as replanting species removed from banks or replanting emergent vegetation in the active channel. If herbicide spraying is required within and near giant garter snake habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants that is approved for use in aquatic environments will be used.
BIO-43	**Western Pond Turtle** *Follow BMPs and PCM-W002.* From April 15 to July 15 any ground disturbing activity within 400 feet of a permanent pond, lake, creek, river, or slough that could affect the bed, bank, or water quality of any of these features will be prohibited OR a qualified biologist will inspect the Project area. If adult or juvenile pond turtles are present, a qualified biologist will monitor Project activities to ensure that no turtles are harmed. If a qualified biologist determined that nests could be adversely affected, potential nesting areas will be avoided between June 1 and October 31.
CULTURAL RESOURCES	
CR-1	All contract crews will complete cultural resources pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are aware of the locations of cultural resource sites and paleontological resources; maintenance methods to be used in areas with sensitive cultural resources; and restrictions required in cultural resources areas (i.e., SOPs and PCMs). Crews will be educated on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, which makes it a federal offense to willfully damage or remove any artifacts or materials from an archaeological site. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. SOPs and applicable PCMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.

CR-2	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive cultural and paleontological resources and associated SOPs and PCMs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. Further, WAPA crews will have access to the O&M GIS database in the field to be able to identify sensitive resources and associated PCMs.
CR-3	A cultural resource monitor will be present during all initial ground disturbance activities (grading, trenching, excavation) that occur on Beale AFB.
CR-4	Operation of vehicles or heavy construction equipment will be avoided in areas that are not designated transmission line and legal access road ROWs or other established transportation routes. This measure will minimize the possibility of disturbing unmapped cultural resources.
CR-5	Upon discovery of potential buried cultural or paleontological resources, work within 50 feet of the find will be halted and the discovery will be reported immediately to the WAPA Natural Resources Department or other designated point of contact or else to Beale AFB, depending on land jurisdiction. WAPA and/or Beale AFB will comply with provisions in the NHPA and consult with the California SHPO and appropriate tribes to determine measures to avoid the resource or mitigate during maintenance activities.
GEOLOGY/SOILS	
GEO-1	Should WAPA need to modify or relocate a structure, WAPA will have a certified professional geotechnical engineer evaluate the potential for geotechnical hazards and unstable slopes.
GEO-2	Upon completing ground disturbing work, all work areas will be left in a condition that facilitates natural and appropriate vegetation regrowth, provides for proper drainage, and prevents erosion.
GEO-3	Wet areas will be avoided to the extent practicable and all activity will be minimized during winter and other wet periods to prevent damage (e.g., rutting, erosion, soil compaction). If wet areas cannot be avoided, WAPA will use wide-track or balloon tire vehicles and equipment or timber mats.
GEO-4	All excavated soil will be backfilled and tamped at the location of excavation and used to provide positive drainage, or it will be hauled off-site to an area appropriate for disposal of excavated material in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and in cooperation with the land owner.
GEO-5	Use of ground disturbing mechanical equipment to remove vegetation will be avoided on continuous slopes over 35 percent, unless the threat of erosion is minimal because of bedrock or reseeding will be performed.
GEO-6	Where soil has been severely disturbed and the establishment of vegetation will be needed to minimize erosion, appropriate measures, as approved by the federal land manager, will be implemented to establish an adequate cover of native grass or other native vegetation as needed. Perennial vegetation is preferred to annual vegetation. All mulch and seed will be of high purity to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Soil preparation, seeding, mulching, and fertilizing will be repeated as necessary to insure soil stabilization and revegetation acceptable to the federal land manager.
GEO-7	Disturbance and removal of soils and vegetation will be limited to the minimum area necessary for access and O&M activities. Grading will be minimized to the

	extent possible. When required, grading will be conducted such that runoff waters flow predominantly away from watercourses/washes to reduce the potential for material to enter the watercourse/wash
GEO-8	Within Beale AFB, all vegetated areas disturbed by construction shall be revegetated with a Beale AFB Environmental Office-approved seed and "certified weed-free" straw mulch upon completion. Exposed soil must be hydroseeded or covered with a geotextile to prevent sediments from entering waterways.
GEO-9	The Beale AFB Soils Management Plan and Hazardous Materials Management Plan will be followed during Project construction.
HYDROLOGY/ WATER QUALITY	
WR-1	Non-biodegradable debris will not be deposited in the ROW.
WR-2	Runoff from the maintenance site will be controlled and will meet the State Water Resources Control Board stormwater requirements in the SWPPP.
WR-3	Runoff control structures, roadside diversion ditches, erosion-control structures, and energy dissipaters will be cleaned, maintained, repaired, and replaced to meet the standards set by applicable permits and the SWPPP or, where such a plan is inapplicable, similar standards set by WAPA or Beale AFB.
WR-4	All contaminated discharge water created by O&M activities (e.g., concrete washout, pumping for work-area isolation, vehicle wash water, drilling fluids) will be contained and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
WR-5	Vehicles will be inspected daily for fluid leaks before leaving the staging area.
WR-6	Impacts to areas under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB will be avoided to the extent feasible. Where avoidance of jurisdictional areas is not feasible and the action is not covered under nationwide or other permits, WAPA will obtain 404/401 permits applicable to the action, as necessary. WAPA will perform an impact assessment for each O&M activity, which will identify and quantify the acreage of each jurisdictional area (wetland, riparian, etc.) that may be affected.
LANE USE, AICUZ COMPATIBILITY, POPULATION GROWTH, RECREATION	
LU-1	WAPA will direct members of the public to alternate pedestrian routes if access is blocked by machinery or for safety purposes.
LU-2	WAPA would negotiate with landowners during easement purchase to compensate for the loss of duck blinds.
NOISE	
NS-1	All vehicles and equipment will be equipped with required exhaust-noise-abatement devices.
NS-2	For long-term O&M activities confined to a specific area, WAPA's Environmental Department will be contacted to evaluate local thresholds and all requirements of those agencies having jurisdiction over noise matters.

NS-3	Construction activities within 400 feet of a residence must be limited to the hours between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM.
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY AND HAZAROUD MATERIALS	
PH-1	Signs and/or flags will be erected in areas of public access to indicate maintenance activities are taking place; workers will be conspicuous by wearing high-visibility vests and hardhats.
PH-2	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day, or have escape ramps provided to prevent injury of the public and workers.
PH-3	With regard to herbicide use: • All herbicide applicators will have received training and be licensed in appropriate application categories • Herbicide-free buffer zones will be maintained per label instructions • All herbicide label and material safety data sheet instructions will be followed regarding mixing and application standards and equipment-cleaning standards to reduce potential exposure to the public through drift and misapplication • WAPA will ensure that areas treated with herbicides will be posted and re-entry intervals specified and enforced in accordance with label instructions. Herbicides and equipment will never be left unattended in areas with unrestricted access • Climate, geology, and soil types will be considered (including rainfall, wind, depth of aquifer, and soil permeability) in selecting the herbicide with lowest relative risk of migrating to water resources • There will be no aerial application of herbicides • All herbicide spill requirements will be followed in the rare case of an herbicide spill, including containment, cleanup, and notification procedures
PH-4	With regard to hazardous materials: • Hazardous materials will not be drained onto the ground, into streams, or into drainage areas • Any release, threat of release, or discharge of hazardous materials within the Project area in connection with Project activities will be cleaned up and/or remediated in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations • All construction waste, including trash and litter, other solid waste, petroleum products, and other potentially hazardous material will be removed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations • Discovery of, or the accidental discharge of, a significant amount of hazardous materials will be immediately reported to WAPA's dispatch and Environmental Department • There will be no storage of hazardous materials in the Project area without approval from the authorized officer

	• Upon termination of the permit, a report will be submitted to determine whether there had been site contamination and if so, that the remediation met compliance with applicable laws
PH-5	All contract crews will complete hazardous materials pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are aware of BMPs and AMMs as wells as pertinent regulations and the consequences for non-compliance. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file a signed agreement that they have completed the training and understood and agreed to the terms. BMPs and applicable AMMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.
PH-6	Contractors must submit a spill response plan that is approved by WAPA. Clean-up actions and costs resulting from contractor misconduct will be the responsibility of the contractor and approved by WAPA's Environmental Department.
PH-7	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with BMPs and AMMs related to hazardous materials. All supervisors and field personnel will have on-file proof that they have completed the training.
PH-8	All incompatible/non-desirable vegetation will be removed a minimum of 30 feet from tower center and conductors or as required by federal requirements and to ensure access to towers.
PH-9	WAPA and its contractors will comply with all applicable federal and state regulations regarding fire suppression, including but not limited to having all equipment be equipped with a shovel, water pump, and fire extinguisher; the use of spark arrestors on all internal and external combustion engines; verification of daily fire levels during fire season; and a minimum of a 300-gallon water tank with a minimum of 250 feet of hose.
PH-10	Hazardous material BMPs: • Ensure all hazardous substances are properly labeled • Store, dispense, and/or use hazardous substances in a way that prevents releases • Provide secondary containment when storing hazardous substances in bulk quantities (greater than 55 gallons) • Maintain good housekeeping practices for all chemical materials at the work site • Conduct routine/daily checks in the hazardous substance storage area to check for leaks and spills • Maintain adequate spill response supplies and equipment on trucks and equipment at the jobsite to manage and clean up leaks and spills as required • Clean up small spills according to the Spill Prevention Plan required in the submittals portion of the contract • Report spills exceeding 10 gallons of material or if any has been released to surface water or storm drains to WAPA Environmental and the on-site inspector

	Refueling of construction equipment would be allowed on-site during construction in each of the alternatives, for which the following measures would be implemented consistent with the Beale AFB ICP: • The contractor must monitor fuel transfer operations closely until they are complete. This means that a trained employee must keep watch over fuel transfers and must be within 10 feet of the fuel hose during refueling operations • The contractor must provide secondary containment when storing hazardous substances in bulk quantities Disposal of any hazardous waste generated by the proposed Project or its alternatives would be subject to the following conditions: • Disposal of hazardous wastes generated as a result of spills or other activities on the jobsite would be the financial responsibility of the contractor. The contractor would provide a licensed hazardous waste hauler and licensed transfer, storage, and disposal facility for the disposal of hazardous wastes • In the event that such hazardous waste is generated, the contractor would coordinate disposals with the WAPA representative and WAPA Environmental staff to acquire appropriate EPA identification numbers and to coordinate signing of the manifest in those cases
PH-11	Project construction will have an environmental monitor on-site to ensure all AMMs and BMPs prescribed in the EA are enforced on-site. This will be required and written into the terms for the contractor being paid for the work.
TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC	
TR-1	All lane closures or obstructions on major roadways associated with maintenance activities will be restricted to off-peak periods to minimize traffic congestion and delays and will be coordinated with appropriate authorities.

APPENDIX G

Biological Resources Report

This page intentionally left blank.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Beale Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project
Yuba County, California

Prepared for:

Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630

Prepared by:

Transcon Environmental, Inc.
802 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94133

Transcon environmental | Planners & Scientists

November 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	Air Force Base
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRR	Biological Resources Report
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRPR	California Rare Plant Ranking
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionary Significant Unit
F	Fahrenheit
FE	Federally endangered
FP	Fully protected
FT	Federally threatened
GGS	Giant garter snake
HUC	Hydrological Unit Code
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PCM	Project Conservation Measure
kV	Kilovolt
NMSC	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Species of Concern
ROW	Right-of-way
SE	State endangered
SHTAC	Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSC	Species of Special Concern
ST	State threatened
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VELB	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle
VP fairy shrimp	Vernal pool fairy shrimp
VP tadpole shrimp	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Assessment

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), in response to an interconnection request from Beale Air Force Base (AFB), proposes to construct a 230-kilovolt (kV)/60-kV transmission line on Beale AFB and adjacent properties. WAPA has contracted Transcon Environmental, Inc. (Transcon) to prepare this Biological Resources Report (BRR) to review the proposed Project, referred to as the Beale WAPA Interconnection Project (Project), in sufficient detail to determine to what extent the proposed action may affect threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species (referred to as "special-status") and designated or proposed critical habitats of species protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA); wildlife species listed as species of concern or Fully Protected (FP) by California Department of Fish & Wildlife; plants listed as California Rare Plant Rank 1B.1 and 2B.2; and avian species protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

In this report, the term "Project area" refers specifically to the proposed Project footprint where the Project-related structures may be located; "survey area" refers to the Project footprint plus a 650 to 800-foot corridor that includes all areas that may potentially be impacted by construction of the proposed Project (described in detail in Section 2.1). The analysis presented in this report is based on currently available data and site conditions at the time of the site visits which occurred in March 2018 and October 2018.

1.2 Project Location

The Project area is approximately 8 miles east of Marysville, California. The Project area consists of three proposed alternative alignments currently under review that occur on the western portion of Beale AFB and extend west into neighboring private parcels (**Appendix A**; **Figures 1, 2 and 3**).

1.3 Project Description

In response to an interconnection request from Beale AFB for a redundant electrical transmission system, WAPA is proposing a new transmission line to connect to WAPA's Cottonwood to Roseville 230-kV transmission line in Yuba County, California. The Project consists of a new 230-kV/60-kV transmission line, including a new substation, that extends approximately 6 miles from its connection point at the existing Cottonwood Roseville 230-kV transmission line and terminates on-Base at an existing substation. There are no additional interrelated or interdependent actions being planned within the Project area.

Alternatives

All alternative alignments begin perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line and continue in a nearly straight east-to-west line, following existing roadways up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. Off-Base portions of the line are bordered by agricultural fields to the north and south. Once on-Base, the two northern alternative alignments curve to avoid Beale AFB infrastructure and runway clearances, while the southern alternative alignment stays straight until turning 90 degrees north near its eastern terminus (**Appendix A**; **Figure 1**). The Project, along

all alternatives, will be constructed as 230-kV overhead aerial lines feeding into a proposed new substation on-Base. The substation will step from 230-kV down to 60-kV and deliver electricity to Beale AFB via 60-kV lines. All off-Base portions of the Project will be overhead aerial 230-kV lines; once on-Base, the Project will consist of overhead 230-kV lines, underground 60-kV lines, and overhead 60-kv lines (southern alternative alignment only).

Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance for all alternatives would occur from grading construction staging areas and landing zones, grading and drilling holes for new structure foundations, constructing and improving roads for vehicle and equipment access, establishing pull sites for conductor installation, and construction of the new substation.

Permanent disturbance for this Project is defined as those areas where Project facilities will be built and remain (i.e., pole foundations, new access roads, and the new substation). Temporary disturbance for this Project is defined as those areas needed to construct Project facilities and any areas needed to conduct future maintenance activities (e.g., equipment staging and laydown areas, pulling and tensioning sites, etc.); these areas are expected to be disturbed in the short term and restored to original conditions if feasible.

Construction Activities

Construction would commence after securing all required permits and land rights. Multiple crews may work simultaneously on different Project components. Construction generally would take place between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, 6 days per week, except for those areas where local ordinances, traffic considerations, or permit conditions dictate otherwise, in which case working hours would be consistent with local requirements. All work will follow WAPA's Environmental Quality Protection Construction Standard and Project Conservation Measures (**Appendix D**).

Construction Staging

Temporary construction staging areas would be needed to store and stage materials, construction equipment, and vehicles. There are three existing previously disturbed locations on-Base that have been identified as candidate areas to store and stage material; additional locations will be needed and, although their exact locations have not been determined, locations would be selected that minimize ground disturbance and impacts to sensitive resources.

Access for Construction

Construction of a new transmission line requires access to each tower site for construction crews, materials, and equipment. Access to each site would be on an existing road where feasible or on new roads. Existing roads may need to be improved.

Improving existing access roads would involve grading, erosion control, and the installation or replacement of approximately 14 culverts or rip-rap to maintain stormwater flows within ephemeral wash areas. Lost surface material would be replaced, and the road would be graded and shaped. A motor grader is the primary equipment type used to conduct this work, but bulldozers may be used in some areas. Watering may be required to control dust and to retain

fine surface rock. In determining the final location of new roads, impacts to large trees or other natural features will be minimized. New access roads would be constructed using a bulldozer or grader, followed by a roller to compact and smooth the ground. Front-end loaders would be used to move the soil locally or off-site.

During the trenching on Patrol Road, temporary access may be necessary on either side of the road for vehicle and equipment passing. This temporary access will not be more than 12 feet wide and will be designed to avoid vernal pool and wetland features to the extent feasible. For those areas where avoidance of vernal pool or wetland features is not possible, weight dispersion mats will be placed over the feature and removed upon completion or work in that area. Dispersion mats will only be used during the dry season, as these areas would be completely avoided during the wet season.

After Project construction, existing and new permanent access roads would be used by maintenance crews and vehicles for inspection and maintenance activities.

Overhead Transmission Line Construction

Excavation and Foundation Installation for Transmission Line Structures

Installation of structure foundations may require grading and vegetation removal. Where grading is needed, topsoil would be removed and stockpiled for use in site restoration. Temporary topsoil stockpiles would be protected from erosion during construction. Excavating transmission structure foundations is typically done with a backhoe, front-end loader, or pressure auger.

Reinforced concrete foundations would be used for most structures. After the foundation concrete is placed, a mechanical tamp would be used to re-compact soil around the foundation. The disturbed area would be re-graded so that surfaces drain naturally, blend with the natural terrain, and are left in a condition that will facilitate re-vegetation or re-seeding, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion.

Structure Assembly and Erection

Structure components would typically be transported to installation sites by truck or helicopter. Structures would be erected with cranes. Structure assembly equipment may include cranes (ground or helicopter), augers, bulldozers, bucket trucks, backhoes, air compressors, electric generators, pickup trucks and other vehicles, machinery, and equipment. Structures would be assembled, erected, and attached to the foundations.

Conductor Stringing

Conductor stringing would occur at designated pull and tensioning sites. Generally, the pull sites would be located within the easement. Angle-structure pull sites would require temporary easement rights if located outside the easement to pull the conductor on a straight line. The locations of pull sites depend on environmental constraints, conductor length, and equipment access. Pull sites would be located within the study area.

Large reels of conductor would be transported to the staging areas or pulling sites on flatbed trucks. Other equipment would include stringing trailers, tensioning machines, pullers, bulldozers, and several trucks, including a bucket truck.

Temporary stringing sheaves or travelers (pulleys) would be attached on the cross-arms of each structure at the bottom of the insulator strings. A sock line (rope or lightweight wire) would then be strung from structure to structure through the stringing sheaves. This may be completed using a helicopter. A pulling line would then be attached to the end of the sock line and pulled back through the sheaves between pull site locations. Conductor would then be strung using the pulling line.

Powered pulling equipment would be used at one end and tensioning equipment would be used at the other end to establish the proper tension and sag for crews to permanently "clip" conductors onto structure hardware and to maintain the proper ground clearance for the conductors. After conductors are clipped in, the stringing sheaves would be removed, and the new conductor would be connected to the insulators hanging from the cross-arms. Ground wire would be installed last and would be attached to the top of the structures using a pulling technique similar to that used for the conductors.

New Substation Construction

Generally, substation construction would include site grading, property and substation fencing, and installation of electrical facilities. The site would be excavated and graded to accommodate the required construction and permanent facility buildings, equipment, and electrical structures. A fence would be erected around the substation perimeter. Up to 7 acres would be graded for the new substation. Area lighting would be provided by multiple 300-watt, tungsten-quartz lamps mounted near major electrical equipment inside the substation. Additionally, downward-oriented 100-watt, yellow flood lamps would be placed near entrances and the substation gate for night entry and would remain on throughout the night.

Construction Equipment and Workforce

Typical quantities of personnel and equipment needed for proposed construction activities are shown in **Table 1**. The tasks would be conducted in stages; therefore, personnel and equipment would not be working on all tasks simultaneously at a given location, but there would be some overlap in tasks.

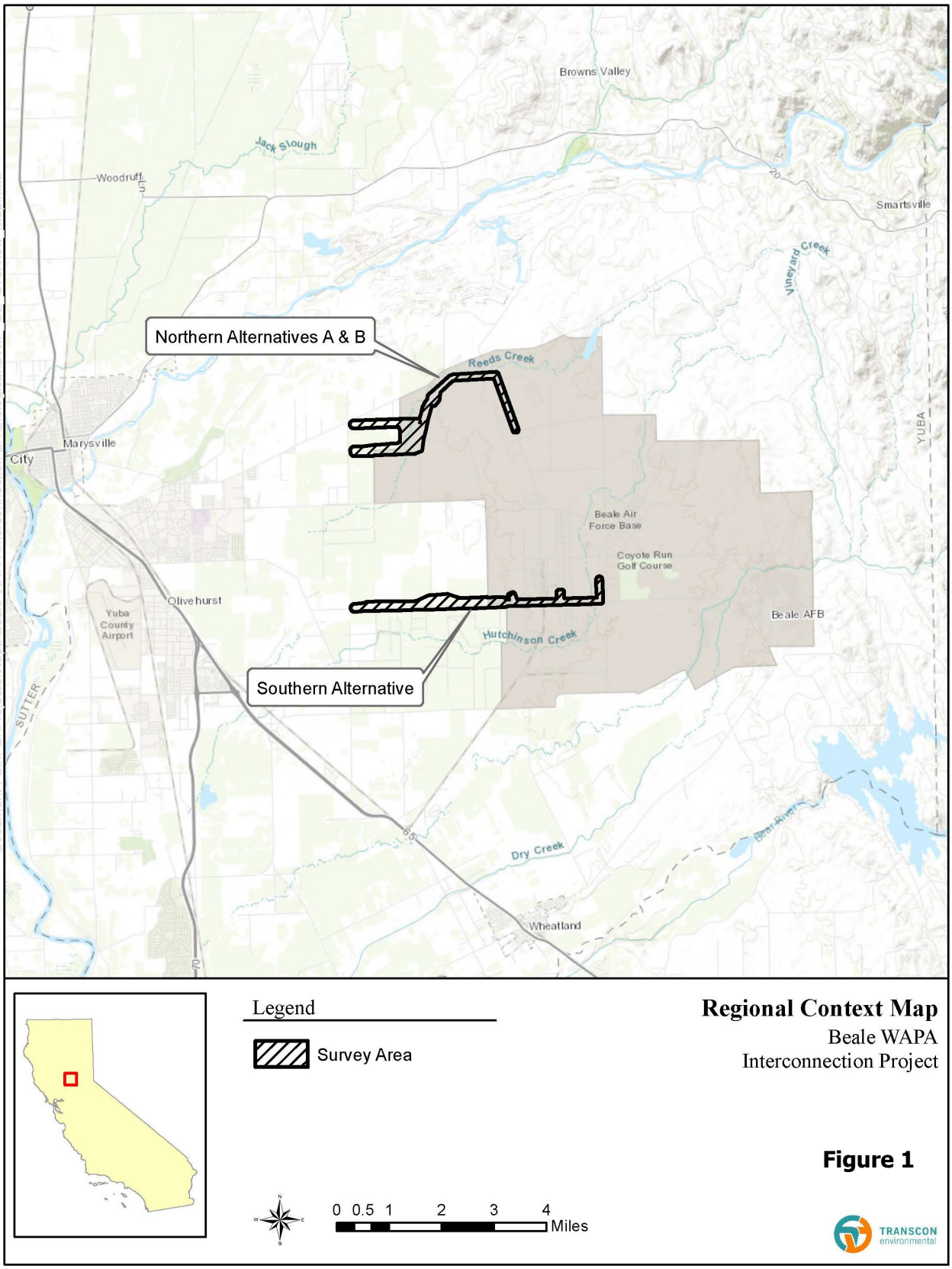
TABLE 1
PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

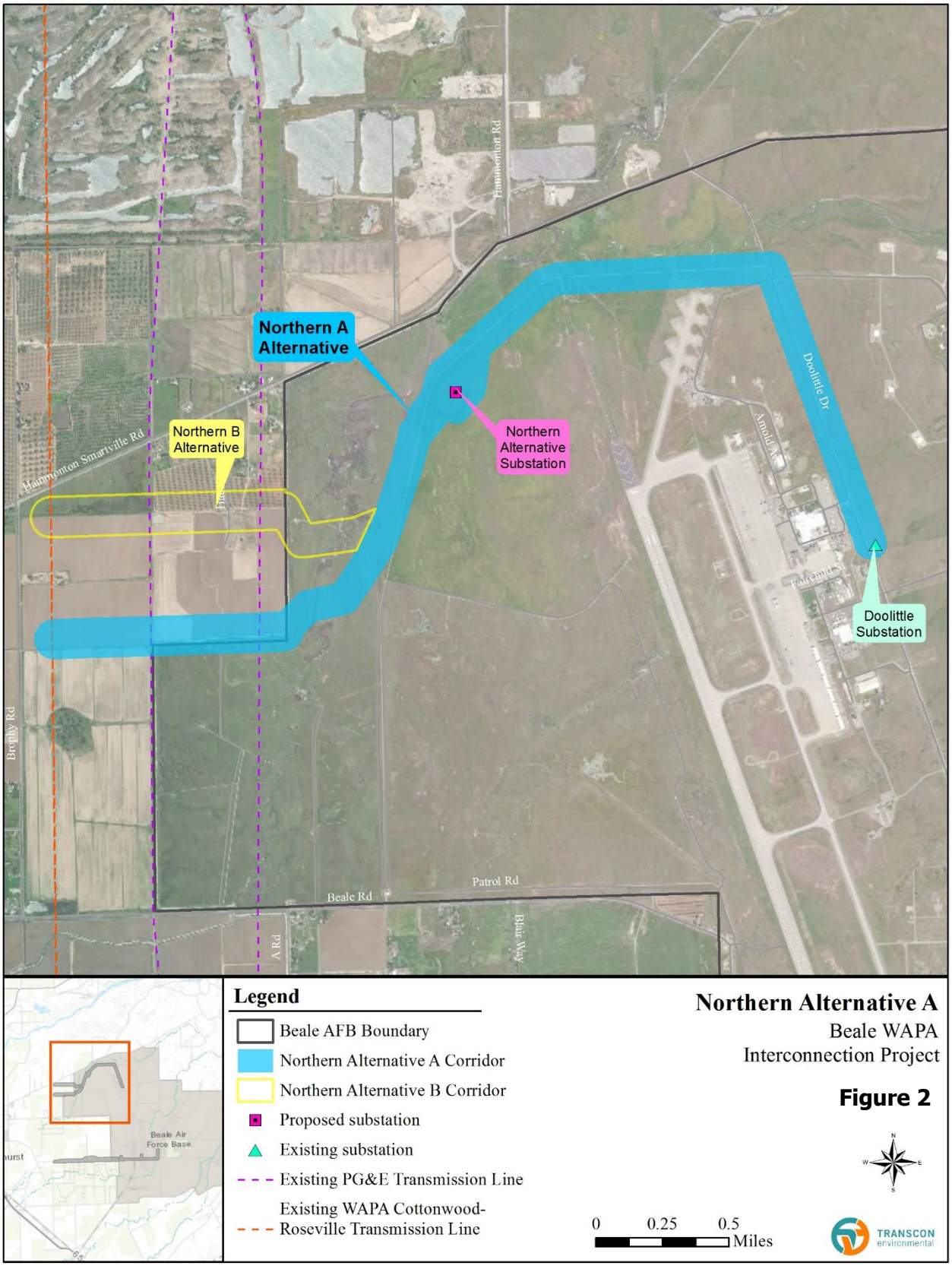
Activity	Personnel	Equipment	
Right-of-way (ROW; access roads and vegetation clearing)	2 to 4 equipment operators	1 motor grader excavator 2 pickup trucks 1 roller	2 bulldozers 1 backhoe/excavator 2 dump trucks
Excavation for foundations	4 to 8 laborers/equipment operators	2 augers 2 backhoes	2 pickup trucks 2 compressors
Foundation installation (anchor bolt/rebar cages)	4 to 6 laborers/equipment operators 3 to 5 ironworkers	2 flat-bed trucks 2 pickup trucks 2 air compressors	2 to 3 mixer trucks per structure for direct-embedded foundations

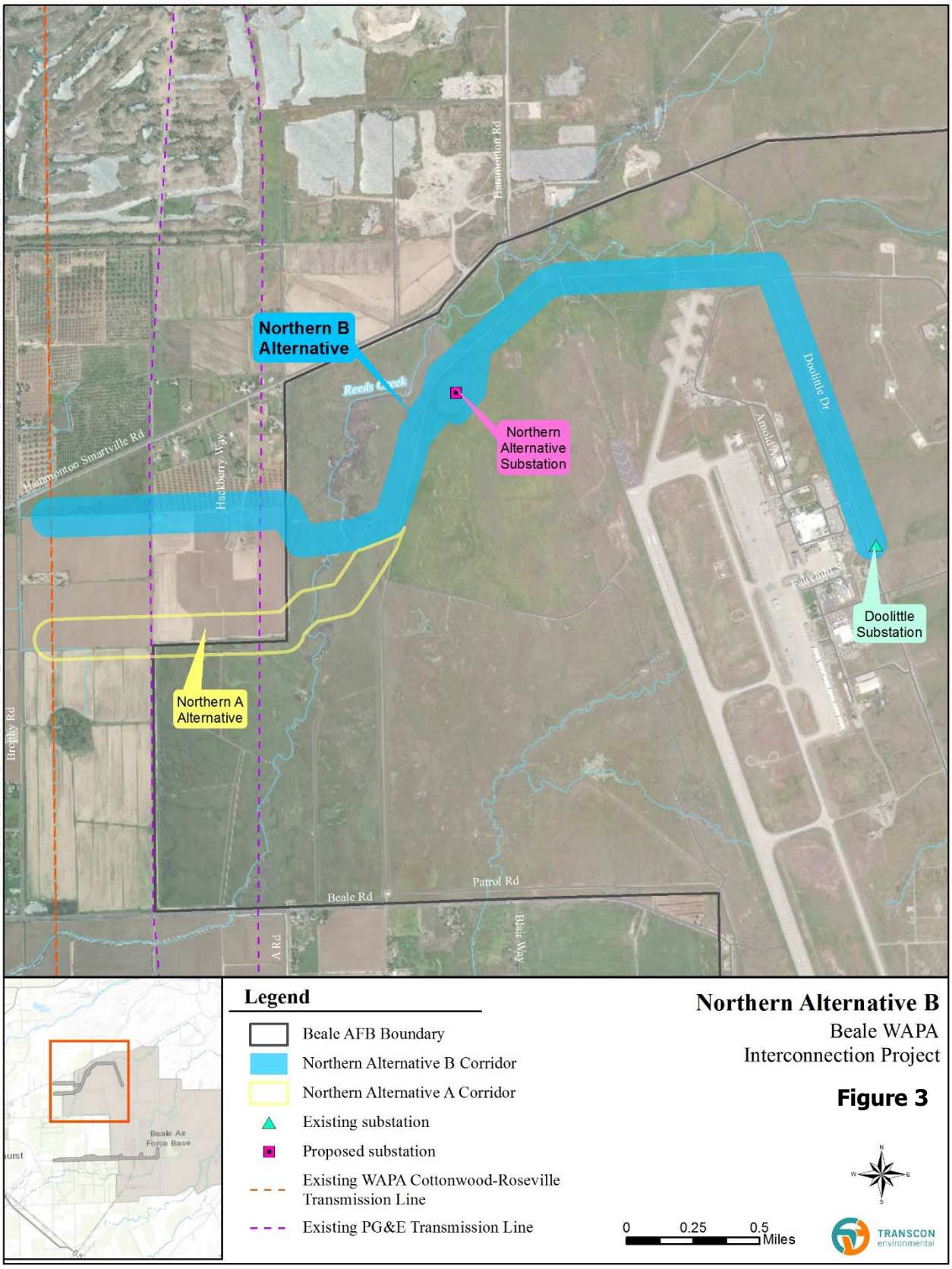
TABLE 1 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES			
Activity	**Personnel**	**Equipment**	
		2 hydro-lifts 2 welders	10 to 12 mixer trucks per structure anchor bolt foundations
Structure assembly and erection	4 to 6 linemen/laborers and crane operators	2 hydro-cranes 2 tractors	2 manlifts 2 pickup trucks
Helicopter use	1 pilot 1 ground person (fueler)	Helicopter Hughes 500 Fuel truck	
Conductor stringing	20 to 25 linemen/ groundmen	2 pullers 2 tensioners 2 bulldozers 4 reel trailers	1 materials truck 2 manlifts 5 to 6 pickup trucks 1 light truck
Disturbance area restoration (cleanup and revegetation)	3 to 6 laborers	1 bulldozer with ripper 1 blader 1 front-end loader	1 tractor/harrow/disc 1 light truck
Substation construction	20 to 40 electricians, linemen, laborers, equipment operators, and ironworkers	2 flat-bed trucks 2 bulldozers 2 cranes 2 excavators 5 pickup trucks 1 fuel truck 1 puller	1 tensioner 2 reel trailers 1 tractor 2 materials trucks 1 blader 2 mixer trucks 1 front end loader
Underground concrete bank installation	8 to 12 laborers/ equipment operators 3 to 5 ironworkers	2 flatbed trucks 1 cranes 1 excavators 2 pickup trucks 1 fuel truck	1 tractor 2 materials trucks 1 blader 2 mixer trucks 1 front end loader
Underground vault installation	8 to 12 laborers/ equipment operators 3 to 5 ironworkers	1 cranes 1 excavators 2 pickup trucks 1 fuel truck	1 tractor 2 materials trucks 1 blader 2 mixer trucks 1 front end loader

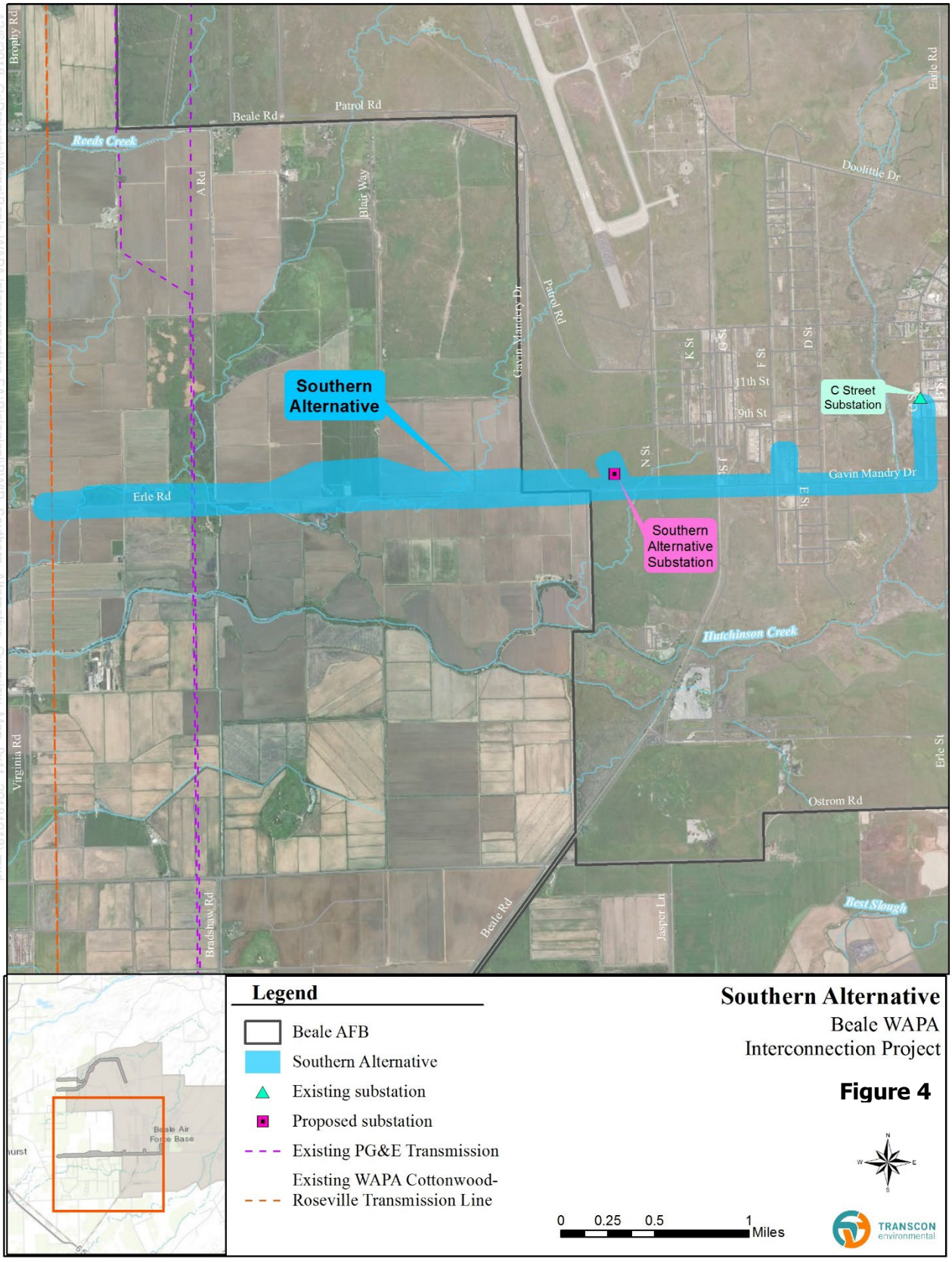
Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

WAPA must comply with North American Electric Reliability Corporation and Western Electricity Coordinating Council standards and requirements for transmission system reliability, including maintenance and vegetation management. In order to comply with these requirements, WAPA has a comprehensive O&M program for all of its property and facilities, including transmission lines, substations, communication facilities, and legal access roads. This O&M program ensures reliability of the transmission systems and safe, all-weather access to the transmission line structures and other WAPA facilities. The O&M activities proposed for this Project would be consistent with WAPA O&M program and Beale AFB management plans for on-Base portions of the Project.


Browns Valley
Jack Slough
Woodruff
Smartsville
Vineyard Creek
Northern Alternatives A & B
Reeds Creek
YUBA
Marysville
City
Beale Air
Force Base
Coyote Run
Golf Course
Olivehurst
Yuba
County
Airport
Beale AFB
Hutchinson Creek
Southern Alternative
SUTTER
Dry Creek
Wheatland
Legend
Survey Area
0 0.5 1 2 3 4
Miles
Regional Context Map
Beale WAPA
Interconnection Project
Figure 1
TRANSCON
environmental


Northern A Alternative
Northern B Alternative
Northern Alternative Substation
Doolittle Substation
Hammonton Smartville Rd
Hammonton Rd
Doolittle Dr
Arnold Ave
Fairchild
Beale Rd
Patrol Rd
Blair Way
A Rd
Brophy Rd
Legend
Beale AFB Boundary
Northern Alternative A Corridor
Northern Alternative B Corridor
Proposed substation
Existing substation
Existing PG&E Transmission Line
Existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville Transmission Line
Beale Air Force Base
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
Northern Alternative A
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project
Figure 2
N
W
E
S
TRANSCON environmental


Northern B Alternative
Northern Alternative Substation
Doolittle Substation
Northern A Alternative
Hammonton Smartville Rd
Hackberry Way
Hammonton Rd
Doolittle Dr
Arnold Ave
Fairchild Ln
Brophy Rd
Beale Rd
Patrol Rd
A Rd
Blair Way
Beale Air Force Base
Legend
Beale AFB Boundary
Northern Alternative B Corridor
Northern Alternative A Corridor
Existing substation
Proposed substation
Existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville Transmission Line
Existing PG&E Transmission Line
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
Northern Alternative B
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project
Figure 3
TRANSCON environmental


Brophy Rd
Beale Rd
Patrol Rd
Reeds Creek
A Rd
Blair Way
Gavin Mandery Dr
Patrol Rd
Doolittle Dr
Earle Rd
K St
G St
F St
D St
11th St
9th St
C Street Substation
Southern Alternative
N St
1 St
E St
Gavin Mandery Dr
Erle Rd
Southern Alternative Substation
Hutchinson Creek
Virginia Rd
Erle St
Ostrom Rd
Beale Rd
Jasper Ln
Bradshaw Rd
Best Slough
Beale Air Force Base
Legend
Beale AFB
Southern Alternative
Existing substation
Proposed substation
Existing PG&E Transmission
Existing WAPA Cottonwood-Roseville Transmission Line
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
Southern Alternative
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project
Figure 4
TRANSCON environmental

SECTION 2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey Area

A survey area, which extends between 325 and 400 feet from each proposed alternative alignment (inclusive of poles/pole foundations, underground facilities, substations, and access roads) was established to capture any special-status species habitat occurring within or adjacent to the Project footprint. Portions of the proposed alternatives on Beale AFB were buffered 325 feet, while those located off-Base on private parcels were buffered 400 feet. In addition, on-Base areas between the divergent areas of Northern Alternatives A and B were also surveyed to account for any potential adjustments to either northern alternative.

The survey area is further divided between a "northern survey area" that was established around the proposed Northern Alternatives A and B and a "southern survey area" that was established around the proposed Southern Alternative (**Appendix A**; **Figure 2**), collectively referred to as the "survey areas."

2.2 Regulatory Requirements

The proposed Project has a clear federal nexus and is required to comply with the necessary federal environmental laws and regulations, and Beale AFB management plans and agreements, intended to protect special-status species and their habitats. Portions of the Project may also need to comply with the required environmental laws and regulations of the state of California. For these reasons, the analysis provided in this BRR addresses these requirements as they pertain to special-status species, which are summarized below.

Endangered Species Act

The federal ESA and its subsequent amendments protect plants and wildlife (and their habitats) listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service. Section 9 of the ESA specifically prohibits the taking of ESA-protected wildlife and lists prohibited actions. The ESA defines take as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct" (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). The ESA also governs the removal, possession, malicious damage, or destruction of endangered plants on federal land. Pursuant to the requirements of the ESA, an agency proposing a project or reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction (action agency) must determine whether any federally-listed species may be present in the study area and determine whether the proposed project will have a significant effect upon such species or its habitat. The action agency is also encouraged to determine whether the project is likely to jeopardize any proposed or candidate species in an effort to avert any potential future conflict.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA implements international treaties between the United States and other nations to protect migratory birds and their parts, eggs, and nests from activities such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized by regulation or permit. Regulations governing migratory bird permits are found in 50 CFR 13–General Permit Procedures and 50 CFR 21–Migratory Bird Permits.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the BGEPA, originally passed in 1940 (amended in 1962). The BGEPA prohibits the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export, or import of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, and/or egg, unless allowed by permit (16 U.S.C. 668[a]; 50 CFR 22).

California Endangered Species Act

The CESA provides that certain species of fish, wildlife, and plants that are of ecological, educational, historical, recreational, aesthetic, economic, and scientific value to the people of California are of statewide concern and should be conserved, protected, and enhanced along with their habitats. The CESA establishes that it is the policy of the state that state agencies should not approve projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available consistent with conserving the species or its habitat that would prevent jeopardy. While CESA does not bind WAPA's actions, for the purpose of this analysis WAPA has considered and afforded protection to state-listed species as they pertain to this Project.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The CEQA (California Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177) requires state agencies, local governments, and special districts to evaluate and disclose impacts from "projects" in the state. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines clearly indicate that wildlife and plant species designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as FP or Species of Special Concern (SSC) should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein. While WAPA is not bound to these guidelines, for the purpose of this analysis WAPA has considered and afforded protection to these species, as well as those plants designated as California Rare Plant Ranks 1B and 2B, as they pertain to this Project.

2.3 Biological Studies

Desktop Review

Prior to conducting the field surveys, Transcon biologists completed background research and compiled a comprehensive list of special-status species and sensitive natural communities that may have the potential to occur in the Project area. Information on potential special-status species was obtained from online databases and existing reports including the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation Database (USFWS 2018), the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Beale AFB (Beale 2019), and previous special-status species studies conducted on Beale AFB (AECOM 2011; Ayuda 2016a, 2016b, 2017; Bhate 2016; Engstrom 2016; Hansen 2016; Harvey & Associates 2013, 2016, 2017).

In addition, the following spatial data and literature was reviewed to determine potential special-status species habitat within and adjacent to the Project area:

- Current and historical aerial imagery (Google Earth 2018; ESRI 2018)

- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (USGS 1973)
- National Wetland Inventory data from the USFWS (USFWS 2017)
- LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) wetland data for Beale AFB only (USACE 2006)

The habitat requirements of the regionally occurring special-status species were used to determine whether suitable habitat for these species exists within the Project area and/or survey area. A summary of this review is included in **Appendix B**, which includes a list of each special-status species considered in this analysis, their federal and/or state statuses, specific habitat requirements, and a discussion of presence/absence of suitable habitat for these species within the Project area and/or survey area.

Habitat Field Assessment

Transcon biologists Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge conducted two separate field surveys of the assessment area, which included the Proposed Project footprint in addition to a 650 to 800-foot corridor of adjacent areas. During these surveys, conducted March 12 – March 15,2018 and October 4, 2018, Mr. Lardiere and Ms. Dodge evaluated the assessment area for potential presence of special-status species and their habitats. Protocol-level surveys were not conducted for any special-status species. Mr. Lardiere and Ms. Dodge also confirmed the extent of any vernal pools identified during previous delineations and delineated any new vernal pools not previously identified.

All accessible areas within the survey area were investigated on-foot with the exception of several off-Base private parcels with access restrictions. Restricted areas were surveyed from the public ROW or from adjacent parcels where access was granted. Most of these inaccessible parcels are currently being farmed or grazed and have limited habitat suitable for any of the special-status species analyzed in this report.

Mr. Lardiere's qualifications include a B.S. in Environmental Science and nearly 18 years of experience in field biology that includes numerous habitat assessments for special-status species and wetland delineations. Ms. Dodge's qualifications include an M.S. in Ecology and Systematics and 10 years of experience in field biology that includes numerous habitat assessments for special-status species, special-status species surveys and monitoring, and aquatic resource assessments.

SECTION 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Climate

The survey areas experience a Mediterranean climate, which consists of cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The region experiences an average high temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and average low of 49 degrees F, with an average yearly precipitation of approximately 24 inches (USCD 2018). Weather during the March field surveys was partly cloudy with scattered rain showers, with an average temperature of 55 degrees F. Weather during the October field surveys was partly cloudy, with an average temperature of 75 degrees F.

3.2 Land Use

The northern survey area begins on private parcels that consist mostly of agricultural lands (irrigated cropland for rice, alfalfa, safflower, and corn) and lightly developed residential areas. The portions of the northern survey area within Beale AFB are adjacent to but outside of the airfield area and are primarily located along sparsely developed, open grasslands interspersed with vernal pools and adjacent to preexisting roads and infrastructure.

The southern survey area also begins on private parcels adjacent to Erle Road that consist of agricultural lands and lightly developed residential areas. The portions of the southern survey area within Beale AFB occur mostly on lightly developed grasslands interspersed with vernal pools that parallel Gavin Mandry Drive.

3.3 Landscape Setting

The survey areas are located within the southeast extent of the Sacramento Valley, a northern region of California's Central Valley that lies north of the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta (Landscope 2017). Located less than 10 miles west of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, the northern and southern survey areas are located approximately 3 and 6 miles south of the Yuba River, respectively. Both survey areas consist of relatively flat grasslands that range in elevation from 70 to 150 feet above sea level.

Geology/Soils

The survey areas are within the Great Valley Geomorphic Province near the western boundary of the Sierra Nevada Geologic Province. The Great Valley Province, a basin formed between the Coast Range Province to the west and Sierra Nevada Province to the east, is characterized by alluvial deposit fill from the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges. Specifically, the survey areas are on generally flat to gently rolling topography indicative of historic river floodplains and low alluvial fans that have originated from the Sierra Nevada.

Habitats and Vegetation

A variety of habitat and vegetation types occur within the survey area, which is located within the Sacramento Valley Subregion of the California Floristic province. The dominant ecological systems, as mapped by the USGS National Gap Analysis Program, include California Central Valley and Southern Coastal Grassland, California Central Valley Riparian Woodland and Shrubland, and Cultivated Cropland (USGS 2017).

Habitat and vegetation types were categorized during biological resource surveys using WAPA's data dictionary and are based on habitat types described in Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986) and vegetation communities described in A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer-Keeler Wolf 2009). Habitat types that are not vegetation types (i.e., lakes, rivers, and urban and agricultural areas) are categorized based on A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988).

The following is a description of habitat and vegetation types encountered throughout the Project area. Habitat and vegetation types are represented in maps in **Appendix B**.

Upland Habitats

Agricultural cropland – Agricultural cropland within the survey area is typically a monoculture of rice fields, row crops, or orchards. Most agricultural croplands in the Project area are rice fields, which are seasonally flooded and provide habitat for wildlife such as waterfowl and giant garter snakes. Croplands in the Project area are often bisected by man-made agricultural ditches and irrigation canals, some of which contain wetland vegetation and provide habitat for wildlife.

Agricultural pasture – Pasture vegetation is a mix of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, and legumes that normally provide 100 percent ground cover. The mix of grasses and legumes varies according to management practices such as seed mixture, fertilization, soil type, irrigation methods, weed control, and livestock type. Unless they are small in size (on average less than 10 acres), pastures or rangelands were usually classified as natural lands (usually non-native grasslands).

Barren – This habitat type is devoid of vegetation.

Grassland, non-native – This is the most commonly occurring vegetation community within the survey area and is primarily located in the portions of the Project area within Beale AFB and on a small off-Base portion of the Southern Alternative along Erle Road. Within the surveyt area, this community is dominated by non-native grasses and forbs including wild oat (*Avena* spp.), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), soft chess (*Bromus hordaceous*), medusahead (*Elymus caput-medusae*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), filaree (Erodium spp.), black mustard (Brassica nigra), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). Interspersed with these non-native species are native grasses and forbs that include purple needlegrass (*Nassella pulchra*), California melic (*Melica californica*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* spp.), doveweed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), various lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), mariposa lily species (*Calochortus* spp.) and brodiaea species (*Brodiaea* spp.).

Urban – Urban habitat includes areas such as parking lots, city parks, schools, landscaped areas, and residential developments, lawns and backyards. Vegetation is highly variable in these areas, including a broad array of trees and shrubs planted and maintained as landscaping.

Wetland Habitats

Wetlands, freshwater marsh – These wetlands are characterized by perennial, emergent hydrophytic vegetation occurring in sites that lack significant current and are permanently or nearly permanently flooded with fresh water. Within the Project area, these wetlands occur primarily adjacent to the intermittent waterways (i.e., Reeds Creek, Hutchinson Creek), agricultural ditches and canals, and man-made stock ponds. In the Project area, freshwater

marshes are usually dominated by cattails (*Typha latifolia* or *T. angustifolia*), bulrushes (*Schoenoplectu*s spp.), nutsedges (*Cyperus* spp.), and rushes (*Juncus* spp.).

Wetlands, seasonal – Seasonal wetlands are isolated depressions or swales characterized by seasonal ponding that provide habitat for wetland plant species such as Pacific rush (*Juncus effusus*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), and spikerushes (*Eleocharis* spp.). Seasonal wetlands may also include nonnatives such as Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*).

Wetlands, vernal pool and vernal swales – Numerous vernal pools are interspersed throughout the grassland communities of the survey area on Beale AFB. These small, shallow depressions are temporary seasonal wetlands that fill with water during the rainy season and dry during the spring and summer months. Vernal pools within the study areas are characterized as Northern Hardpan vernal pools, which have formed on alluvial terraces above impermeable soil surfaces created by an accumulation of clay particles. Many of the vernal pools within the Project area are hydrologically connected via swales that have similar characteristics as vernal pools, though they typically experience less extensive inundation. The majority of vernal pools and swales within the Project area were mapped previously using Lidar (USACE 2006) while several were also identified during the biological resource surveys (Transcon 2019).

Within the Project area, dominant plants within vernal pools (and to a lesser extent swales) include coyote thistle (*Eryngium vaseyi*), white head navarretia (Navarretia leucocephala), Fremont's goldfields (*Lasthenia fremontii*), downingia (*Downingia* spp.), smooth goldfields (*Lasthenia glaberrima*), Carter's buttercup (*Ranunuculus bonariensis*), field owl's-clover (*Castilleja campestris*), pale spike rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), and dwarf wooly marbles (*Psilocarphus brevissimus*).

A number of sensitive plant and animal species rely on vernal pool habitats resulting in special management consideration. Characteristic special-status plant species that may occur within the Project area include dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*) and legenere (*Legenere limosa*). Federally threatened or endangered vernal pool species with habitat in the Project area include vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*).

Waters, man-made – Man-made water features such as stock ponds, ditches and agricultural drainages, and irrigation (or water supply) canals often support wetland vegetation and flowing water that provide habitat for wildlife. Ditches, drainages, and irrigation canals associated with agricultural irrigation operations occur on those portions of the survey area not located on Beale AFB.

Waters, creeks – Riverine habitats, such as streams, have intermittent running water. Within the survey area, riverine habitats include intermittent streams and ephemeral drainages, which hold water seasonally.

Hydrology

The survey areas are within the Reeds Creek (Hydrological Unit Code [HUC] 180201590302) and Hutchinson Creek (HUC 180201590301) subwatersheds, both within the larger Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather (HUC 18020159) watershed (EPA 2018).

Five intermittent streams intersect the survey areas at several locations. Reeds Creek, an intermittent stream that originates just north of Beale AFB, intersects the northern survey area, generally flows southwest along the northern border of the Base, and terminates at the Bear River, approximately 10 miles southwest of Beale AFB. Hutchinson Creek, another intermittent stream originating north of Beale AFB, flows south until it converges with Reeds Creek before also terminating at the Bear River. Two unnamed intermittent streams intersect the southern survey area at off-Base locations, both flowing in a southeasterly direction and eventually converging with Reeds Creek. A fifth intermittent stream on Beale AFB intersects the southern alignment, converging with Hutchinson further south.

There are numerous wetland and water conveyance features within the survey area that include emergent wetlands, swales, vernal pools, and roadside/agricultural ditches. The locations and extent of these features, including vernal pools, and Waters of the U.S. identified on, or in the vicinity of, the survey areas on Beale AFB are based on LIDAR data (USACE 2006).

Wildlife

A variety of wildlife species inhabit the grasslands, vernal pool, and wetland habitats within the survey areas. Grasslands within and adjacent to the Project area provide nesting and foraging habitat for a variety of bird species, including the rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), western king bird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*). Grasslands are also an important habitat for common rodents and large and small predators, including the gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Reptiles also inhabit these grasslands, including gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*), western yellow-bellied racer (*Coluber constrictor*), common king snake (*Lampropeltis getula*), alligator lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

Vernal pools (during the wet season) and wetland habitats are unique habitats that can support an increased diversity of wildlife species during certain times of the year. Ducks and other wading birds can be abundant in these habitats during the wet season and during the migratory bird season. In the vernal pool habitats on Beale AFB, Pacific treefrogs (*Hyla regilla*), western toads (*Anaxyrus boreas*), and other amphibians can become particularly active during the wet season. Many predators including garter snakes (*Thamnophis* sp.) and raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) are also drawn to these areas during this time of prey abundance (USFWS 2005).

SECTION 4 RESULTS

The desktop review determined 33 special-status plant and wildlife species had the potential to occur within the general area (**Appendix C**; **Tables 2 and 3**). Each of these species were assessed for their potential to occur within each of the proposed alternative corridors (i.e., presence of suitable habitat). After further analysis, it was determined that a total of 4 federally-listed species and 17 state-listed and other special-status species may be present in one or all of the Project alternatives and are analyzed for potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts due to proposed Project-related activities (**Tables 2 and 3**). In addition, designated critical habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp (VP fairy shrimp) and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (VP tadpole shrimp) occurs along the off-Base portion of the Southern Alternative Alignment and is analyzed for potential impacts.

4.1 Federally-Listed Species

Federally-Listed Species Considered

TABLE 2
FEDERALLY-LISTED SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status*	Species Retained for Analysis?	Reason for Exclusion
REPTILES				
Giant garter snake	*Thamnophis gigas*	FT	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.1.2
INSECTS				
Valley elderberry long-horned beetle	*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.1.2
CRUSTACEANS				
Conservancy fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta conservation*	FE	No	Project area is not within currently accepted range of the species
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.1.2
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.1.2
FISH				
Steelhead—Central Valley Distinct Population Segment (DPS)	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	FT	No	Stream habitats will be avoided and buffered
Delta smelt	*Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT	No	Stream habitats will be avoided and buffered
BIRDS				

TABLE 2 FEDERALLY-LISTED SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Federal Status***	**Species Retained for Analysis?**	**Reason for Exclusion**
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	No	No suitable habitat in survey areas
PLANTS				
Hartweg's golden sunburst	*Pseudobahia bahiifolia*	FE	No	No suitable habitat in survey areas; presumed extirpated from the region
***Note:** FE=Federally endangered, FT=Federally threatened				

Federally-Listed Species Accounts

The following federally-listed species evaluations include a description of their natural history, overall and regional distribution, current threats, and environmental baseline (current habitat conditions within the survey areas). The effect determinations that may result from each alternative of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 4.3.1 (Northern Alternative A), Section 4.3.2 (Northern Alternative B), and Section 4.3.3 (Southern Alternative).

Giant Garter Snake (Thamnophis gigas)

Natural History: The giant garter snake (GGS) is an FT and California state threatened (ST) species of snake endemic to the Central Valley of California. GGS are highly aquatic, occupying a similar habitat niche to that of watersnakes. They inhabit a variety of aquatic and wetland habitats (and adjacent upland areas), such as agricultural wetlands (e.g., rice fields), irrigation and drainage canals, marshes, sloughs, ponds, lakes, and streams. GGS typically feed on small fishes, tadpoles, and frogs. Breeding occurs in March and April, with females giving birth to live young from late July though early September. GGS are typically inactive, or greatly reduce their activities, during the late fall and winter months (Halstead et al. 2015).

Studies have found that GGS have a strong association to aquatic agricultural habitats in the Sacramento Valley, such as rice fields and their associated water conveyance structures (i.e., canals and ditches). Although densities of snakes tend to be lower in rice fields when compared to natural wetland habitats, the overall number of occurrences in these agricultural habitats tend to be high due to the sheer extent of rice fields in the region (Shuford 2017).

GGS are threatened by the continued loss and fragmentation of their habitat from both urban and agricultural development, and the potential loss of habitat associated with changes in rice production (Shuford 2017). Water management and water transfers are also of particular concern because they exacerbate the losses from development and from loss of rice production. Secondary threats include introduced predators, road mortality, and flood control and maintenance actions (Halstead et al. 2015).

Distribution: Historically, the species ranged throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys from Butte to Kern counties, coinciding with the river floodplains of both regions. Extirpated from much of the San Joaquin Valley by the late 1980s, GGS no longer occurs south

of northern Fresno County. The nearest GGS record lies over 10 miles north of Beale AFB just north of the Yuba River and between the towns of Browns Valley and Live Oak (Beale 2019).

Environmental Baseline: Within the boundaries of the survey area on Beale AFB, the channels of Reeds Creek, Hutchinson Creek, and the unnamed intermittent drainages intersecting the west end of the Southern Alternative each possess the minimum habitat requirements necessary to support GGS (Beale 2017). However, multiple protocol-level surveys from 2005 to 2018 have not detected any individuals, and it is assumed the species is not present within Beale AFB (AECOM 2011; Bhate 2016; Hansen 2016; Harvey & Associates 2013, Beale 2017).

Portions of the survey area on private lands include agricultural parcels where rice is being cultivated. Although there are no known occurrences of GGS within 3 miles of the Project area, these rice fields may provide suitable habitat for the species (USFWS 2012). As protocol-level surveys have not been conducted on these private lands, it is assumed that GGS may be present within these areas.

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)

Natural History: The valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB) is an FT species of insect. It is dependent on its host plant, blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), which is a common component of riparian corridors and adjacent upland areas in the Central Valley. There are four stages of the VELB's life cycle: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Females deposit eggs on or adjacent to the host elderberry. Egg production varies between 16 and 180 eggs. Eggs hatch within a few days of being deposited and larvae emerge. The larvae bore into the wood of the host plant and create a long feeding gallery in the pith of the elderberry stem. The larvae feed on the pith of the plant for one to two years. When a larva is ready to pupate, it chews an exit hole to the outside of the stem and then plugs it with grass. The larva then retreats into the feeding gallery and constructs a pupal chamber from wood and grass. The larvae metamorphose between December and April; the pupal stage lasts about a month. The adult remains in the chamber for several weeks after metamorphosis and then emerges from the chamber through the exit hole. Adults are active from March to June, feeding and mating. Adults feed on elderberry leaves and mate within the elderberry canopy (USFWS 2009).

VELB occur most frequently and abundantly in significant riparian zones that are well-developed. Within significant riparian zones, VELB primarily occur within the riparian corridor but can occur infrequently in non-riparian scrub habitats adjacent to the riparian corridor. VELB exit holes are usually found on stems or branches of 1 inch in diameter or greater and are found infrequently in smaller stems (1.3 to 2 centimeters). In the northern portion of the VELB's range, exit holes are most frequently observed in stems and branches 5 to 10 centimeters in diameter (USFWS 2017).

The decline in VELB distribution is primarily attributed to the removal and conversion of California's Central Valley riparian forests into agricultural and urban land uses. Secondary threats include poorly managed grazing practices and the introduction of non-native animals that predate early phases of VELB (USFWS 2017).

Distribution: Historically, the range of VELB was restricted to the Central Valley of California and associated foothills up to 3,000 feet in elevation. Currently, the range extends from approximately Shasta County in the north to Fresno County in the south, including the valley floor and lower foothills (USFWS 2017).

Environmental Baseline: Seven CNDDB occurrences have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area, primarily along the Lower Yuba River to the north of the northern alternatives. Past surveys on Beale AFB have also documented exit holes on elderberry shrubs along Best Slough (approximately 2 miles south of the Southern Alternative) (AECOM 2011; Ayuda 2016a Bhate 2016; Harvey & Associates 2013, 2016; Beale 2017). During field surveys, only one elderberry shrub was located within the survey areas (northern survey area) and no VELB exit holes were visible on the plant. In addition, no elderberry shrubs were identified within the private, off-Base portions of the survey area.

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (Branchinecta lynchi)

Natural History: The VP fairy shrimp is an FT species of branchiopod that inhabits seasonally inundated vernal pools. This species is highly adapted to the ephemeral nature of the aquatic habitats in which it occurs. This includes the ability of VP fairy shrimp eggs (or cysts) to remain dormant in the soil when vernal pools are dry, only emerging when the pools are sufficiently inundated and environmental conditions (e.g., temperature) are suitable. The VP fairy shrimp cysts are capable of withstanding heat, cold, and prolonged desiccation, often for several years. The cyst bank in the soil often contains cysts from several years of breeding (USFWS 2005).

VP fairy shrimp occur only in vernal pools or vernal pool-like habitats, from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. These habitats are typically part of an undulating landscape interspersed with soil mounds, basins, swales, and drainages. Due to water movement within these complexes of vernal pools and swales, VP fairy shrimp can move between individual pools, and distinct populations are often defined by vernal pool complexes rather than individual pools (USFWS 2005). This particular species of fairy shrimp tends to occur in smaller grass or mud bottomed vernal pools (most frequently less than 0.05 acre in size), swales, or basalt flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands (USFWS 2007a). Although their tolerable temperature range is very narrow, VP fairy shrimp have been observed in vernal pools from December to early May. This species can mature quickly and therefore is able to persist in short-lived, shallow pools (USFWS 2005).

The primary threat to VP fairy shrimp and other vernal pool species is habitat loss and fragmentation, which is primarily attributed to the conversion of vernal pools to agriculture, urban development, and water conveyance and storage projects. Secondary threats include direct habitat loss due to altered hydrology attributed to the damming of vernal swales by physical barriers (i.e., roads, canals, etc.) (USFWS 2005).

Distribution: The historical range of VP fairy shrimp is not well-documented, as it was not taxonomically identified until 1990. However, it is currently known to occur in a wide range of vernal pool habitats in the Central Valley and southern regions of California, and a disjunct population exists in Jackson County, Oregon. In California, VP fairy shrimp can be found in scattered locations in the Central Valley from Shasta County to Tulare County, along the Coast

Ranges from Solano County to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, and in southern California in Riverside and San Diego counties. The vernal pool habitats in which this species occurs are highly fragmented and isolated from one another, and it is estimated that only 25 percent of these habitats currently exist from their historical extent. Although the species has a larger distribution than other fairy shrimp species, it is generally uncommon throughout its range and rarely abundant in the locations that it does occur (USFWS 2005).

Environmental Baseline: Nine CNDDB occurrences of VP fairy shrimp have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area, and multiple occurrences of VP fairy shrimp have been identified in several pools on Beale AFB during annual Base surveys in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2015 to 2018 (AECOM 2011; Bhate 2016; Hansen 2005; Harvey & Associates 2013, 2016; Beale 2019). In addition, USFWS-designated critical habitat (Unit 11) occurs off-Base, immediately north of the Southern Alternative with a portion overlapping the southern survey area.

Extensive vernal pool complexes and other seasonal wetlands (i.e., swales) exist within the Project area on Beale AFB, and suitable VP fairy shrimp habitat is present within both the northern and southern survey areas. Freshwater wetlands also occur within the portion of the off-Base southern survey area within VP fairy shrimp designated critical habitat (Transcon 2019).

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp (Lepidurus packardi)

Natural History: VP tadpole shrimp is an FE species that inhabits seasonally inundated vernal pools. The VP tadpole shrimp is a small crustacean in the family Triopsidae, with adults typically reaching a length of 2 inches. Like VP fairy shrimp, they inhabit vernal pools containing clear to highly turbid water that range in size, some having been found in pools up to 89 acres in size (USFWS 2007b). As with fairy shrimp described above, VP tadpole shrimp populations are reestablished from cysts that lie dormant in the dry pool sediments when pools refill. However, VP tadpole shrimp have a relatively longer lifespan than most other vernal pool crustaceans, often molting their shells several times. Studies have described mature adults observed in vernal pools three to four weeks after the pools had been filled (USFWS 2005).

Threats to VP tadpole shrimp are similar to those of other vernal pool species and are addressed under the preceding VP fairy shrimp analysis.

Distribution: Historically, it is believed that VP tadpole shrimp were distributed over most of the vernal pool habitats in the Central Valley and Central Coast regions of California. Believed to be greatly reduced from their historical range, they are currently restricted to fragmented vernal pool habitats in the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Area. Even then, VP tadpole shrimp are often uncommon occurrences in the vernal pool habitats in which they occur (USFWS 2005).

Environmental Baseline: Ten CNDDB occurrences of VP tadpole shrimp have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area and multiple occurrences have been identified in several pools on Beale AFB during surveys in 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2015 to 2018 (AECOM 2011; Bhate 2016; Hansen 2005; Harvey & Associates 2013, 2016; Beale 2019). In

addition, USFWS-designated critical habitat (Unit 7) occurs off-Base, immediately north of the Southern Alternative with a portion overlapping the southern survey area.

Extensive vernal pool complexes and other seasonal wetlands (i.e., swales) exist within the Project area on Beale AFB, and suitable VP tadpole shrimp habitat is present within each Project alternative. Freshwater wetlands also occur within the portion of the off-Base southern survey area within VP tadpole shrimp critical habitat, though vernal pools are not present.

4.2 State-Listed and Other Special-Status Species

State and Other Special-Status Species Considered

TABLE 3
STATE-LISTED SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status*	Species Retained for Analysis?	Reason for Exclusion
BIRDS				
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	SFP/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BGEPA/SE/ BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	ST	No	No suitable habitat
Black tern	*Childonias niger*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis*	ST/FP/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	BGEPA/FP/ BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Grasshopper sparrow	*Ammondramus savannarum*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Greater sandhill crane	*Antigone canadensis tabida*	ST	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	SSC/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Long-eared owl	*Asio otus*	SSC	No	No suitable habitat
Modesto song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Northern harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	SSC/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Oregon vesper sparrow	*Pooecetes gramineus affinis*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2

TABLE 3 STATE-LISTED SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Status***	**Species Retained for Analysis?**	**Reason for Exclusion**
Prairie falcon	*Falco mexicanus*	SWL	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Short-eared owl	*Asio flammeus*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Swainson's hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	ST/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	ST/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Vaux's swift	*Chaetura vauxi*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Western burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	SSC/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	No	No suitable habitat
White-tailed kite	*Elanus leucurus*	SFP	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Willow flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii*	SE/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Yellow-headed blackbird	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	SSC/BCC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
FISH				
Chinook salmon—Central Valley Fall and Late Fall-run Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU)	*Oncorhynchus tshawytshca*	NMSC/SSC	No	Stream habitats will be avoided and buffered
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat	*Antrozous pallidus*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Townsend's big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Western red bat	*Lasiurus blossevillii*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
PLANTS				
Dwarf downingia	*Downingia pusilla*	CRPR 2B.2	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2

TABLE 3 STATE-LISTED SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Status***	**Species Retained for Analysis?**	**Reason for Exclusion**
Legenere	*Legenere limosa*	CRPR 1B.1	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Veiny monardella	*Monardella venosa*	CRPR 1B.1	No	Historic occurrence; likely extirpated
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS				
Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2
Western spadefoot	*Spea hammondi*	SSC	Yes	Not applicable; analyzed in Section 4.2.2

***California:** SE=State Endangered, ST=State Threatened, SC=State Candidate, SFP=State Fully Protected, SSC=State Species of Concern, SWL=State Watch List.

California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR): 1B.1= Plant rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere, 2B.2= Plant rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. **Other:** BCC= USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern, NMSC= National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Species of Concern.

State-Listed and Other Special-Status Species Accounts

The following state-listed and other special-status species evaluations include a description of their natural history, overall and regional distribution, current threats, and environmental baseline (current habitat conditions within the survey areas). The effect determinations that may result from each alternative of the proposed Project are addressed in Section 4.3.1 (Northern Alternative A), Section 4.3.2 (Northern Alternative B), and Section 4.3.3 (Southern Alternative).

American Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus)

Natural History: The American peregrine falcon is a CDFW SSC and USFWS BCC medium-sized bird of prey. An open country hunter, peregrines primarily prey on small- to medium-sized birds. They typically nest on cliff faces, tall buildings, bridges, and other high locations adjacent to open habitats (White et al. 2020; Zeiner et al. 1990).

Due in most part to adverse effects from the pesticide DDT, American peregrine falcon populations plummeted in the late 1960s and 1970s. Current threats to the species include loss of habitat (i.e., residential, agriculture, and timber developments) and mortality from environmental contaminants (i.e., pesticides, lead) (White et al. 2020).

Distribution: American peregrine falcons are widely distributed throughout much of North America from Alaska and Canada south to Mexico. They can be found throughout much of California.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. American peregrine falcons have been documented as occasional visitors to Beale AFB, though no nesting falcons have been identified on-Base (Beale

2019). Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)

Natural History: The bald eagle is a large bird of prey protected under the BGEPA, a California endangered species under the CESA, and a USFWS BCC. Adult bald eagles are dark brown with a pure white head and tail, while juvenile birds are mostly brown with white mottling. Typically, found near large bodies of open water, bald eagles build large stick nests in the upper canopies of nearby large trees. Although bald eagles mainly subsist on fish, they are often opportunistic and will feed on a variety of prey, including small mammals, other birds, and carrion. In California, most of the breeding bald eagles occur in the northern part of the state, the breeding season lasting from mid-January through mid-August (CDFW 1990).

Due in most part to adverse effects from the pesticide DDT, bald eagle populations plummeted in the late 1960s and 1970s (Detrich 1985). Following its listing as an FE species (and subsequent delisting in 1995), bald eagle populations have recovered throughout much of its range. Current threats to the species include loss of habitat (i.e., residential, agriculture and timber developments) and mortality from environmental contaminants (i.e., pesticides, lead).

Distribution: Restricted to North America, bald eagles occur throughout Alaska, Canada, the lower 48 states, and northwest Mexico. California is home to both breeding and wintering populations, with most breeding pairs found in the mountain and foothill forests near reservoirs, lakes, and rivers.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Bald eagles have been observed at Beale AFB during the winter months and are known to winter north and east of Beale AFB along the Yuba River. Bald eagles have also been observed in the winter foraging in flooded rice fields just off-Base, as well as at several of the lakes in the eastern portion of the Base (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Black Tern (Childonias niger)

Natural History: The black tern is a CDFW SSC that utilizes marine habitats during winter months and nests in inland freshwater wetlands. Foraging in flight, their diet primarily consists of insects and small fish. Their preferred breeding habitat is freshwater marsh habitats on the ground close to water or on floating plant material/debris. Current threats to the species include loss of habitat from the draining of wetlands and reproductive failure from environmental contaminant run-off (Heath et al. 2020).

Distribution: Black terns breed in freshwater marsh habitats throughout much of Canada and the northern United States, migrating to the coasts of northern South America during the winter months. Scattered breeding populations can be found in northeastern California and portions of the Central Valley (Heath et al. 2020).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Black terns have been documented as occasional visitors to

Beale AFB, though no nests have been identified on-Base (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas and black tern could utilize the Project area for foraging during the nesting season or during migration.

California Black Rail (Laterallus jamaicensis)

Natural History: The California black rail is a California threatened species under the CESA, a CDFW FP species, and a USFWS BCC. A small, highly secretive black bird with rufous back and white spots, the California black rail is a permanent California resident that occurs in fresh and saltwater marsh habitats.

Basic breeding site requirements include emergent vegetation for nesting and water of less than 3 centimeters deep (but perennial) for foraging. More or less water may prevent nesting or cause nest abandonment. This species is usually found in dense concealing vegetation dominated by pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) (CDFG 1999).

Threats to California black rail include habitat loss, alteration, and fragmentation due to urbanization, water and flood-control projects, agricultural practices, salt production, and livestock grazing.

Distribution: Historically, California black rails ranged from the San Francisco Bay Area and the Sacramento and San Joaquin river deltas south along the coast to northern Baja California, in the San Bernardino–Riverside area of California, the Salton Sea, and along the lower Colorado River in California and Arizona (CDFG 1999). However, since the mid-1800s, much of the marshland habitats that black rails depend on have been modified or destroyed.

Currently, California black rails are known to occur within the remaining tidal marshlands of the northern San Francisco Bay estuary, Bodega Bay, Tomales Bay, Bolinas Lagoon, Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, coastal southern California at Morro Bay, the Salton Sea, and lower Colorado River area. Within the remaining distribution of the species, only isolated populations have been documented in southeastern California and western Arizona (Evens et al. 1991). The California black rails documented within Yuba County are a disjunct population from those in the San Francisco Bay-Delta Area (Richmond et al. 2008)

Environmental Baseline: Twenty-seven CNDDB California black rail observations have been documented during the breeding season within 3 miles of the Project area, most just east of Beale AFB. Occurrences have also been documented on the eastern portion of Beale AFB in marsh and lake habitats east of the air field in 1997 and during surveys between 2002 to 2018 (Beale 2019). However, no confirmed observations have been recorded on Beale AFB since 2009, despite periodic protocol-level surveys.

Marshland habitat marginally suitable for California black rail foraging and dispersal are present within the northern and southern alternative survey areas both on- and off-Base. However, direct impacts to these habitats are not anticipated.

Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)

Natural History: Golden eagles are protected under the federal BGEPA, listed as a CDFW FP species, and listed as a USFWS BCC. One of the largest birds in North America, golden eagles are dark brown with a golden sheen on the nape and a wingspan of up to 7 feet. Typical prey includes a wide variety of mammals, other birds, and carrion (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Sparsely distributed throughout most of California from sea level to 11,500 feet in elevation, golden eagles can be found in a variety of open habitat types, including grasslands, agricultural areas, shrublands, oak woodland-savanna, and desert habitats, occasionally occurring in other habitats in the winter and during migration. Golden eagles most frequently nest on cliff ledges, on high rocky outcrops, and in large trees. In California, their breeding season typically occurs between February and July (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Golden eagle populations declined in the early 1900s due to eradication campaigns and habitat loss to agriculture and suburban development; this species is highly susceptible to human disturbance at nest sites Due to their large wingspan, they are susceptible to power line electrocution, as wings can span phase-to-phase or phase-to-ground wires (Biosystems Analysis 1989). However, recent transmission line design modifications have significantly reduced electrocution risk to raptors.

Distribution: In North America, golden eagles occur in western and northern Alaska east through Canada and south to northern Mexico. In the United States, golden eagles are considerably less common east of the Great Plains and are absent as breeders from much of the eastern half of the country. The majority of golden eagles in California are year-round residents, though some migrate into the state in the winter months. They are widely distributed in California where suitable habitat remains.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area, although several golden eagle observations have been recorded on Beale AFB (Beale 2019). However, no nests have been identified. Suitable foraging habitat is present within the northern alternative survey area and suitable foraging and nesting habitat is within the southern alternative survey area.

Grasshopper Sparrow (Ammondramus savannarum)

Natural History: Grasshopper sparrow is listed as a CDFW SSC. Grasshopper sparrows are small, brown or buff-colored sparrows with dark crown stripes, often found by their insect-like song. Grasshopper sparrows are a spring and summer resident of several types of grasslands in California and use other habitat types only in migration. The breeding season extends from mid-March to August. Like many sparrow species, grasshopper sparrows feed on seeds for much of the year, though chicks in the nest are typically fed small arthropods (Ruth 2015).

The primary threat to grasshopper sparrows is the loss and fragmentation of grassland habitats. Like many species dependent on grasslands, this species has declined in much of its range (Ruth 2015).

Distribution: Grasshopper sparrows have a widespread distribution in North America, found in southwest Canada, and all U.S. states south through Mexico. Found year-round in some southern states, much of the population winters in Mexico. Grasshopper sparrows are patchily distributed in California, primarily as migratory breeders from March to September; they are absent from desert areas, the Great Basin and the Sierra Nevada (Ruth 2015).

Environmental Baseline: One CNDDB grasshopper sparrow observation has been documented within 3 miles of the Project area to the east of Beale AFB. No occurrences of grasshopper sparrow have been documented within Beale AFB. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat are present within the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Greater Sandhill Crane (Antigone canadensis tabida)

Natural History: The greater sandhill crane is a California threatened species under the CESA. Their preferred breeding habitat includes open freshwater wetlands and shallow marshes, including bogs, sedge meadows, fens, open grasslands, pine savannahs, and agricultural lands. Their diet varies, often consisting of grasses, forbs, roots, tubers, seeds, and insects. Current threats to the species include loss of habitat due to development and agriculture (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Distribution: Greater sandhill crane can be found scattered throughout North America, primarily breeding in northern Canada with smaller breeding populations in the northern United States. Small breeding populations can be found in northeastern California with wintering populations in the Central Valley and along the lower Colorado River (Gerber et al. 2014).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Greater sandhill crane have been documented as occasional visitors to Beale AFB during winter months, though no nests have been identified on-Base (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)

Natural History: The loggerhead shrike is a species of bird listed as a CDFW SSC and USFWS BCC. A medium-sized black and gray songbird with white wing patches and a hooked bill, loggerhead shrikes can be found in a variety of habitats that include open riparian areas, agricultural areas, grasslands, shrublands, semi-desert shrublands, and sometimes open pinyon-juniper woodlands. Shrikes prey on insects, reptiles, small mammals, and small birds and are known for impaling prey items on thorns, barbed wire fences, and cactus spines (Pruitt 2000).

Loggerhead shrikes breed in open, grassy areas that are interspersed with tree and shrub species, with nests generally 1.5 to 3 meters above ground in a crotch or on top of old nests. Research has shown that shrike nests are somewhat less adversely impacted by proximity to human activity than other nesting passerines. Breeding season in California is generally from February to July (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

This species is declining in much of its range, particularly in the eastern U.S. The decline of loggerhead shrike is primarily attributed to habitat loss and degradation (Pruitt 2000).

Distribution: The loggerhead shrike is found in southwest Canada and much of the western and southern U.S. south to southern Mexico, and in low numbers in other parts of the eastern U.S. They are found year-round in many areas but are not found in winter in the northern Great Plains states. Shrikes occur throughout California in low to mid-elevations in suitable habitat, though they are absent from the heavily forested northwestern part of the state (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area, though loggerhead shrike has been observed on Beale AFB (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging and nesting habitat are present within the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Modesto Song Sparrow (Melospiza melodia)

Natural History: The Modesto song sparrow is a CDFW SSC. It is a subspecies of song sparrow found only in the north-central portion of the Central Valley of California. Their preferred breeding habitat includes emergent freshwater marshes, riparian forests, and vegetated canals. Current threats to the species include habitat loss, fragmentation, and habitat degradation (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: Modesto song sparrow are restricted to the northeastern portion of the Central Valley in California (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Modesto song sparrow are likely occasional visitors to Beale AFB, though the subspecies has not been positively identified on-Base. Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus)

Natural History: The northern harrier is a raptor listed as a CDFW SSC. A medium-sized raptor, northern harriers can be found in a variety of open, treeless habitats such as marshlands, meadows, prairies, annual and perennial grasslands, and pastures. The northern harrier primarily preys on small mammals (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Northern harriers nest on the ground in grassland, marshland, and some agricultural habitats. Optimal habitats are undisturbed marshlands with tall grasses to conceal nest sites and nearby open foraging areas. However, disturbed habitats, such as levee banks and the weedy margins of farm fields and irrigation ditches, can also provide adequate nesting sites. Northern harriers are year-round residents throughout their breeding range in California (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

The decline of northern harrier populations in California is primarily attributed to loss of marshland and grasslands (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: Northern harriers occur throughout much of North America, breeding locally from northern Alaska and Canada south to mid- and lower latitudes of the United States and parts of northern Baja California. In California, northern harriers breed throughout much of the state from sea level to 9,000 feet in elevation (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: Five CNDDB northern harrier nesting observations have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area. Northern harrier individuals and several nest sites have also been documented on Beale AFB (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging and nesting habitat are present within the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Olive-sided Flycatcher (Contopus cooperi)

Natural History: The olive-sided flycatcher is a CDFW SSC and USFWS BCC. Their preferred breeding habitat includes higher elevation conifer forests (occasionally stands of cypress and eucalyptus), often near edges and openings. Current threats to the species include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation habitats (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Distribution: A migratory species, olive-sided flycatcher can be found throughout much of North America, breeding in the northern forests of Canada as well as the high elevation forests of the northwestern United States, the Sierra Nevada in California, and the Rocky Mountains (Altman and Sallabanks 2012).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Olive-sided flycatcher are likely occasional visitors to Beale AFB, although there is no suitable nesting habitat on-Base. Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Oregon Vesper Sparrow (Pooecetes gramineus affinis)

Natural History: The Oregon vesper sparrow is a CDFW SSC. A subspecies of vesper sparrow and occasional winter visitor to California, their preferred breeding are the high desert grasslands of eastern Oregon and Washington. Current threats to their wintering grounds include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation due to development (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: A migratory species, Oregon vesper sparrow breed in eastern Oregon and Washington and winter almost entirely in the Central Valley and southwest of California (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records of this species within 3 miles of the Project area. Oregon vesper sparrow are likely uncommon visitors to Beale AFB. Suitable foraging habitat is present, and the species could be encountered during winter months at or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus)

Natural History: The prairie falcon is a CDFW SWL medium-sized bird of prey. An uncommon permanent resident in California, prairie falcons are open-country hunters primarily associated with perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, and desert scrub habitats. They typically nest on cliff faces, tall buildings, bridges, and other high locations adjacent to open habitats. Current threats to the species include loss of habitat (i.e., residential, agriculture, and timber developments) (Steenhof 2013).

Distribution: Prairie falcons are distributed throughout western North America. In California, they are uncommon, permanent residents in the southeastern deserts and northwest throughout

the Central Valley and along the inner Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada (Kaufman 2001; Zeiner et al. 1990).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Prairie falcons may be occasional visitors to Beale AFB, though no nesting falcons have been identified on-Base (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Short-eared Owl (Asio flammeus)

Natural History: The short-eared owl is a species of bird listed as a CDFW SSC. A medium-sized owl, it prefers open grasslands, marshes, and fields that can support small mammals, the owl's primary food source. Breeding in California typically occurs in March through June.

Population declines are generally attributed to the loss, degradation, and fragmentation of wetland and grassland communities from agriculture, industrial and urban development, and grazing (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: The short-eared owl breeds in appropriate habitats throughout much of North America. Its current breeding range in California includes the Great Basin region of northeastern California, the central and north coasts, the Colorado River basin, and portions of the northern Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. Wintering birds also live in suitable habitats throughout the Central Valley and the inner central portion of the Coast Ranges (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area, though short-eared owls have been observed on Beale AFB during the winter months (Beale 2019). Although no breeding birds have been detected, suitable nesting habitat occurs within both the northern and southern survey areas, particularly in the marsh habitats associated with Reeds Creek and other waterways (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging habitat also exists within both the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Swainson's Hawk (Buteo swainsoni)

Natural History: Swainson's hawk is listed as threatened under the CESA and a USFWS BCC. A medium-sized raptor, it inhabits a wide variety of open habitats, including grasslands, prairies, shrub steppe, desert, and agricultural fields. Swainson's hawks often nest in riparian areas or lone trees adjacent to foraging habitat (Woodbridge 1998).

The primary threat to the Swainson's hawk population in California continues to be habitat loss, especially the loss of suitable foraging habitat, but also nesting habitat in some portions of the species' breeding range due to urban development and incompatible agriculture.

Distribution: Swainson's hawks occur throughout much of North America, breeding as far north as southern Canada, as far west as California, and as far east as Minnesota in the U.S. In California, the majority of known territories are located in the Central Valley and Great Basin bioregions, with the largest concentration located between Sacramento and Modesto (Woodbridge 1998).

Environmental Baseline: Twelve CNDDB Swainson's hawk observations have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area. Swainson's hawks have also been observed foraging at Beale AFB and were confirmed to nest on-Base during surveys in 1996, 2004, and 2018 (Beale 2019). Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present within both the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Tricolored Blackbird (Agelaius tricolor)

Natural History: Tricolored blackbird is a California threatened species under the CESA and a USFWS BCC. Closely related to red-winged blackbirds, tricolored blackbirds are also a primarily marsh species, often nesting in bulrush and cattail marsh habitats and foraging in adjacent habitats. In the Central Valley of California, foraging habitat also consists of pastures and certain types of agricultural fields. Due to the reduction of wetland habitats in California, increasing numbers of tricolored blackbirds have recently been found nesting in non-marsh habitats, such as blackberry brambles, thistle stands, and nettle stands (Beedy et al. 1991).

The tricolored blackbird population has declined primarily as a result of the conversion of wetland breeding habitats and grassland foraging habitats to agricultural uses. Habitat loss, reduction of food resources, incidental poisoning of nesting colonies adjacent to agricultural fields, nest disturbance by predators and humans, and competition with red-winged blackbirds threaten remaining populations (Beedy et al. 1991).

Distribution: During the breeding season, tricolored blackbirds are found in the Central Valley, in the low foothills of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges from Shasta County south to Kern County, along the coast from Sonoma County south to the Mexican border, and on the Modoc Plateau (Beedy et al. 1991).

Environmental Baseline: Eight CNDDB occurrences have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area. Large flocks of tricolored blackbirds have also been observed in various locations at Beale AFB during winter/spring, likely utilizing Base habitats for forage during winter months. During the breeding season, tricolored blackbirds have been observed near Upper and Lower Blackwelder Lakes, Miller Lake, and most recently at A-Street pond and lower Reeds Creek in 2015 to 2016 (Beale 2019). Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present within both the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Vaux's Swift (Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)

Natural History: The Vaux's swift is a CDFW SSC. A summer resident of northern California, their preferred breeding habitats are redwoods and Douglas-fir forests, where they nest in large tree hollows or snags. Current threats include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation due to timber harvesting (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: Vaux's swift can be found throughout southwestern Canada, the northwestern United States, and northwestern California. In California, Vaux's swift breed fairly commonly in the Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevada, and possibly the Cascade Range (Kaufman 2001; Zeiner et al. 1990).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area. Though nesting habitat is not present, Vaux's swift may be occasional visitors to Beale AFB. Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Western Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia hypugaea)

Natural History: The western burrowing owl is a CDFW SSC and USFWS BCC. A small, ground-dwelling owl that is frequently active during the day, burrowing owls often utilize the burrows of burrowing mammals (i.e., ground-squirrels) for protection and nesting. Opportunistic feeders, burrowing owls typically prey on arthropods, small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. Western burrowing owls nest in open landscapes that are flat to gently sloping, with sparse vegetation, patches of bare ground, and mammal burrows. In the Central Valley, burrowing owls often nest along roadsides adjacent to agricultural fields, along field borders, in annual grasslands and dryland pastures, and along levee embankments that are open to adjacent fields. Breeding season is generally mid-March through September (Klute et al. 2003).

The California population of western burrowing owls has declined primarily due to habitat loss and fragmentation as their habitats are converted for agricultural uses and urban development. Secondary threats include the elimination of burrowing rodents through control programs and unmanaged grazing (Klute et al. 2003).

Distribution: In North America, western burrowing owls are found from southwestern Canada south to central Mexico, from the Pacific coast east to the Great Plains. An isolated population in Florida is resident year-round. Populations in the northern and eastern parts of their range are migratory, while they are found year-round in the southwestern areas of their range (Klute et al. 2003). In California, this species is broadly distributed but most commonly found coastally, in the San Francisco Bay Area, and the Central and Imperial valleys.

Environmental Baseline: One historic (1901) CNDDB western burrowing owl observation has been documented within 3 miles of the Project area, and several occurrences, nests, and wintering burrows have been reported on Beale AFB during annual Base surveys (Auxiliall JV 2017; Bhate 2016; Harvey & Associates 2016; Beale 2019). Suitable foraging, nesting, and wintering habitat is present within the northern and southern survey areas.

White-tailed Kite (Elanus leucurus)

Natural History: The white-tailed kite is a CDFW SFP medium-sized hawk. Found throughout most habitats in cismontane California, they typically nest in trees adjacent to open agricultural areas, river valleys, marshes, and grasslands. Current threats to the species include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation (Dunk 1995).

Distribution: In North America, white-tailed kite is primarily restricted to portions California, the southern tip of Texas, and coastal portions of Mexico (Dunk 1995).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area. However, white-tailed kites are common visitors to Beale AFB (Beale 2019). Suitable foraging

and nesting habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Willow Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii)

Natural History: The willow flycatcher is a California endangered species under the CESA and a USFWS BCC. A rare to uncommon summer resident in California, they breed in willow thickets in riparian corridors and wet meadows with perennial streams. Current threats to the species include habitat loss and nest parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird, which is associated with grazing activities (Craig and Williams 1998).

Distribution: Willow flycatcher can be found throughout portions of North America, breeding in the northwestern and northeastern parts of the United States.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nesting behavior has been documented within 3 miles of the Project area. Willow flycatcher are likely occasional visitors to Beale AFB. Although there is no suitable nesting habitat on-Base, suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteria virens)

Natural History: The yellow-breasted chat is a CDFW SSC. A migrant and summer resident in California, their preferred breeding habitat includes riparian thickets and brush associated with rivers, creeks, ponds, and other mesic areas. Current threats to the species include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation (Ricketts and Kus 2000).

Distribution: The yellow-breasted chat can be found throughout North America, breeding primarily in the United State and northern Mexico. It is currently found in the northwest, Sierra Nevada foothills, and along the southern coasts of California (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Yellow-breasted chat is an occasional visitor to Beale AFB, and suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus)

Natural History: The yellow-headed blackbird is a CDFW SSC that nests primarily in typically bulrush- and cattail-dominated marshes and forages in adjacent habitats. In the Central Valley of California, foraging habitat also consists of pastures and agricultural fields. Current threats to the species include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: Yellow-headed blackbirds can be found breeding throughout much of central and western North America, from Canada to the southern United States. In California, yellow-headed blackbirds are primarily found breeding in the Central Valley, the northeastern part of the state, and scattered locations in the south of the state (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Yellow-headed blackbird is an occasional visitor to Beale

AFB (Beale 2019). Although the Project area does not contain marsh habitat suitable for nesting, yellow-headed blackbird may utilize the area for foraging during migration and in summer months.

Yellow Warbler (Setophaga petechia)

Natural History: The yellow warbler is a CDFW SSC and USFWS BCC. A migrant and summer resident in California, their preferred breeding habitat includes typically second-growth riparian woodlands associated with rivers, creeks, ponds, and other mesic areas. Current threats to the species include habitat loss, fragmentation, and degradation (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Distribution: The yellow warbler can be found throughout most of North America, breeding primarily in Canada and the northern United States. They are currently found throughout much of California, excluding the high Sierra Nevada and southeastern deserts (Shuford and Gardali 2008).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records, and no nests have been identified within 3 miles of the Project area. Yellow warbler is an occasional visitor to Beale AFB. Suitable foraging habitat is present within or adjacent to the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Pallid Bat (Antrozous pallidus)

Natural History: Pallid bat is a CDFW SSC. This species can be found in a wide variety of open, dry habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Pallid bats typically roost in crevices in rocky outcrops, trees, mines, caves, and manmade structures. It roosts in small maternity colonies in April to mid-August and in winter from mid-October through March.

Distribution: Pallid bats occur in arid and semi-arid regions throughout much of the western U.S., northern Mexico, and Baja Mexico. It occurs throughout much of California, except for the high Sierra Nevada and the northwestern portion of the state.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area. However, the pallid bat has been observed at one location and acoustically detected at 9 survey sites during surveys in spring 2004 (Beale 2019). Foraging habitat and marginal roosting habitats (i.e., trees and man-made structures) are present within both the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat (Corynorhinus townsendii)

Natural History: Townsend's big-eared bat is a CDFW SSC. A medium-sized bat with very long ears, they occur in a variety of mesic habitats, typically near caves or other roosting structures like mines, man-made structures, and basal hollows in large trees. It roosts in small maternity colonies in April to mid-August and in winter from mid-October through March.

Distribution: Townsend's big-eared bats occur throughout most of western North America from British Columbia to central Mexico, east to the Black Hills of South Dakota, and across Texas to the Edwards Plateau. In California, its specific distribution is not well known, but it can

be found throughout the state in all but subalpine and alpine habitats and may be found at any season throughout its range. Once considered common, Townsend's big-eared bat now is considered uncommon in California.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area. On Beale AFB, Townsend's big-eared bat has not been detected on-Base, but it is common in the region and likely occurs on-site. This species is very difficult to detect acoustically and is not often caught in mist nets. Foraging habitat and marginal roosting habitat (i.e., trees and man-made structures) is present within both the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Western Red Bat (Lasiurus blossevillii)

Natural History: The Western red bat is a CDFW SSC. A medium-sized, solitary bat, they occur primarily in riparian habitats, roosting in trees on the edges of steams, fields, or urban areas.

Distribution: Western red bats occur throughout much of western Canada, the western U.S., western Mexico, and parts of Central America. They are locally common in some areas of California, occurring from Shasta County to the Mexican border, and west of the Sierra Nevada/Cascade crest and deserts.

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area. However, western red bat has been detected at multiple sites on Beale AFB during focused surveys (Beale 2019). Foraging habitat and marginal roosting habitat (i.e., trees) is present within both the northern and southern alternative survey areas.

Legenere (Legenere limosa)

Natural History: Legenere is designated a 1B.1 List species (rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere) by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS 2018). A small, inconspicuous annual herb in the bellflower family, it is typically 4 to 6 inches tall with minute white flowers that emerge from April to June. It is generally found in vernal pools, vernal marshes, artificial ponds, floodplains of intermittent streams, and other seasonally inundated habitats. The seeds germinate during the rainy season between late February and April, and the plants subsequently emerge through the standing water (USFWS 2005).

Distribution: Historically, legenere had been reported in eight California counties in the Central Coast, Lake-Napa, Santa Rosa, Solano-Colusa, Southeastern Sacramento Valley, and Southern Sierra Foothills vernal pool regions. Since 1984, additional occurrences have been recorded in Northeastern and Northwestern Sacramento Valley while it is believed extirpated from the Southern Sierra Foothills region (USFWS 2005).

The primary threat to legenere and other vernal pool species is habitat loss and fragmentation, which is primarily attributed to the conversion of vernal pools to agriculture, urban development, and water conveyance and storage projects. Secondary threats include direct habitat loss due to altered hydrology attributed to the damning of vernal swales by physical barriers (i.e., roads, canals, etc.) (USFWS 2005).

Environmental Baseline: Three CNDDB legenere observations have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area, and populations were identified in 4 vernal pools at Beale AFB during the 1996 surveys (Beale 2019). Extensive vernal pool complexes and other seasonal wetlands (i.e., swales) exist within the Project area on Beale AFB, and suitable habitat for legenere is present within both the northern and southern survey areas.

Dwarf Downingia (Downingia pusilla)

Natural History: Dwarf downingia is considered a 2B.2 List species (rare, threatened, or endangered in California but common elsewhere) by the CNPS (CNPS 2018). A diminutive annual herb (1 to 2 inches tall) in the bellflower family, it typically flowers from March to May with small white flowers. Dwarf downingia requires shallow, freshwater conditions and typically occurs in vernal pool habitats.

The primary threat to dwarf downingia and other vernal pool species is habitat loss and fragmentation, which is primarily attributed to the conversion of vernal pools to agriculture, urban development, and water conveyance and storage projects. Secondary threats include direct habitat loss due to altered hydrology attributed to the damming of vernal swales by physical barriers (i.e., roads, canals, etc.) (USFWS 2005).

Distribution: Dwarf downingia is predominantly found in northern claypan vernal pool habitats in the Central Valley from Tehama County to Merced County and from Sonoma County to Placer County (USFWS 2005).

Environmental Baseline: Two CNDDB dwarf downingia observations have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area, and populations were identified in 4 vernal pools at Beale AFB during 1996 surveys (Beale 2019). Extensive vernal pool complexes and other seasonal wetlands (i.e., swales) exist within the Project area on Beale AFB, and suitable habitat for legenere is present within both the northern and southern survey areas.

Western Spadefoot (Spea hammondii)

Natural History: The western spadefoot is a species of toad that is designated as a California CDFW SSC. In the Scaphiopodae family, western spadefoot is distinguished from true toads (genus *Bufo*) by their cat-like eyes, sharp-edged "spades" on their hind feet, teeth in their upper jaws, and relatively smooth skin. Western spadefoot range from 1.5 to 2.5 inches in length and are dusky green to grey above with four light-colored stripes along their backs. As their name implies, western spadefoot have a wedge-shaped black "spade" on each of their hind feet that they use for digging (USFWS 2005).

Western spadefoot is nocturnal and almost entirely terrestrial, entering water only to breed. Individuals spend most of their lives buried in underground earthen burrows, active only for a short period each year depending on rainfall (typically October to May) (Nafis 2018a). This species prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Suitable breeding habitat must be inundated for a minimum of 4 weeks and must not have established predators (bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish).

The primary threat to western spadefoot is habitat loss and fragmentation, which is primarily attributed to the conversion of its natural habitats to agriculture, urban development, and water conveyance and storage projects. Secondary threats include predation by introduced non-native predators (i.e., bullfrogs) and road construction, which can result in direct mortality in addition to habitat fragmentation (USFWS 2005).

Distribution: Nearly endemic to California, western spadefoot ranges from the area of Redding in Shasta County to northwestern Baja California in Mexico (Stebbins 1985, recovery plan).

Environmental Baseline: There are no CNDDB records within 3 miles of the Project area or within Yuba County, and the species has not been definitively documented on Beale AFB despite protocol-level surveys (Ayuda 2016b). However, suitable habitat is present within both the northern and southern survey areas.

Western Pond Turtle (Emys marmorata)

Natural History: The western pond turtle is a CDFW SSC known to occur in a variety of natural aquatic habitats, including small mountain creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, and marshes. It can also be found in artificially modified habitats, such as wastewater treatment ponds, irrigation ditches, urban parks, and created lakes. Aquatic refugia consist of rocks, logs, mud, submerged vegetation, and undercut areas along banks. Western pond turtles overwinter in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats, travelling up to 650 feet from its aquatic habitats during breeding and estivation, often burying themselves in leaf litter at wintering sites (Nafis 2018b).

Distribution: Historically, western pond turtles ranged from northern Baja California, Mexico north to Washington. Currently, they can be found from San Francisco Bay north to the Columbia River drainage in Oregon and Washington (Nafis 2018b).

Environmental Baseline: Five CNDDB western pond turtle observations have been documented within 3 miles of the Project area. Western pond turtles have also been recorded at several locations at Beale AFB (Engstrom 2016). There are several intermittent streams, associated emergent wetlands, treatment ponds, and drainage canals and ditches that may provide suitable habitat for western pond turtle within both the northern and southern survey areas.

Migratory Birds

Numerous migratory bird species have been observed on and adjacent to Beale AFB (Beale 2019), and suitable habitat exists in and adjacent to each Project alternative. In order to minimize and mitigate impacts to migratory birds during Project construction, WAPA will conduct pre-construction nesting surveys if construction occurs during the avian breeding season (species dependent but roughly March 1 to August 15). Surveys would be conducted no earlier than 3 weeks prior to any ground-disturbing activities. In addition, if construction occurs in the spring and summer months, raptor surveys would be conducted, and appropriate activity buffers established (as determined by a biologist) to ensure the Project does not result in impacts to nesting raptors. The Project would be constructed to the extent feasible outside of the avian breeding season. The Project would also adhere to WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016) to minimize collision and electrocution impacts to migratory birds.

4.3 Species Effects by Project Alternative

Northern Alternative A

Giant Garter Snake

Effects Analysis: GGS may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. However, as GGS is not expected to occur on Beale AFB (as determined by multiple protocol-level surveys), any Project-related effects to the species would be limited to the off-Base portions of this alternative. In particular, private land parcels currently being cultivated for rice production may provide suitable habitat for GGS. Potential Project-related effects to GGS for Northern Alternative A include:

- *Direct impacts from construction activities:* Direct impacts to individuals may occur if snakes are present on the ground surface during construction activities, specifically in any of the temporary staging and laydown areas and where pole foundations are being installed
- *Direct impacts from installation of pole foundations:* Direct impacts to individuals may occur if snakes are present in burrows within the footprint of the holes that are made for the pole foundations
- *Direct impacts from loss of habitat:* Direct impacts due to the loss of potential GGS habitat (i.e., rice fields) may occur as a result of the installation of permanent infrastructure (i.e., pole foundations and access roads). It is estimated that approximately 0.22 acre of potential GGS habitat will be permanently impacted, and 4.33 acres will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A
- *Indirect impacts from dewatering of the rice fields*: The installation of poles, their foundations, and subsequent stringing of wire will require the dewatering of any rice fields where they occur for the duration of construction activities. This may have the indirect effect of eliminating potential garter snake habitat for at least one growing season
- *Cumulative impacts*: Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Sacramento Valley population of giant garter snake, have the overall potential to negatively impact the species within the region. The ongoing conversion of rice fields to more permanent crops (i.e., tree nuts, wine grapes), flood control projects, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable giant garter snake habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact the Sacramento Valley giant garter snake population or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. This particularly holds true on Beale AFB, where federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species ensure impacts to it are minimized.

Northern Alternative A—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, not likely to adversely affect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to GGS would be minimized to an insignificant level (where take should not occur) through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following Project Conservation Measures (PCMs):

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B001	Giant garter snake Follow SOPs and PCM-W002 in aquatic GGS habitat. PCM-W002 will supersede those below where they are different. - Movement of heavy equipment will be confined to existing roadways to minimize habitat disturbance. Vegetation management will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate O&M activities. - GGS aquatic and upland habitats will be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas by a USFWS-approved biologist within or adjacent to the disturbance footprint. Only manual vegetation removal will be allowed within the flagged area. - A USFWS-approved monitor will be present for construction and O&M activities within the flagged area. - All potentially affected aquatic habitats will be dewatered prior to any ground disturbance. Dewatered areas will remain dry with no puddled water remaining for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavation or filling of that habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, prey items will be netted or otherwise salvaged if present. - To the extent possible, disturbance to hibernacula and aestivation areas (i.e., rocks, burrows, logs, brush piles, etc.), will be avoided during cold and cool-weather periods when GGS would be using these areas. Ground disturbance will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate construction and O&M activities. - All construction-related holes will be covered to prevent entrapment of individual GGS. - Within the construction area, silt fencing can be used to keep snakes from entering the Project site and being harmed. - All construction equipment shall be checked daily prior to starting work for the presence of snakes. - Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of the Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys. - Any temporary fill and debris will be removed. Restoration work could include such activities as replanting species removed from banks or replanting emergent vegetation in the active channel. - If herbicide spraying is required within and near GGS habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants, approved for use in aquatic environments, will be used.

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

Effects Analysis: VELB is unlikely to occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. The sole elderberry shrub, located within the northern survey area, will not be impacted by Project-related activities, and direct effects to VELB are not expected. In addition, impacts to riparian habitat that may provide future habitat for elderberry shrubs is not expected. Since impacts to valley elderberry longhorn beetle are not anticipated, this Project would not contribute to any cumulative effects to this species in the region.

Northern Alternative A—Species Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Any potential effects to VELB would be further minimized through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's standard construction practices, WAPA's standard O&M measures (Appendix D), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B002	**Valley elderberry longhorn beetle** Follow SOPs at all times and PCM-W002 in riparian habitat. – Prior to initiating Project-related construction activities, qualified personnel will clearly flag or fence each elderberry plant that has a stem measuring 1 inch or greater in diameter at ground level. If an elderberry plant meeting this criterion is present, a minimum buffer zone of 20 feet outside of the dripline of each elderberry plant will be provided during all Project-related construction activities.

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

Effects Analysis: VP fairy shrimp are likely to occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. As this species is dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could directly or indirectly affect this species. Potential impacts due to Project-related activities for Northern Alternative A may include:

- *Incidental take of individuals/cysts*: Construction of access roads will require the installation of several culverts where the roads will intersect drainage ditches or swales where fairy shrimp or cysts may be present. The installation of these culverts may result in the take of individual VP fairy shrimp or cysts but will not permanently alter the function of the swales or ditches within the survey area. However, these ditches provide sub-optimal habitat for the species and impacts to the viability of the local population and species as a whole will be negligible.

  Temporary roads, necessary during installation of ducts under Patrol Road, may intersect wetland features; although these roads will be routed to avoid wetlands wherever feasible, it is possible that these temporary roads will intersect wetland features and result in the take of individual VPFS or cysts. These impacts will be partially offset by using weight dispersion mats.

- *Direct impacts to habitat*: The construction of open bottom culverts will result in an estimated 0.016 acre (700 square feet) of permanent impacts and an estimated 0.046 (2,016 square feet) of temporary impacts to this marginally suitable VP fairy shrimp habitat. These ditches provide sub-optimal habitat for the species and impacts to the viability of the local population and species as a whole will be negligible. Temporary roads may be necessary for vehicle access during the installation of ducts under Patrol Road. Although these roads will be routed to avoid wetlands wherever feasible, it is possible that these temporary roads will intersect wetland features. The most conservative estimate of area affected by these temporary roads would be approximately 1.85 acres. This figure represents the possible area of temporary access if the entire width of every mile of road fell within wetlands, which is a worst case scenario and a gross overstatement. In practice, these roads would mostly avoid wetlands, and impacts will be partially offset by using weight dispersion mats. Furthermore, work would take place during the dry season to avoid impacts to habitat.
- *Changes to hydrology*: Indirect effects to VP fairy shrimp habitat may occur as a result of Project-related changes to surficial and subsurface hydrology of adjacent upland areas. The installation of pole foundations and compaction related to access road construction and laydown areas may cause changes in the rate, extent, and duration of inundation of adjacent fairy shrimp habitat. Access road compaction will be reduced by the use of weight dispersion mats where wetland features cannot be avoided, and these areas will be avoided entirely during the wet season. As the VP fairy shrimp life cycle is directly linked to the water regime of their habitat, indirect effects to the species may occur. However, it should be noted that within the northern survey area, the subsurface geology is fairly consistent with a clayey confining zone approximately 3 to 4 feet below ground. Since the confining zone is consistent throughout this area, impacts to the hydrology of adjacent vernal pools should be limited for both northern alternatives (URS 2018).
- *Water contamination:* Indirect effects may also occur as a result of water contamination due to construction activities. This may include sediment run-off or unintended fuel and lubricant spills from construction equipment. The reduced water quality may have adverse effects to any fairy shrimp or cysts present in adjacent habitat. However, with the implementation of standard construction practices and PCMs, these potential effects would be mitigated.
- *Introduction of invasive plants*: Indirect effects may also occur as a result of the introduction of invasive plants during construction activities and vehicles traveling on and off site. Vernal pools are susceptible to invasion by non-native plants that have the potential to alter the ecology of vernal pools to such an extent that the quality of habitat is reduced. As a result, suitable fairy shrimp habitat has the potential of being negatively affected if invasive plants are introduced due to Project activities.
- *Cumulative impacts*: Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Beale Core Area (a subset of the Southeastern Sacramento Valley vernal pool region), have an overall low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Although there are similar utility infrastructure development projects planned on Beale AFB, there are several federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to this species and its habitat that will ensure impacts are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Critical Habitat: VP fairy shrimp critical habitat does not occur within Northern Alternative A and any impacts to critical habitat will not occur.

Northern Alternative A—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, likely to adversely affect***

Northern Alternative A—Critical Habitat Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to VP fairy shrimp would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following Project-specific conservation measures:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** Follow SOPs and PCM-W001. On Beale AFB, the following measures will apply within 250 feet of potential vernal pool habitat to avoid or minimize disturbances and adverse effects to the species: – No work will be conducted in the vicinity of vernal pool species' habitat between 1 Nov and 1 May unless specifically approved by the Beale AFB NRM who will field-verify soil saturation, visual ponding, and expected surface disturbance. The USFWS will be notified of any off-pavement work within 250 feet approved between 1 Nov and 1 May in the Project Effects Analysis Report. – Mowing in and around vernal pool habitat after seed set during the dry season (1 May to 15 Oct) may help reduce thatch in the vernal pool. Mowing conducted earlier in the season may be desirable to maintain appropriate conditions for vernal pool species. If mowing occurs in or near vernal pools, it will occur only when the soil is no longer saturated to ensure tracks are not left in or near wetlands. The mower height must be set to avoid the flowering heads of sensitive vernal pool plant species. – Projects that occur on road surfaces and along road shoulders will avoid direct impacts to wetland habitats, including roadside ditches that act as seasonal wetlands. – If access routes crossing vernal pool habitats cannot be avoided, ground protection mats will be used to disperse the weight of vehicles and equipment so as to not harm any existing cysts. – A USFWS-approved biologist will flag vernal pool species' habitat and a reasonable buffer to be avoided. The area will be protected by placing construction fencing or other appropriate protective fencing around the pools, including a buffer. Fencing will be used in locations where Project

	equipment and/or personnel will be situated adjacent to or in the near vicinity of suitable vernal pool species' habitat. – Dust control measures will be utilized during Project construction to prevent excessive dust from silting nearby vernal pools. Type of dust control measure will take into account potential to impact proximal vernal pool landscape and thus will not impact nearby pools. – If herbicide spraying is required within and near vernal pool species' habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants, approved for use in aquatic environments, will be used. – All equipment used in projects requiring access to sites within vernal pool species' habitat will be staged outside of vernal pool habitat and will be on paved or gravel surfaces wherever possible. If paved or gravel surfaces are not available, construction mats and or drip pans will be placed under vehicles to minimize impacts. To further minimize adverse effects, the following measures will be implemented at these project sites near vernal pools: o No work shall occur within vernal pool habitat when water is present. o Ground disturbances, such as trenching, and permanent disturbances, such as pole installation, will avoid hydrologically connected areas. o As necessary, a USFWS-approved biologist will be present during access and Project work within vernal pool habitat to monitor activities. o For projects adjacent to (within 10 meters) vernal pool species' habitat or hydrologically connected to the habitat, silt fencing or other appropriate best management practices (BMPs) to prevent siltation shall be implemented prior to work within that area. A USFWS-approved biologist will flag areas where silt fencing or BMPs shall be implemented. BMPs may include sand bags and weed-free straw bales or straw wattles. o Spill containment kits will be present at all sites where petroleum-fueled equipment is used. – If Project activities encroach within the perimeter of a pool, the following measures will be implemented: o Protective mats should be used as first resort, if not possible, equipment with pneumatic tires should be used over tracked equipment. o Non-wetlands present within adjacent habitat will be used as an equipment-parking platform. Alternately, ground protection mats, boards, or plates will be used to distribute the weight of construction equipment for access. Drip pans will also be placed under vehicles parked on non-wetland vegetation. o Project will be implemented during the dry season only, when the pool is dry.

	– Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of the Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys and will be used to better manage for the species.

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp

Effects Analysis: VP tadpole shrimp are likely to occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. This species is dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with the vernal pools and any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. These potential effects (including potential cumulative impacts) are equivalent to those of VP fairy shrimp addressed in the preceding species account.

The installation of culverts for new access roads will result in approximately 0.016 acre (700 square feet) of permanent impacts and an estimated 0.046 (2,016 square feet) of temporary impacts to VP fairy shrimp habitat. However, these ditches provide sub-optimal habitat for the species and impacts to the viability of the local population and species as a whole will be negligible.

Critical Habitat: VP tadpole shrimp critical habitat does not occur within Northern Alternative A and any impacts to critical habitat will not occur.

Northern Alternative A—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, likely to adversely affect***

Northern Alternative A—Critical Habitat Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to VP tadpole shrimp would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following Project-specific conservation measures:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species—** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Bald Eagle

Effects Analysis: Bald eagles may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals transiting the corridor may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor. Permanent or temporary impacts to foraging and nesting habitat are not expected. Once constructed, there is also a risk of collision and/or electrocution from high-voltage powerlines and towers. Collision and electrocution risks would be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016).

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the population of bald eagle within the Sacramento Valley, have a moderate potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Transmission lines and towers can lead to direct mortality of bald eagles from electrocutions and collisions and can indirectly fragment bald eagle habitat, and the proposed Project may contribute to these impacts. However, bald eagles are only infrequent migrants through the Project area and impacts would be negligible. Any impacts would also be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's aforementioned Avian Protection Plan.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, temporary impacts to bald eagle may occur (though no take of nests or potential nest structures), but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to bald eagles would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B004	**Bald eagle** Follow SOPs. - From February 1 to August 15 herbicide application or noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be prohibited anywhere that bald eagles are known to nest OR a qualified biologist will conduct nesting surveys using methods described in Jackman and Jenkins 2004. If a nest is detected, all herbicide application and O&M activities will be prohibited at a distance determined by the qualified biologist, based on topography and/or other environmental considerations.

Western Burrowing Owl

Effects Analysis: Western burrowing owls may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Potential Project-related effects to western burrowing owls include:

- *Direct impacts to individuals:* Direct impacts to individuals via harm or harassment may occur if western burrowing owls are present within or adjacent to the Project area during construction activities, specifically where pole foundations and substations are being installed, during grading of access roads, and near temporary staging and laydown areas. Western burrowing owls that may seek shelter in burrow-like structures such as culverts, pipes, pallets, and other construction equipment staged within the Project footprint will be susceptible to impacts if materials or equipment are moved or buried while still occupied
- *Direct impacts to habitat due to permanent infrastructure:* Direct impacts due to the loss of potential nesting and foraging habitat may occur as a result of the installation of permanent infrastructure (i.e., pole foundations, substation, and access roads) and temporary construction impacts (i.e., laydown areas, temporary construction areas)It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 7.75 acres of suitable nesting/foraging

habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A

- *Indirect impacts from increased predation:* Predation of western burrowing owls by raptors may increase due to the increase in raptor perching sites (i.e., powerlines and poles), though impacts should be negligible
- *Beneficial effects*: The installation of culverts for new access roads may provide future wintering and breeding habitat for western burrowing owls on-Base
- *Cumulative impacts*: Cumulative effects, as they relate to the population of western burrowing owls within the Sacramento Valley, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Habitat loss and fragmentation due to land development is a primary threat to western burrowing owls in the Sacramento Valley, and although there are similar utility infrastructure development projects planned on Beale AFB, there are several federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to this species and its habitat that will ensure impacts are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: The proposed Project may temporarily impact western burrowing owls, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western burrowing owls would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B005	**Western burrowing owl** Follow SOPs. – From February 1 to August 31 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and other O&M activity will be prohibited within 250 feet of potential burrowing owl nesting dens (ground squirrel burrows, culverts, concrete slabs, debris piles that could support nesting burrowing owls). – From September 1 through January 31, disturbance will be prohibited within 160 feet of potential burrowing owl dens. OR – A qualified biologist will conduct nesting and wintering surveys using methods described in California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993. If nesting or wintering activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate non-disturbance buffer in the vicinity of burrows that have been active within the last three years. Within the buffer zone, all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from February 1 to August 31.

Golden Eagle

Effects Analysis: Golden eagles may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Although suitable nesting habitat does not occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor,

suitable foraging habitat is present and golden eagles may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor. Once constructed, there is also a risk of golden eagle collision and/or electrocution from high-voltage powerlines and towers. Collision and electrocution risks would be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016).

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts to foraging habitat will occur during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable golden eagle foraging habitat will be permanently impacted, and 7.75 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Impacts to golden eagle nesting habitat is not expected. Cumulative impacts resulting from potential Project impacts, in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the region, will not jeopardize the continued existence of this species.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the population of golden eagles within the Sacramento Valley, have a moderate potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Transmission lines and towers can lead to direct mortality of golden eagles from electrocutions and collisions and can indirectly fragment bald eagle habitat, and the proposed Project may contribute to these impacts. However, golden eagles are only infrequent migrants through the Project area and impacts would be negligible. Any impacts would also be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's aforementioned Avian Protection Plan.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, temporary impacts to golden eagle may occur (though no take of nests or potential nest structures), but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to golden eagles would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Grasshopper Sparrow

Effects Analysis: Grasshopper sparrows may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable grasshopper sparrow

nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and approximately 7.75 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A.

Cumulative effects will have a negligible impact on the species within the region. Although the loss and fragmentation of its grassland habitat is a primary threat to the species, grasshopper sparrows are infrequent migratory breeders in California and the species has not been definitively documented within the Project area. Additionally, there are several federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to this species and its habitat on Beale AFB that will ensure impacts are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to grasshopper sparrow may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to grasshopper sparrows would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Loggerhead Shrike

Effects Analysis: Loggerhead shrikes may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts to foraging habitat during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and 7.75 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. The addition of powerlines and fences around substations may benefit loggerhead shrikes by providing additional perching sites in which to hunt and possibly cache prey (Pruitt 2000). Impacts to loggerhead shrike nesting habitat is not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the population of loggerhead shrikes within the Sacramento Valley, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable loggerhead shrike habitat. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact the Sacramento Valley population of shrikes or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Additionally, federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, temporary impacts to loggerhead shrike may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to loggerhead shrike would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Northern Harrier

Effects Analysis: Northern harriers may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 7.75 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the populations of northern harriers in the Sacramento Valley, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, water and flood control projects, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable northern harrier habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of northern harriers or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Wetland habitats will not be directly impacted by the Project and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, temporary impacts to northern harrier may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to northern harrier would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Short-eared Owl

Effects Analysis: Short-eared owls may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 7.75 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the populations of short-eared owls in the Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothills, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, water and flood control projects, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable short-eared owl habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of northern harriers or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Wetland habitats will not be directly impacted by the Project and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, temporary impacts to short-eared owls may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to short-eared owls would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Swainson's Hawk

Effects Analysis: Swainson's hawks may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.75 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Impacts to Swainson's hawk nesting habitat are not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the populations of Swainson's hawks in the Sacramento Valley, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable Swainson's hawk habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of Swainson's hawk or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Additionally, federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, temporary impacts to Swainson's hawks may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Swainson's hawks would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B007	**Swainson's hawk** – From April 1 to July 31 herbicide application and tree removal will be prohibited within 0.25 mile of Swainson's hawk nest trees. – A 0.25-mile buffer zone will be established and maintained around potential Swainson's hawk nest trees, within which there will be no intensive disturbance (e.g., use of heavy equipment, power saws, chippers, cranes, or draglines). This buffer may be adjusted, as assessed by a qualified biologist, based on changes in sensitivity exhibited by birds over the course of the nesting season and the type of O&M activity performed (e.g., high noise or human activity such as mechanical vegetation maintenance versus low noise or human activity such as semi-annual patrols). Within 0.25 mile of an active nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist), routine O&M activities will be deferred until after the young have fledged or until it was determined by a qualified biologist that the activities will not adversely affect adults or young. OR – A qualified biologist will conduct nest surveys using methods described in Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee (SHTAC) 2000 (or the most recent survey protocol) to determine absence.

Tricolored Blackbird

Effects Analysis: Tricolored blackbirds may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor, primarily around freshwater wetland habitats adjacent to existing waterways, canals, and treatment ponds. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure, and temporary impacts during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.75 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Impacts to tricolored blackbird nesting habitat are not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Sacramento Valley population of tricolored blackbirds, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, water and flood control projects, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable tricolored blackbird habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact the Sierra Nevada foothills population of tricolored blackbird or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Wetland habitats will not be directly impacted by the Project and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to tricolored blackbird may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to tricolored blackbird would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B008	**Tricolored blackbird** Follow SOPs and PCM-W002. – From March 15 to August 15 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and vegetation clearing/disturbance will be prohibited in marshes, willows, and blackberry thickets OR a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting survey prior to O&M activities. If nesting activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nesting colony within which all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from March 15 to August 15.

Pallid Bat

Effects Analysis: Pallid bats may forage within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure, and temporary impacts during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.75 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Direct impacts to pallid bat roosting habitat are not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Sierra Nevada foothills populations of pallid bat, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing development has the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable pallid bat habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of pallid bat or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Only marginally suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project area and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to pallid bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to pallid bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B010	**Pallid bat** Follow SOPs. – Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels and rock outcrops. – Snags and live trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Effects Analysis: Townsend's big-eared bat may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure, and temporary impacts during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.75 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Direct impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat roosting habitat are not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Sierra Nevada foothills populations of Townsend's big-eared bat, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing development has the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable Townsend's big-eared bat habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of Townsend's big-eared bat or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Only marginally suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project area and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B011	**Townsend's big-eared bat** Follow SOPs. – Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels.

Western Red Bat

Effects Analysis: Western red bat may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure, and temporary impacts during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.75 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Direct impacts to Western red bat roosting habitat are not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Sacramento Valley populations of western red bat, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing development has the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable western red bat habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of western red bat or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Only marginally suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project area and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to Western red bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Western red bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B012	**Western red bat** Follow SOPs. – Live broadleaf trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.

Legenere

Effects Analysis: Legenere may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. As this species is adapted to the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could directly affect this species. Direct impacts to legenere

habitat are not expected for Northern Alternative A. Potential indirect impacts due to Project-related activities may include:

- *Changes to hydrology*: Indirect effects to legenere habitat may occur in the form of changes to surficial and subsurface hydrology of adjacent upland areas. The installation of pole foundations and compaction related to access road construction and laydown areas may cause changes in the rate, extent, and duration of inundation of adjacent fairy shrimp habitat. As legenere is directly linked to the water regime of their habitat, indirect effects to the species may occur. However, along the northern survey area, the subsurface geology is fairly consistent with a clayey confining zone approximately seven feet below ground. Since the confining zone is consistent throughout this area, impacts to the hydrology of adjacent vernal pools should be limited for both northern alternatives (URS 2018).
- *Water contamination:* Indirect effects may also occur in the form of water contamination due to construction activities. This may include sediment run-off or unintended fuel and lubricant spills from construction equipment. The reduced water quality may have adverse effects to legenere individuals present in adjacent habitat. However, with the implementation of standard construction practices and PCMs, these potential effects would be mitigated.
- *Introduction of invasive plants*: Indirect effects may also occur as a result of the introduction of invasive plants during construction activities and vehicles traveling on and off site. Vernal pools are susceptible to invasion by non-native plants that have the potential to alter the ecology of vernal pools to such an extent that the quality of habitat is reduced. As a result, suitable legenere habitat has the potential of being negatively affected if invasive plants are introduced due to Project activities.
- *Cumulative impacts*: Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Beale Core Area (a subset of the Southeastern Sacramento Valley vernal pool region), have an overall low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Although there are similar utility infrastructure development projects planned on Beale AFB, there are several federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to this species and its habitat that will ensure impacts are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to legenere may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to legenere would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Dwarf Downingia

Effects Analysis: Dwarf downingia may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. As this species is adapted to the hydrology and soils associated with the vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. Direct impacts to dwarf downingia habitat are not expected for Northern Alternative A. Potential indirect and cumulative impacts due to Project-related activities are equivalent to those of legenere and are described in the preceding species account.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to dwarf downingia may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to dwarf downingia would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Spadefoot

Effects Analysis: Western spadefoot may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Any western spadefoot individuals would be dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools for breeding. Therefore, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. These potential effects are similar to those of VP fairy shrimp previously addressed in that species' account. Direct impacts to western spadefoot breeding habitat (vernal pools) are not expected. Other potential impacts due to Project-related activities may include:

- <u>*Direct impacts from construction activities:*</u> Direct impacts to individuals in the form of harm or harassment may occur if they are present within or adjacent to the Project area during construction activities, specifically where pole foundations and substations are being installed, during grading of access roads, and near temporary staging and laydown areas. Western spadefoot individuals may also shelter in construction-related infrastructure such as culverts, pipes, pallets, and other equipment staged within the Project footprint, making them potentially susceptible to impacts if materials or equipment are moved or buried while still occupied.

  Since western spadefoot are primarily nocturnal, any temporary lighting during construction and permanent lighting for the new substation may also have direct impacts on individuals. When exposed to artificial light, spadefoot toads will immediately move away or begin burrowing underground (Nafis 2018a).

- <u>*Direct impacts to non-breeding, upland habitat:*</u> Permanent impacts to non-breeding, upland habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure, and temporary impacts during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat will be permanently impacted and 7.75 acres of suitable

upland (estivation) habitat temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A.

- *Cumulative impacts*: Cumulative effects, as they relate to the populations of western spadefoot in the Sacramento valley, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, water and flood control projects, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable western spadefoot habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact these populations of western spadefoot or jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Additionally, federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of Northern Alternative A, impacts to western spadefoot may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western spadefoot would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Pond Turtle

Effects Analysis: Western pond turtles may occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor, primarily in and around existing waterways, canals, ditches, and treatment ponds. However, the impacts would be limited to those activities occurring within 650 feet of suitable turtle habitat. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if western pond turtles are present on the ground surface during construction activities, specifically in any of the areas where pole foundations and substations are being installed and at temporary staging and laydown areas.

Permanent and temporary impacts to potential upland aestivation/overwintering habitat may occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure (i.e., pole foundations, substation, and access roads). It is expected that approximately 6.18 acres of suitable upland (aestivation) habitat will be permanently impacted, and 7.75 acres of suitable upland (aestivation) habitat temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative A. Direct impacts to western pond turtle aquatic habitat are not expected.

Cumulative effects, as they relate to the Sacramento Valley populations of western pond turtles, have a low potential to negatively impact the species within the region. Ongoing urbanization, water and flood control projects, residential development, and similar utility infrastructure development have the potential to reduce the overall extent and quality of suitable western pond turtle habitat in the region. However, on its own, this Project will not significantly impact the Sacramento Valley populations of western pond turtle or jeopardize the continued existence of

the species. Aquatic and riparian habitats will not be directly impacted by the Project and federal protections and proactive conservation efforts afforded to the species on Beale AFB will ensure impacts to it are minimized for the foreseeable future.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: With the implementation of the Northern Alternative A, impacts to western pond turtle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western pond turtle would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B013	**Western pond turtle** Follow SOPs and PCM-W002. - From April 15 to July 15, any ground-disturbing activity within 400 feet of a permanent pond, lake, creek, river, or slough that could affect the bed, bank, or water quality of any of these features will be prohibited OR a qualified biologist will inspect the Project area. - If adult or juvenile pond turtles are present, a qualified biologist will monitor Project activities to ensure that no turtles are harmed. If a qualified biologist determined that nests could be adversely affected, potential nesting areas will be avoided between June 1 and October 31.

Migratory Birds

Effects Analysis: Migratory birds are likely to occur within the Northern Alternative A corridor. Direct impacts to individuals may occur if they are displaced in the short-term during Project construction activities and in the long-term during future maintenance activities. However, the impacts would be limited to periodic, infrequent disturbance and would be negligible to minor.

Permanent impacts to nesting (ground nesting birds) and foraging habitat will occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure and temporary impacts to nesting and foraging habitat will occur during construction. It is expected that approximately 6.41 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 12.07 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative A: The proposed Project may temporarily impact migratory birds, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to migratory birds would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Special-Status Birds—Transiting/Foraging Species Only

The following effects analysis are for those special-status bird species that may transit or forage within the Northern Alternative A corridor only (i.e., no nesting habitat for these species exist within the Project area). These species include American peregrine falcon, black tern, California black rail, greater sandhill crane, long-eared owl, Modesto song sparrow, olive-sided flycatcher, Oregon vesper sparrow, prairie falcon, Vaux's swift, white-tailed kite, willow flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, yellow-headed blackbird, and yellow warbler.

Effects Analysis: Once the Northern A Alternative is constructed, direct impacts to transiting/foraging bird species may occur via collision and/or electrocution from the high-voltage power lines and towers. Collision and electrocution risks would be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016).

Determination—Northern Alternative A: The proposed Project may temporarily impact transiting/foraging bird species, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to transiting/foraging birds would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B006	**California black rail** Follow SOPs and PCM-W002. – From February 15 to July 31, surface disturbances including noise or changes to the hydrological regime will be prohibited in potential black rail habitat (shallowly flooded wetlands or irrigated pasture) OR a qualified biologist will conduct nesting surveys to verify absence. If nesting activity is detected or likely, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nest within which all O&M activities will be prohibited from February 15 to July 31.

Northern Alternative B

Giant Garter Snake

Effects Analysis: GGS may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. However, as GGS is not expected to occur on Beale AFB (as determined by multiple protocol-level surveys), any Project-related effects to the species would be limited to the off-Base portions of this alternative. In particular, private land parcels currently being cultivated for rice production may

provide suitable habitat for GGS. Potential Project-related effects to GGS are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Giant Garter Snake). It is estimated that approximately 0.01 acre of potential GGS habitat will be permanently impacted and that 4.33 acres of potential GGS habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative B. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Northern Alternative B—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, not likely to adversely affect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to GGS would be minimized to an insignificant level (where take should not occur) through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B001	**Giant Garter Snake** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

Effects Analysis: VELB is unlikely to occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. The sole elderberry shrub, located within the northern survey area, will not be impacted by Project-related activities and direct effects to VELB are not expected. In addition, impacts to riparian habitat that may provide future habitat for elderberry shrubs is not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Northern Alternative B—Species Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Any potential effects to VELB would be further minimized through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's standard construction practices, WAPA's standard O&M measures (Appendix D), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B002	**Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

Effects Analysis: VP fairy shrimp are likely to occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. As this species is dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could directly affect this species. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Vernal pool fairy shrimp).

Critical Habitat: VP fairy shrimp critical habitat does not occur within Northern Alternative B and any impacts to critical habitat will not occur.

Northern Alternative B—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, likely to adversely affect***

Northern Alternative B—Critical Habitat Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to VP fairy shrimp would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp

Effects Analysis: VP tadpole shrimp are likely to occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. As this species is also dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with the vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Vernal pool fairy shrimp).

Critical Habitat: VP tadpole shrimp critical habitat does not occur within Northern Alternative B and any impacts to critical habitat will not occur.

Northern Alternative B— Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, likely to adversely affect***

Northern Alternative B—Critical Habitat Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to VP tadpole shrimp would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following Project-specific conservation measures:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Bald Eagle

Effects Analysis: Bald eagle may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Bald Eagle).

Permanent or temporary impacts to foraging and nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to bald eagle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to bald eagles would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B004	**Bald eagle** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Burrowing Owl

Effects Analysis: Western burrowing owls may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Western burrowing owl). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 7.24 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: The proposed Project may temporarily impact western burrowing owls, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western burrowing owls would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as PCM-B005.

Golden Eagle

Effects Analysis: Golden eagles may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Although suitable nesting habitat does not occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor, suitable foraging habitat is present and golden eagles may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Golden Eagle). Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable golden eagle foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and 7.24 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Impacts to golden eagle nesting habitat is not expected.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to golden eagle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to golden eagles would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Grasshopper Sparrow

Effects Analysis: Grasshopper sparrows may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Grasshopper Sparrow). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable grasshopper sparrow nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and approximately 7.24 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative B. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to grasshopper sparrow may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to grasshopper sparrows would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Loggerhead Shrike

Effects Analysis: Loggerhead shrikes may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Loggerhead Shrike). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and 7.24 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

The addition of powerlines and fences around substations may actually provide a slight benefit to loggerhead shrikes by providing additional perching sites in which to hunt and possibly cache prey (Pruitt 2000). Impacts to loggerhead shrike nesting habitat is not expected.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to loggerhead shrike may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to loggerhead shrike would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Northern Harrier

Effects Analysis: Northern harriers may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Northern Harrier). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 7.24 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern

Alternative A. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to northern harrier may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to northern harrier would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Short-eared Owl

Effects Analysis: Short-eared owls may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Short-eared owl). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 7.24 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative B. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to short-eared owls may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to short-eared owls would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Swainson's Hawk

Effects Analysis: Swainson's hawks may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Swainson's Hawk). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.24 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Impacts to Swainson's hawk nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to Swainson's hawks may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Swainson's hawks would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B007	**Swainson's hawk** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Tricolored Blackbird

Effects Analysis: Tricolored blackbirds may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor, primarily around freshwater wetland habitats adjacent to existing waterways, canals, and treatment ponds. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Tricolored blackbird). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.24 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Impacts to tricolored blackbird nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to tricolored blackbird may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to tricolored blackbird would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B008	**Tricolored blackbird** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Pallid Bat

Effects Analysis: Pallid bats may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Pallid Bat). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.24 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Direct impacts to pallid bat roosting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to pallid bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to pallid bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B011	**Townsend's big-eared bat** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Effects Analysis: Townsend's big-eared bat may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Townsend's big-eared bat). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.24 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Direct impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat roosting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

Townsend's Big-eared Bat PCMs	
PCM-B011	(see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Red Bat

Effects Analysis: Western red bat may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Western Red Bat). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 7.24 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Direct impacts to Western red bat roosting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to Western red bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Western red bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B012	**Western red bat** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Legenere

Effects Analysis: Legenere may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. As this species is adapted to the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could directly affect this species. Direct impacts to legenere habitat are not expected for Northern Alternative B. Potential indirect impacts due to Project-

related activities are equivalent to those of legenere and are described in the preceding species account. (Section 4.3.1, Legenere). Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to legenere may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to legenere would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Dwarf Downingia

Effects Analysis: Dwarf downingia may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. As this species is adapted to the hydrology and soils associated with the vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Dwarf Downingia). Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to dwarf downingia may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to dwarf downingia would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Spadefoot

Effects Analysis: Western spadefoot may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Any western spadefoot individuals would be dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools for breeding. Therefore, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Western Spadefoot). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat will be permanently impacted and 7.27 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Direct impacts to western spadefoot breeding habitat (vernal pools) are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to western spadefoot may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western spadefoot would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Pond Turtle

Effects Analysis: Western pond turtles may occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor, primarily in and around existing waterways, canals, ditches, and treatment ponds. However, the impacts would be limited to those activities occurring within 650 feet of suitable turtle habitat. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Western Pond Turtle). It is expected that approximately 6.19 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat will be permanently impacted, and 7.24 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat temporarily impacted with the implementation of Northern Alternative B. Direct impacts to western pond turtle aquatic habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: With the implementation of Northern Alternative B, impacts to western pond turtle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western pond turtle would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B013	**Western pond turtle** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Migratory Birds

Effects Analysis: Migratory birds are likely to occur within the Northern Alternative B corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Migratory Birds). It is expected that approximately 6.21 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 11.44 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Northern Alternative A. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Northern Alternative B: The proposed Project may temporarily impact migratory birds, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of any of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to migratory birds would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Special-Status Birds—Transiting/Foraging Species Only

The following effects analysis are for those special-status bird species that may transit or forage within the Northern Alternative B corridor only (i.e., no nesting habitat for these species exist within the Project area). These species include American peregrine falcon, black tern, California black rail, greater sandhill crane, long-eared owl, Modesto song sparrow, olive-sided flycatcher, Oregon vesper sparrow, prairie falcon, Vaux's swift, white-tailed kite, willow flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, yellow-headed blackbird, and yellow warbler.

Effects Analysis: Once the Northern B Alternative is constructed, direct impacts to transiting/foraging bird species may occur via collision and/or electrocution from the high-voltage power lines and towers. Collision and electrocution risks would be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016).

Determination—Northern Alternative B: The proposed Project may temporarily impact transiting/foraging birds, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of any of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to transiting/foraging birds would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B006	**California black rail** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Southern Alternative

Giant Garter Snake

Effects Analysis: GGS may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. However, as GGS is not expected to occur on Beale AFB (as determined by multiple protocol-level surveys), any Project-related effects to the species would be limited to the off-Base portions of this alternative. In particular, private land parcels currently being cultivated for rice production may provide suitable habitat for GGS. Potential Project-related effects to GGS are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternative A (Section 4.3.1, Giant garter snake). It is estimated that approximately 0.02 acre of potential GGS habitat will be permanently impacted and that 9.10 acres of potential GGS habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the

Southern Alternative. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Southern Alternative—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, not likely to adversely affect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to GGS would be minimized to an insignificant level (where take should not occur) through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B001	**Giant Garter Snake** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

Effects Analysis: VELB is unlikely to occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. The sole elderberry shrub, located within the northern survey area, will not be impacted by Project-related activities and direct effects to VELB are not expected. In addition, impacts to riparian habitat that may provide future habitat for elderberry shrubs is not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Southern Alternative—Species Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Any potential effects to VELB would be further minimized through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's standard construction practices, WAPA's standard O&M measures (Appendix D), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B002	**Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

Direct and Indirect Effects: VP fairy shrimp may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. As this species is dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could directly affect this species. Impacts to VP fairy shrimp resulting from implementation of the Southern Alternative are similar to those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Vernal pool fairy shrimp), with the exception of the temporary access roads, which will not be required on the Southern Alternative. Additional impacts to the VP fairy shrimp are possible due to the presence of two small vernal pools that would be directly impacted during implementation of the Southern Alternative. The proposed location of the substation would result in the direct loss of these two pools. Although VP fairy shrimp has not been positively identified within these two pools during the frequent Base-wide surveys, both pools are suitable habitat for the species.

Additionally, five culverts will also be necessary to bridge new access roads over existing ditches that provide marginal habitat for VP fairy shrimp.

The direct impacts to the two vernal pools will result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre (1,306 square feet) of suitable VP fairy shrimp habitat while the direct impacts from the proposed culverts will result in permanent impacts to 0.01 acre (480 square feet) of marginally suitable VP fairy shrimp habitat. However, the removal of the two small pools and the impacts to ditches (sub-optimal habitat for VP fairy shrimp) will not significantly impact the viability of the local population and species as a whole. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

VP Fairy Shrimp Critical Habitat: VP fairy shrimp critical habitat does occur within the proposed Southern Alternative corridor. However, permanent infrastructure (e.g., towers and access roads) and temporary impacts from construction would occur only on the southern side of Erle Road (outside of critical habitat). Direct impacts to VP fairy shrimp critical habitat are not expected.

Southern Alternative—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, likely to adversely affect***

Southern Alternative—Critical Habitat Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to VP fairy shrimp would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp

Effects Analysis: VP tadpole shrimp may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. As this species is also dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with the vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for the preceding VP fairy shrimp section (Section 4.3.1, Vernal pool fairy shrimp).

VP Tadpole Shrimp Critical Habitat: VP tadpole shrimp critical habitat occurs concurrently with VP fairy shrimp critical habitat within the proposed Southern Alternative corridor. Permanent infrastructure (e.g., towers and access roads) and temporary impacts from construction would occur only on the southern side of Erle Road (outside of critical habitat). Direct impacts to VP fairy shrimp critical habitat are not expected.

Southern Alternative—Species Effect Determination: ***May affect, likely to adversely affect***

Southern Alternative—Critical Habitat Effect Determination: ***No effect***

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Direct potential effects to VP tadpole shrimp would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following Project-specific conservation measures:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Bald Eagle

Effects Analysis: Bald eagle may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Bald Eagle). Permanent or temporary impacts to foraging and nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to bald eagle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to bald eagles would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B004	**Bald eagle** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Burrowing Owl

Effects Analysis: Western burrowing owls may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Western burrowing owl). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 8.76 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: The proposed Project may temporarily impact western burrowing owls, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western burrowing owls would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B005	**Western burrowing owl** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Golden Eagle

Effects Analysis: Golden eagles may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Although suitable nesting habitat does not occur within the Southern Alternative corridor, suitable foraging habitat is present and golden eagles may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Golden Eagle). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable golden eagle foraging habitat will be permanently impacted, and 8.76 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Impacts to golden eagle nesting habitat is not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of Southern Alternative, impacts to golden eagle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to golden eagles would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Grasshopper Sparrow

Effects Analysis: Grasshopper sparrows may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Grasshopper Sparrow). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable grasshopper sparrow nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and approximately 8.76 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of Southern Alternative, impacts to grasshopper sparrow may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.
Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to grasshopper sparrows would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Loggerhead Shrike

Effects Analysis: Loggerhead shrikes may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Loggerhead Shrike).

It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and 8.76 acres temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. The addition of powerlines and fences around substations may actually provide a slight benefit to loggerhead shrikes by providing additional perching sites in which to hunt and

possibly cache prey (Pruitt 2000). Impacts to loggerhead shrike nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to loggerhead shrike may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to loggerhead shrike would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Northern Harrier

Effects Analysis: Northern harriers may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Loggerhead Shrike). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 8.76 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to northern harrier may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to northern harrier would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Short-eared Owl

Effects Analysis: Short-eared owls may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Short-eared owl). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 8.76 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to short-eared owls may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to short-eared owls would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Swainson's Hawk

Effects Analysis: Swainson's hawks may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Swainson's Hawk). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Impacts to Swainson's hawk nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to Swainson's hawks may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Swainson's hawks would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B007	**Swainson's hawk** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Tricolored Blackbird

Effects Analysis: Tricolored blackbirds may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor, primarily around freshwater wetland habitats adjacent to existing waterways, canals, and treatment ponds. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Tricolored blackbird). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Impacts to tricolored blackbird nesting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of Southern Alternative, impacts to tricolored blackbird may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to tricolored blackbird would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B008	**Tricolored blackbird** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Pallid Bat

Effects Analysis: Pallid bats may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B

(Section 4.3.1, Pallid Bat). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Direct impacts to pallid bat roosting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to pallid bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to pallid bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B010	**Pallid bat** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Effects Analysis: Townsend's big-eared bat may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Townsend's big-eared bat). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Direct impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat roosting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B011	**Townsend's big-eared bat** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Red Bat

Effects Analysis: Western red bat may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Western Red Bat). It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres of suitable foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Direct impacts to Western red bat roosting habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to Western red bat may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to Western red bat would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-B012	**Western red bat** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Legenere

Effects Analysis: Legenere may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. As this species is adapted to the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could directly affect this species.

In addition to those impacts addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Legenere), two small vernal pools will be directly impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. The proposed location of the substation would result in the direct loss of these two pools. Although legenere has not been identified within these two pools during frequent Base-wide surveys, both pools are suitable habitat for the species. The direct impacts to the two vernal pools will result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre (1,306 square feet) of suitable legenere habitat. However, the removal of the two small pools will not significantly impact the viability of the local population and species as a whole. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to legenere may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to legenere would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Dwarf Downingia

Effects Analysis: Dwarf downingia may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. As this species is adapted to the hydrology and soils associated with the vernal pools, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species.

In addition to those impacts addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Dwarf downingia), two small vernal pools will be directly impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. The proposed location of the substation would result in the direct loss of

these two pools. Although dwarf downingia has not been identified within these two pools during frequent Base-wide surveys, both pools are suitable habitat for the species. The direct impacts to the 2 vernal pools will result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre (1,306 square feet) of suitable dwarf downingia habitat. However, the removal of the two small pools will not significantly impact the viability of the local population and species as a whole. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to dwarf downingia may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to legenere would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Spadefoot

Effects Analysis: Western spadefoot may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Any western spadefoot individuals would be dependent on the hydrology and soils associated with vernal pools for breeding; therefore, any effects to vernal pool habitats in the Project area could affect this species.

In addition to those impacts addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Western Spadefoot), two small vernal pools will be directly impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. The proposed location of the substation would result in the direct loss of these two pools. Although western spadefoot has not been identified within these two pools during frequent Base-wide surveys, both pools are suitable breeding habitat for the species. The direct impacts to the 2 vernal pools will result in permanent impacts to 0.03 acre (1,306 square feet) of suitable western spadefoot breeding habitat.

Permanent impacts to non-breeding, upland (estivation) habitat will also occur with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres of suitable upland (estivation) habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. However, the impacts to suitable breeding and upland habitat will not significantly impact the viability of the local population and species as a whole. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to western spadefoot may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western spadefoot would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W001	**Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B003	**Vernal pool species** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Western Pond Turtle

Effects Analysis: Western pond turtles may occur within the Southern Alternative corridor, primarily in and around existing waterways, canals, ditches, and treatment ponds. However, the impacts would be limited to those activities occurring within 650 feet of suitable turtle habitat. Potential impacts to individuals are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Western Pond Turtle). Permanent and temporary impacts to potential upland (estivation) habitat may occur from the installation of permanent infrastructure. It is expected that approximately 5.30 acres of suitable overwintering habitat will be permanently impacted and that 8.76 acres will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Direct impacts to western pond turtle aquatic habitat are not expected. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination -Southern Alternative: With the implementation of the Southern Alternative, impacts to western pond turtle may occur, but they are not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to western pond turtle would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs, WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B013	**Western pond turtle** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

Migratory Birds

Effects Analysis: Migratory birds are likely to occur within the Southern Alternative corridor. Potential impacts are the same as those addressed for Northern Alternatives A and B (Section 4.3.1, Migratory Birds). It is expected that approximately 5.37 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be permanently impacted and that approximately 17.86 acres of suitable nesting/foraging habitat will be temporarily impacted with the implementation of the Southern Alternative. Potential cumulative impacts are the same as those addressed for the Northern Alternative A.

Determination—Southern Alternative: The proposed Project may temporarily impact migratory birds, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to migratory birds would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**).

Special-Status Birds—Transiting/Foraging Species Only

The following effects analysis are for those special-status bird species that may transit or forage within the Southern Alternative corridor only (i.e., no nesting habitat for these species exist within the Project area). These species include American peregrine falcon, black tern, California black rail, greater sandhill crane, long-eared owl, Modesto song sparrow, olive-sided flycatcher, Oregon vesper sparrow, prairie falcon, Vaux's swift, white-tailed kite, willow flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, yellow-headed blackbird, and yellow warbler.

Effects Analysis: Once the Southern Alternative is constructed, direct impacts to transiting/foraging bird species may occur via collision and/or electrocution from the high-voltage power lines and towers. Collision and electrocution risks would be minimized through transmission line design and measures outlined in WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (WAPA 2016).

Determination—Southern Alternative: The proposed Project may temporarily impact transiting/foraging birds, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of the species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures: Potential impacts to transiting/foraging birds would be minimized to an insignificant level through the implementation of WAPA's and Beale's SOPs and WAPA's standard O&M measures (**Appendix D**), as well as the following PCMs:

PCM-W002	**Seeps, Springs, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Streams, and Marshes** (see **Appendix D** for full text)
PCM-B006	**California black rail** (see **Appendix D** for full text)

SECTION 5 CONCLUSIONS AND DETERMINATION

5.1 Determination—Federally-Listed Species

Northern Alternative A

The implementation of Northern Alternative A will result in a ***may affect, likely to adversely affect*** determination for the following analyzed federally-listed species:

- **Vernal pool fairy shrimp**
- **Vernal pool tadpole shrimp**

A ***may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect*** determination for the following analyzed federally-listed species:

- **Giant garter snake**

And a ***no effect*** determination for the following federally-listed species and/or critical habitat:

- **Valley elderberry longhorn beetle**
- **Vernal pool fairy shrimp—Critical Habitat**
- **Vernal pool tadpole shrimp—Critical Habitat**

Northern Alternative B

The implementation of Northern Alternative A will result in a ***may affect, likely to adversely affect*** determination for the following analyzed federally-listed species:

- **Vernal pool fairy shrimp**
- **Vernal pool tadpole shrimp**

A ***may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect*** determination for the following analyzed federally-listed species:

- **Giant garter snake**

And a ***no effect*** determination for the following analyzed federally-listed species and/or critical habitat:

- **Valley elderberry longhorn beetle**
- **Vernal pool fairy shrimp—Critical Habitat**
- **Vernal pool tadpole shrimp—Critical Habitat**

Southern Alternative

The implementation of the Southern Alternative will result in a ***may affect, likely to adversely affect*** determination for the following federally-listed species:

- **Vernal pool fairy shrimp**
- **Vernal pool tadpole shrimp**

A ***may affect, not likely to adversely affect*** determination for the following federally-listed species:

- **Giant garter snake**

And a ***no effect*** determination for the following federally-listed species and/or critical habitat:

- **Valley elderberry longhorn beetle**
- **Vernal pool fairy shrimp—Critical Habitat**
- **Vernal pool tadpole shrimp—Critical Habitat**

With the implementation of the proposed avoidance and minimization measures, potential impacts to federally-listed species will be minimized.

5.2 Determination—Other Species of Concern

For all Project alternatives, the proposed Project may temporarily impact the following species, but it is not likely to result in a trend toward federal or state listing or a loss of viability of any of these species.

Birds

- American peregrine falcon
- Bald eagle
- Black tern
- California black rail
- Golden eagle
- Grasshopper sparrow
- Greater sandhill crane
- Loggerhead shrike
- Modesto song sparrow
- Northern harrier
- Olive-sided flycatcher
- Oregon vesper sparrow
- Prairie falcon
- Short-eared owl
- Swainson's hawk
- Tricolored blackbird
- Vaux's swift
- Western burrowing owl
- White-tailed kite
- Willow flycatcher
- Yellow-breasted chat
- Yellow-headed black bird
- Yellow warbler
- Migratory birds

Bats

- Pallid bat
- Townsend's big-eared bat
- Western red bat

Reptiles/Amphibians

- Western pond turtle

- Western spadefoot

Plants

- Dwarf Downingia
- Legenere

SECTION 6 REFERENCES

AECOM. 2011. Special-Status Species Surveys, Beale Air Force Base. January 2011.

Altman, B., and R. Sallabanks. 2012. Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), version 1.0. In: *Birds of the World* (A. F. Poole, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.olsfly.01.

AuxiliALL JV. 2017. Western Burrowing Owl Summary Report, Beale Air Force Base. January 2017.

Ayuda. 2016a. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Summary Report for Fence to Fence Environmental Services at Beale Air Force Base.

_____. 2016b. 2016 Summary Report Western Spadefoot Toad for Fence to Fence Environmental Services at Beale Air Force Base. January 2017.

_____. 2017. Incidental raptor sighting report for Fence to Fence Environmental Services at Beale Air Force Base. January 2017.

Beale Air Force Base. 2019. U.S. Air Force Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Beale Air Force Base & Lincoln Receiver Site.

Beedy, E. C., S. D. Sanders, and D. Bloom. 1991. Breeding status, distribution, and habitat associations of the Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) 1859–1989. Jones and Stokes Association, Unpublished Report, U.S. Fish Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon.

Bhate Environment Infrastructure (Bhate). 2016. Beale AFB Special Species Survey Report. March 2016.

Biosystems Analysis, Inc. 1989. Endangered Species Alert Program Manual: Species Accounts and Procedures. Southern California Edison Environmental Affairs Division.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 1990. *California's Wildlife, Vol. II: Birds* (D.C. Zeiner, W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K. Mayer and 1M. White, eds.). The Resources Agency, Sacramento, 407 pp.

CDFG (California Department of Fish and Game). 1999. California black rail. Habitat Conservation Planning Branch. URL at: https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentVersionID=17533.

Craig, D., and P. L. Williams. 1998. Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*). In: The Riparian Bird Conservation Plan: A strategy for reversing the decline of riparian-associated birds in California. California Partners in Flight. URL: http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/riparian_v-2.html.

Detrich, P. J. 1985. The status and distribution of the bald eagle in California (Master's thesis). California State University, Chico.

Dunk, J. R. 1995. White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*), version 1.0. In: *Birds of the World* (A. F. Poole and F. B. Gill, Editors). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. URL: https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.whtkit.01.

Engstrom, T. N., and R. Scott. 2016. Summary of 2010–2016 Surveys of Turtle Populations in Aquatic Habitats on Beale Air Force Base. Department of Biological Sciences and Center for Water and the Environment, California State University Chico, Chico CA

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2018. WATERS GeoViewer. URL: https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer. Accessed September 2018.

Evens, J. G., G. W. Page, S. A. Laymon, & R. W. Stallcup. 1991. Distribution, relative abundance and status of the California black rail in western North America. *Condor*, 952–966.

ESRI. 2018. Aerial imagery. Source: ESRI, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Accessed April 2018.

Gerber, B. D., J. F. Dwyer, S. A. Nesbitt, R. C. Drewien, C. D. Littlefield, T. C. Tacha, and P. A. Vohs. 2014. Sandhill Crane (*Antigone canadensis*), version 1.0. In: *Birds of the World* (A. F. Poole, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. URL: https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.sancra.01.

Google Earth. 2018. Aerial imagery. Accessed April 2018.

Halstead, B.J., Wylie, G.D., and Casazza, M.L. 2015. Literature review of giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) biology and conservation: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2015–1150, 38 p., http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20151150.

Hansen, Eric C. 2016. Year 2016 Giant Garter Snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) Surveys at Beale Air Force Base: Yuba County, California. August 2016.

Heath, S. R., E. H. Dunn, and D. J. Agro. 2020. Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*), version 1.0. In: *Birds of the World* (S. M. Billerman, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. URL: https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.blkter.01.

Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary descriptions of the terrestrial natural plant communities of California. Natural Heritage Division, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

H.T. Harvey & Associates (Harvey & Associates). 2013. Final Beale Air Force Base Special-Status Species Report. November 2012.

_____. 2016. Special-Status Plant Surveys Summary Report. Project # 3539-05. September 2016.

_____. 2017. Summary of Survey Activities for Bats, HTH WA-001, Prime Contract W91238-14-C-0044, CLIN 2023/Task 5.23.9. Memorandum.

Kaufman, Kenn. 2001. *Lives of North American Birds*, First Edition. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. 704 pp.

Klute, D. S., L. W. Ayers, M. T. Green, W. H. Howe, S. L. Jones, J. A. Shaffer, S. R. Sheffield, and T. S.Zimmerman. 2003. *Status Assessment and Conservation Plan for the Western Burrowing Owl in the United States*. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Biological Technical Publication FWS/BTP-R6001-2003, Washington, D.C.

Landscope America. 2017. Accessed September 8, 2017. URL: http://www.landscope.org/explore/natural_geographies/ecoregions/Colorado%20Plateau/.

Mayer, K.E., and W.F. Laudenslayer. 1988. A guide to wildlife habitats of California. California Department of Forestry, Sacramento. 166 pp.

Nafis, G. 2018a. "*Spea hammondii*—Western spadefoot." URL: http://www.californiaherps.com/frogs/pages/s.hammondii.html Accessed: October 2018.

_____. 2018b. "*Emys marmorata*—Western pond turtle." URL: http://www.californiaherps.com/turtles/pages/a.marmorata.html Accessed: October 2018.

Pruitt, Lori. 2000. Loggerhead Shrike Status Assessment. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. November 2000.

Richmond, O. M., Tecklin, J., & Beissinger, S. R. 2008. Distribution of California black rails in the Sierra Nevada foothills. Journal of Field Ornithology, 79(4), 381-390.

Ricketts, M. and B. Kus. 2000. Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). In: The Riparian Bird Conservation Plan: A strategy for reversing the decline of riparian-associated birds in California. California Partners in Flight. http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/riparian_v-2.html.

Ruth, J.M. 2015. Status Assessment and Conservation Plan for the Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). Version 1.0 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lakewood, Colorado. 109 pp.

Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA.

Shuford, W. D. 2017. Giant Garter Snake: The role of rice and effects of water transfers. Report of Point Blue Conservation Science, 3820 Cypress Drive #11, Petaluma, CA 94954. Point Blue Contribution No. 2133.

Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento. URL: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/SSC/Birds.

Steenhof, K. 2013. Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), version 1.0. In: *Birds of the World* (A. F. Poole, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. URL: https://doi.org/10.2 173/bow.prafal.01.

Transcon Environmental, Inc. (Transcon). 2019. Aquatic Resources Delineation Report, Beale Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project, Yuba County, California.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2006. Delineating and Evaluating Vegetation Conditions of Vernal Pools Using Spaceborne and Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques, Beale Air Force Base, California. ERDC/CRREL TN-06-03. July 2006.

United States Climate Data (USCD). 2018. Accessed March 3, 2018. URL: https://www. usclimatedata.com/climate/marysville/california/united-states/usca0676.

U.S. Geological Service (USGS). 1973. Browns Valley and Wheatland 7.5-inch Quadrangle Maps.

_____. 2017. Gap Analysis Program Land Cover Data Viewer, Version 2. URL: http://gis1.usgs.gov/csas/gap/viewer/land_cover/Map.aspx.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2005. Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon. Portland, Oregon.

_____. 2007a. Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) Species Account. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Updated October 11, 2007. URL: http://www.fws. gov/sacramento/es_species/es_speciesaccounts_invertebrates.htm Accessed April 20, 2015.

_____. 2007b. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*) Species Account. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Updated October 15, 2007. URL: http://www.fws. gov/sacramento/es_species/es_speciesaccounts_invertebrates.htm Accessed April 20, 2015.

_____. 2009. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) Species Account. Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. Updated May 20, 2009. http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/ES_Species/Accounts/Invertebrates/es_speciesaccounts_inv ertebrates.htm Accessed April 20, 2015.

_____. 2017. Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Sacramento, California. 28 pp.

URS. 2018. Geotechnical Report Beale AFB 60-kV Underground Transmission Line. September 2018.

Western Area Power Administration. 2016. Western Area Power Administration Avian Protection Plan. U.S. Department of Energy.

White, C. M., N. J. Clum, T. J. Cade, and W. G. Hunt. 2020. Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), version 1.0. In: *Birds of the World* (S. M. Billerman, Editor). Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. URL: https://doi.org/10.2173/bow.perfal.01.

Woodbridge, B. 1998. Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). In the Riparian Bird Conservation Plan: A strategy for reversing the decline of riparian-associated birds in California. California Partners in Flight. URL: http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/riparian_v-2.html

Zeiner, D.C., W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K.E. Mayer, and M. White. 1990. California's Wildlife. Vol. I–III. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

APPENDIX A

KNOWN OCCURRENCE MAPS

January 28, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWF_Bc_Wildlife_occurrences.mxd

Special-Status Wildlife Species CNDDB and Critical Habitat

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Beale AFB Boundary
- Project Alternatives

USFWS Critical Habitat

- Vernal pool fairy shrimp & tadpole shrimp

Beale AFB Observations

- Bald eagle
- Burrowing owl
- California black rail
- Tricolored blackbird
- Golden eagle
- Western pond turtle

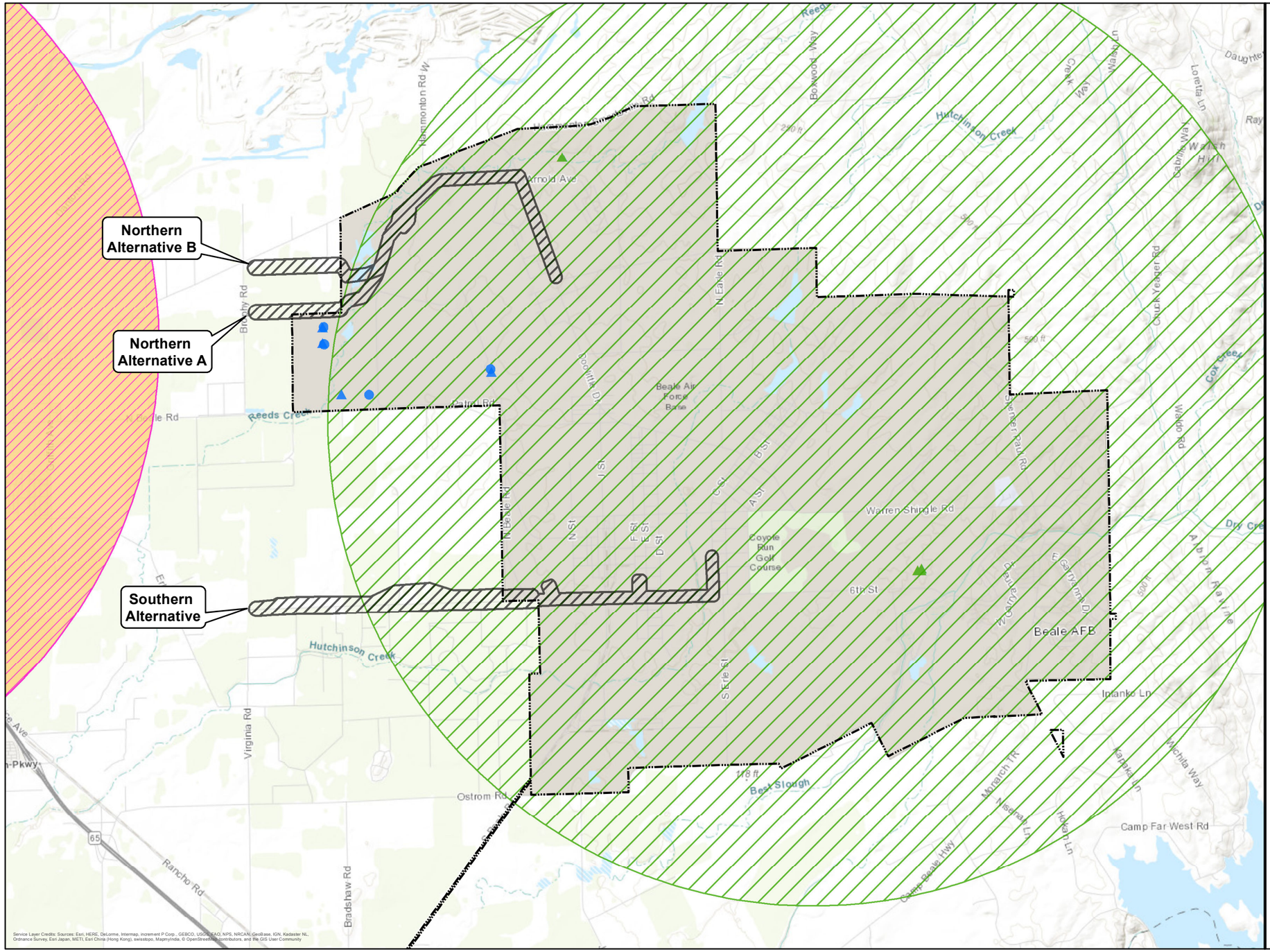
CNDDB Occurrence Data

- California black rail
- Swainson's hawk
- Burrowing owl
- Grasshopper sparrow
- Long-eared owl
- Northern harrier
- Steelhead - Central Valley DPS
- Tricolored blackbird
- Valley elderberry longhorn beetle
- Vernal pool fairy shrimp
- Vernal pool tadpole shrimp
- Western pond turtle
- Yellow warbler

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental



Special-Status Plant Species CNDDB and Beale AFB

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Beale AFB Boundary
- Project Alternatives

Beale AFB Species

- Legenere
- Dwarf downingia

CNDDB Occurrence Data

- Hartweg's golden sunburst
- Dwarf downingia
- Legenere
- Veiny monardella

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

January 28, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Plant_occurrences.mxd

APPENDIX B

VEGETATION COMMUNITY MAPS

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\MXDs\BWIP_BE_Report\veg_communities_index.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Beale AFB Boundary
- Survey Area
- Map Index

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

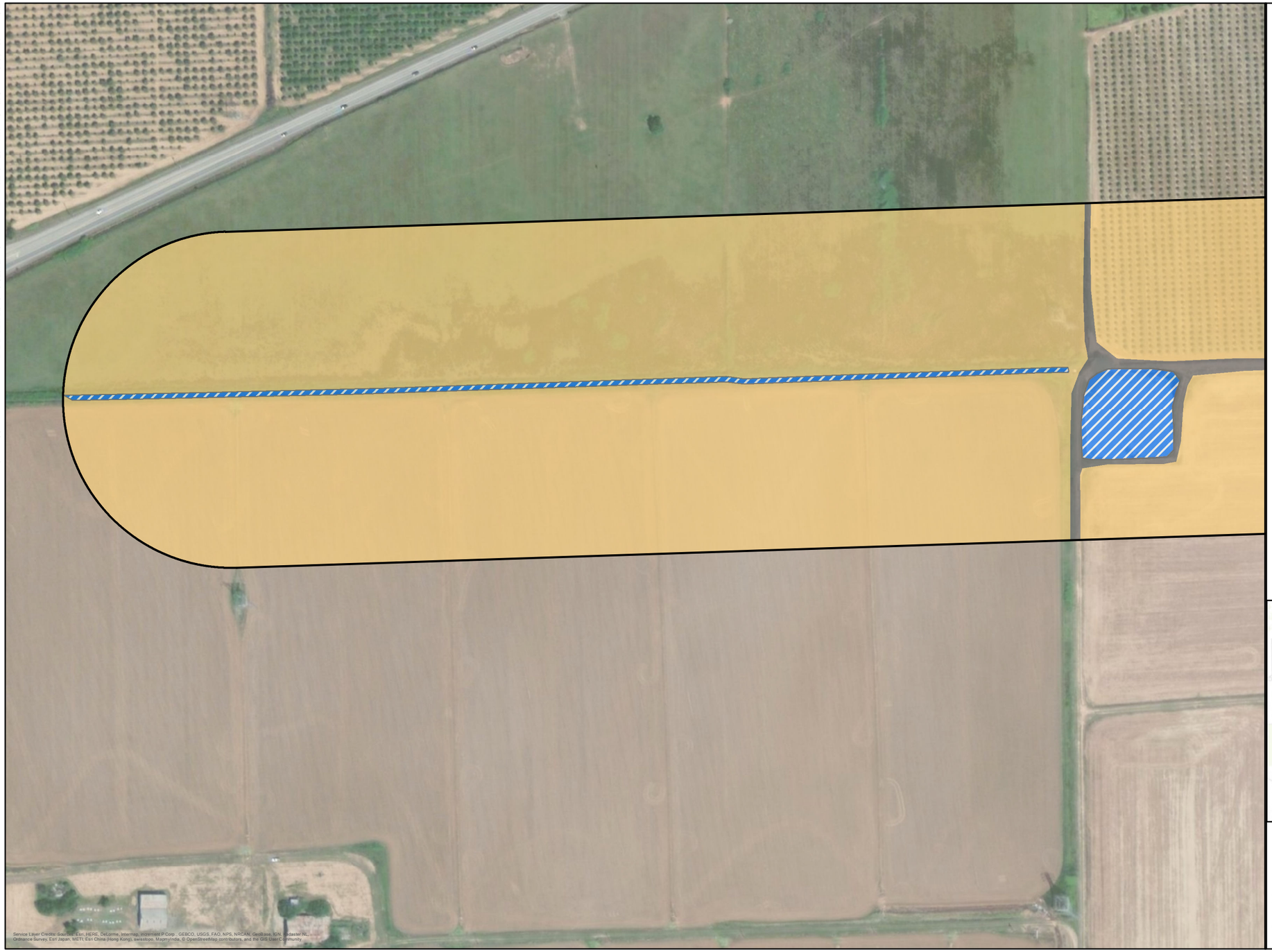
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Index Map

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd



Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

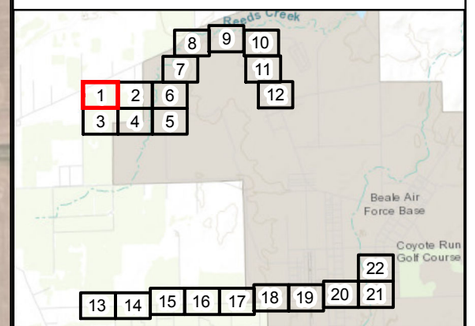
- Survey Area

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made



0 150 300 Feet

Map 1

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

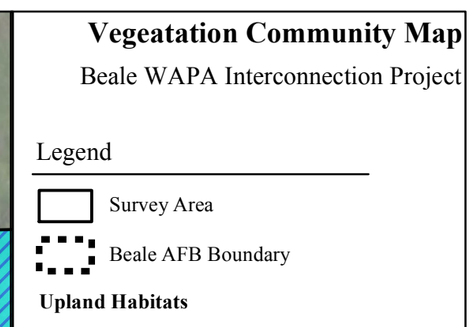
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Urban

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 2

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_Veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

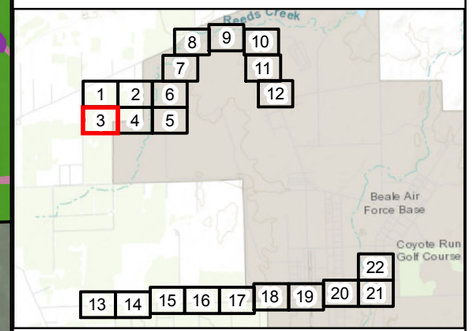
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 3

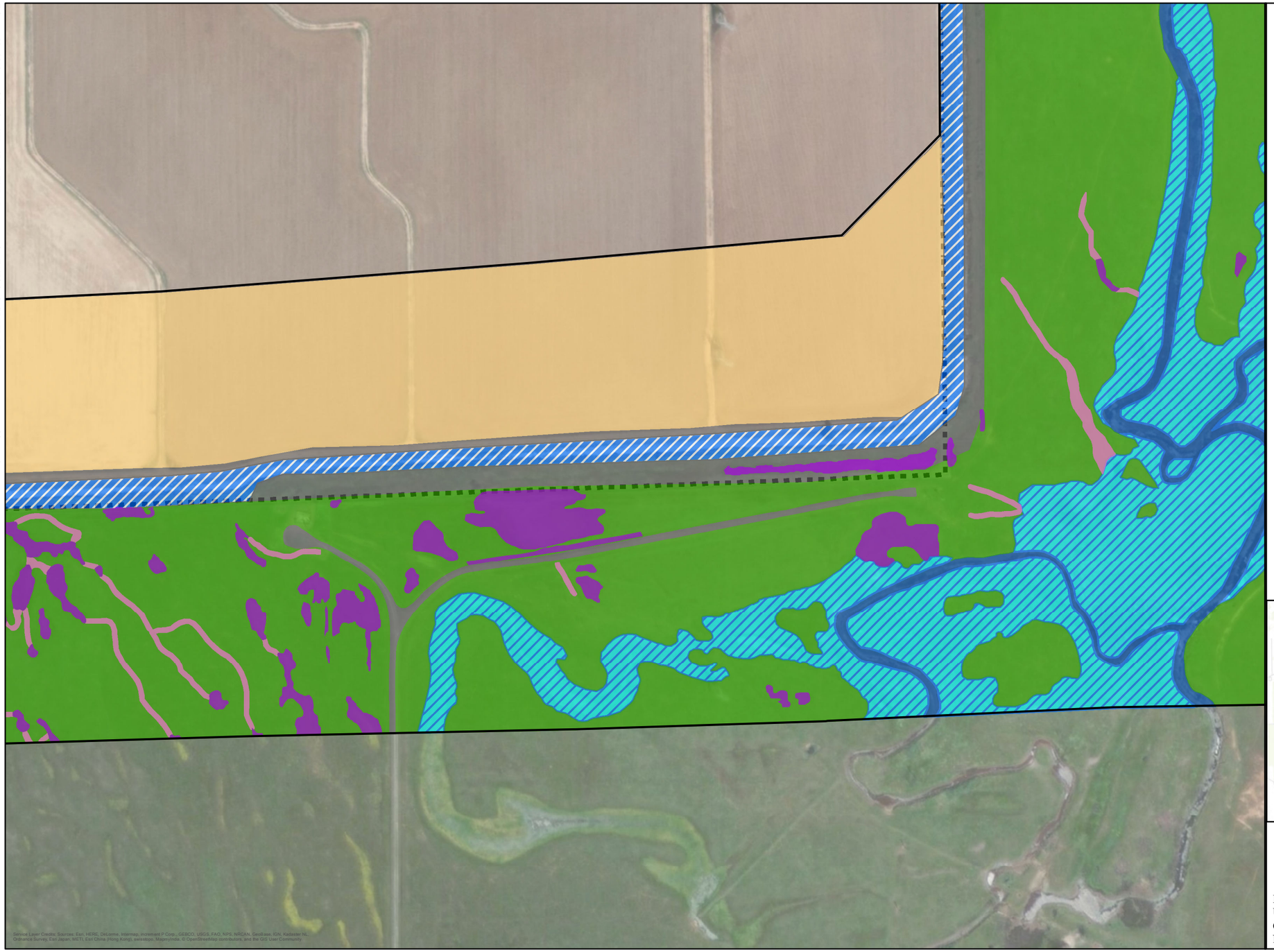
Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Legend

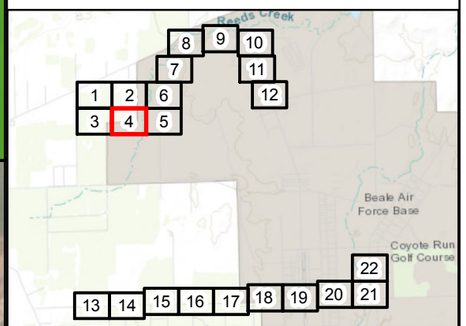
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 4

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

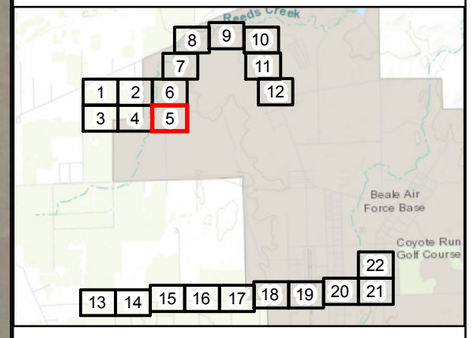
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 5

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

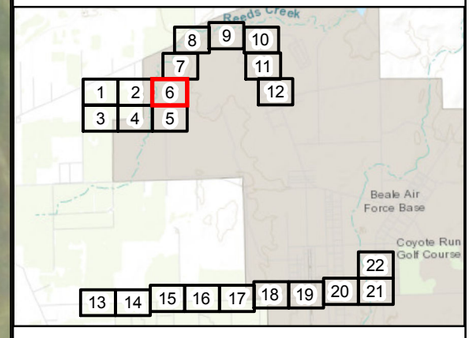
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 6

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

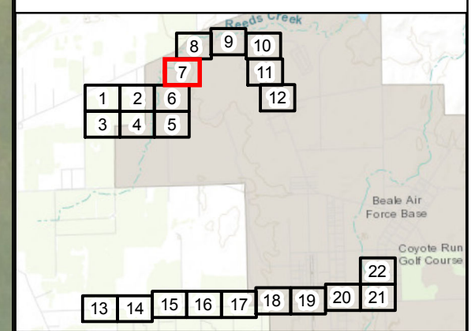
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 7

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_Veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

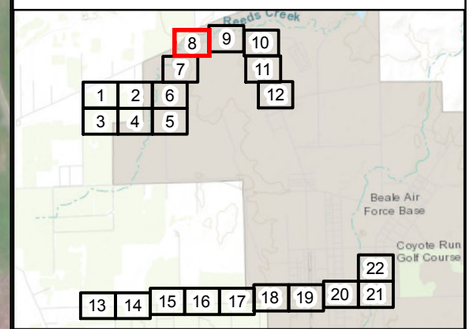
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 8

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

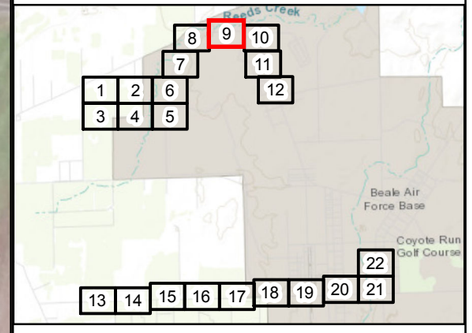
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 9

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

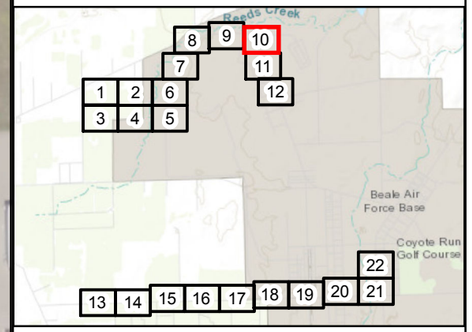
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 10

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

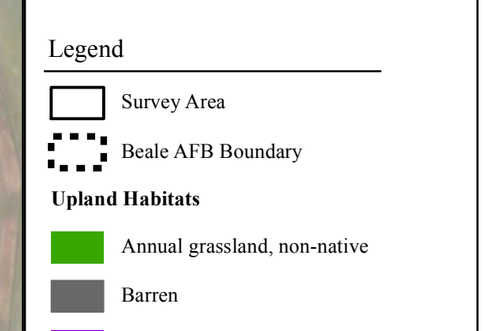
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 11

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

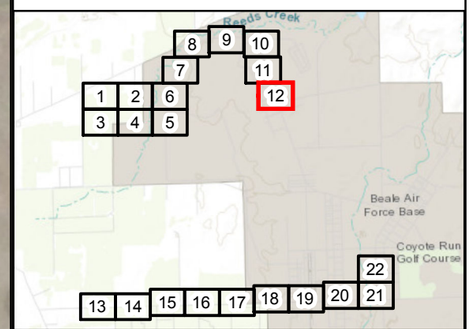
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 12

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

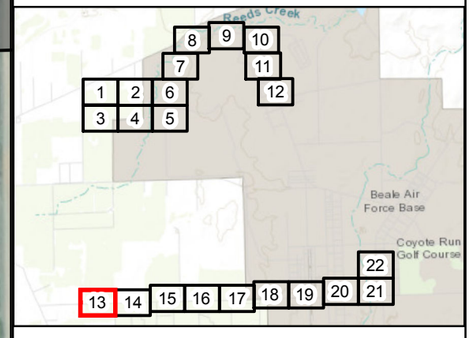
- Survey Area

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal



0 150 300 Feet

Map 13

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

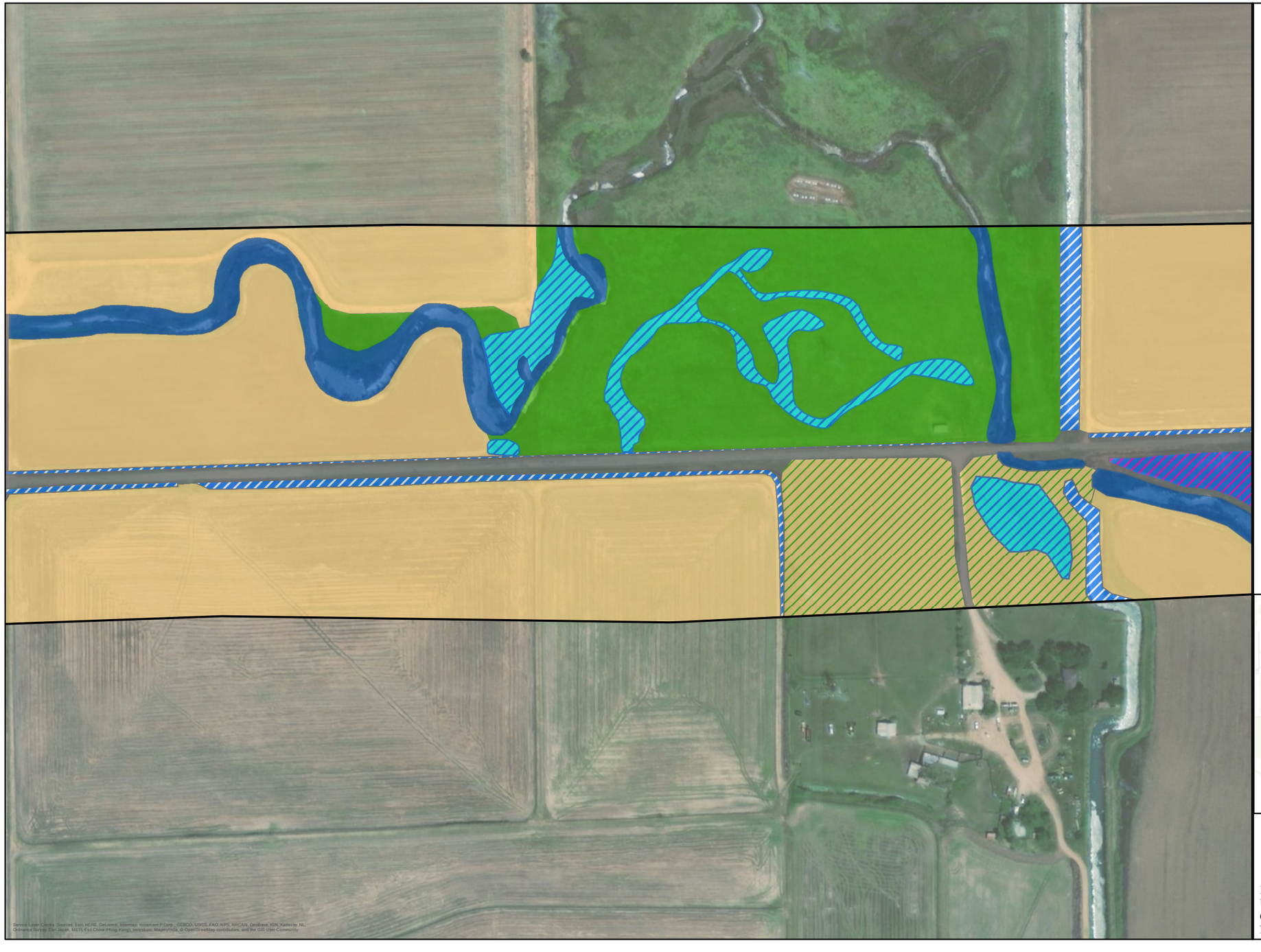
TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project



Legend

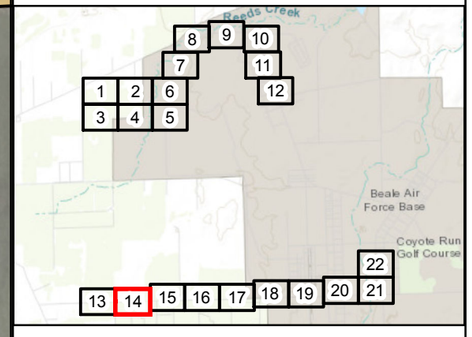
- Survey Area

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Agriculture, pasture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal
- Wetlands, freshwater marsh



0 150 300 Feet

Map 14

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report\Veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

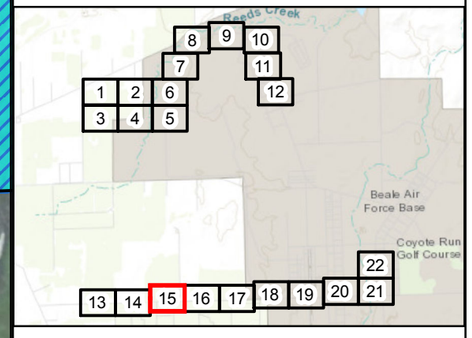
- Survey Area

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Agriculture, pasture
- Barren
- Urban

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Wetland, seasonal
- Wetlands, freshwater marsh



0 150 300 Feet

Map 15

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report\veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

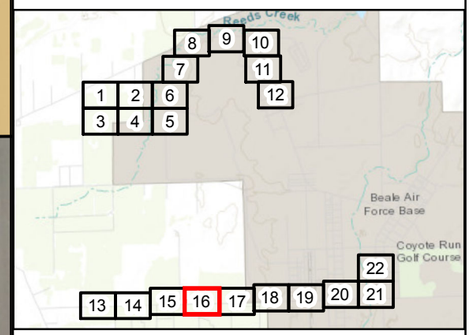
- Survey Area

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Agriculture, pasture
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Wetland, seasonal



0 150 300 Feet

Map 16

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

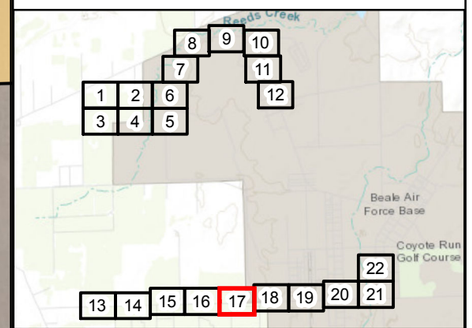
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 17

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

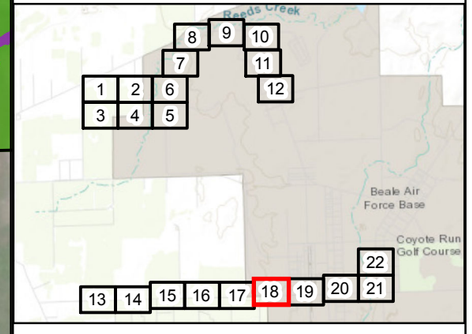
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Agriculture
- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, man-made
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 18

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

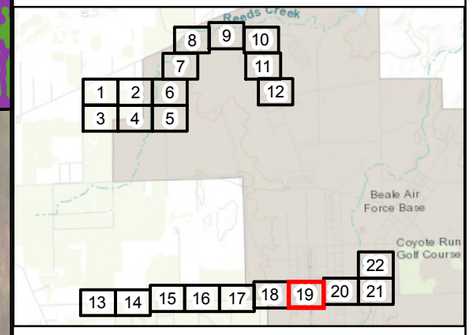
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Urban
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 19

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

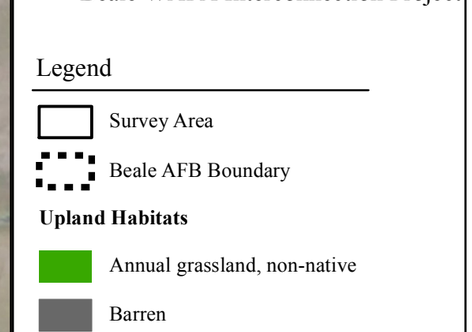
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 20

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019

G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

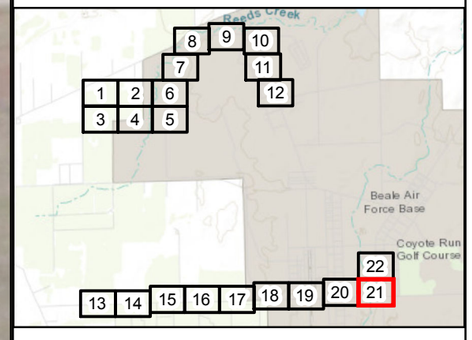
- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren

Wetland Habitats

- Waters, rivers and creeks
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 21

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

February 22, 2019 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWTP_BE_Report_veg_communities.mxd

Vegeatation Community Map

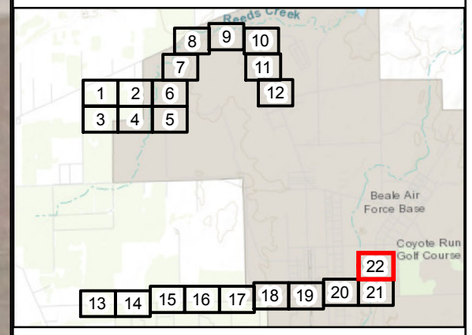
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale AFB Boundary

Upland Habitats

- Annual grassland, non-native
- Barren
- Vernal Pool
- Vernal Swale



0 150 300 Feet

Map 22

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

TRANSCON environmental

APPENDIX C

LIST OF REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
PLANTS				
Hartweg's golden sunburst *Pseudobahia bahiifolia*	**FE/SE**/CRPR1B.1	Yes (Historic)	Known to occur in small numbers on clay soils of grasslands and open woodlands in Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne counties.	**No**; historic occurrences in Yuba County are presumed extirpated and this species is not expected to occur within the survey area.
Veiny monardella *Monardella venosa*	CRPR 1B.1	Yes (Historic)	Known to occur in small numbers on heavy clay soils of grasslands and open woodlands in Butte, Tuolumne, and Yuba counties.	**No**; historic occurrences are possibly extirpated and this species is not expected to occur within the survey area.
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	CRPR 1B.1	Yes	Occurs primarily in vernal pools.	**Yes**; there are several known occurrences of this species within 0.5 mile of the survey area and suitable habitat is present.
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	CRPR 2B.2	Yes	Occurs primarily in vernal pools and mesic (moist) valley and foothill grassland sites.	**Yes**; there are several known occurrences of this species within 0.5 mile of the survey area and suitable habitat is present.
BRANCHIOPOD				
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta conservation*	**FE**	No	Occurs in large, cool-water vernal pools when inundated during the wet season. May inhabit similar habitats such as artificial depressions or ditches.	**No**; there are no known occurrences within Yuba County and this species is not expected to occur within the survey area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	**FT**	Yes	Occurs only in cool-water vernal pools when inundated during the wet season. May inhabit similar habitats such as artificial depressions or ditches.	**Yes**; there are several known occurrences of this species within 0.5 mile of the survey area and suitable habitat is present.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	**FE**	Yes	Occurs in ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, vernal swales, and other seasonal wetlands.	**Yes**; there are several known occurrences of this species within 0.5 mile of the survey area and suitable habitat is present.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
FISH				
Steelhead—Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	**FT**	Yes	An anadromous species that inhabits ocean environments for much its life before returning to inland freshwater streams to spawn. Streams must be clean and cold, with gravel beds and water temperatures between 6 and 16 degrees Celsius for spawning. The Central Valley DPS occurs in accessible portions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their associated tributaries.	**No**; although occurrences of this species have been documented in the lower reaches of Dry Creek in the western portion of Beale AFB, suitable spawning or rearing habitat is not present in any of the intermittent streams that intersect the Project area and this species is not expected to occur within the survey area.
Chinook salmon—Central Valley Fall and Late Fall-run ESU *Oncorhynchus tshawytshca*	NMSC/SSC	Yes	An anadromous species that inhabits ocean environments for much its life before migrating to inland freshwater streams to spawn. The Central Valley Fall and Late Fall-run ESU occurs in accessible portions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their associated tributaries.	**No**; although occurrences of this species have been documented in the lower reaches of Dry Creek in the western portion of Beale AFB, suitable spawning or rearing habitat is not present in any of the intermittent streams that intersect the Project area and this species is not expected to occur within the survey area.
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	**FT**	No	A smelt species endemic to the San Francisco Estuary, spending much if its life in the low salinity zone of the estuary and migrating into freshwater sloughs and channels to spawn.	**No;** the waterways within the survey area are not tidally influenced and this species is not expected to occur within the survey area.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
INSECTS				
Valley elderberry long-horned beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	**FT**	Yes	This species is always found on or near elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) shrubs/trees in moist or riparian areas along streams, edges of meadows, canyons, and forest openings.	**Yes**; past surveys on Beale AFB have detected possible exit holes on elderberry shrubs and one elderberry shrub was identified within the survey area.
REPTILES/AMPHIBIANS				
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondi*	SSC	No	This species prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats, including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Suitable breeding habitat must be inundated for a minimum of 4 weeks and must not have established predators (bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish).	**Yes**; multiple surveys on-Base have established that suitable habitat is present within the Project area, though no individuals have been identified.
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	SSC	Yes	This species is known to occur in a variety of aquatic habitats including small mountain creeks, large rivers and oxbow lakes, and modified habitats, such as wastewater treatment ponds, irrigation ditches, urban parks, and artificially created lakes.	**Yes**; multiple surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and western pond turtle individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Giant gartersnake *Thamnophis gigas*	**FT/ST**	No	This species is found primarily in marshes, sloughs, drainage canals, and irrigation ditches, especially around rice fields, and occasionally in slow-moving creeks. Prefers habitat with vegetation close to the water for basking.	**Yes**; multiple surveys on-Base have established that suitable habitat is present. Though no individuals have been identified, this species has potential to occur within the survey area.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
MAMMALS				
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	SSC	Yes	This species is known to occur in a wide variety of habitats, including the grassland habitats within the Project area. It is known to roost in caves, mines, man-made structures, and basal hollows in large trees.	**Yes**; multiple surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	SSC	Yes	This species is known to occur in a wide variety of habitats, including the grassland habitats within the Project area. It is known to primarily roost in trees and occasionally shrubs.	**Yes**; multiple surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	SSC	Yes	This species is known to occur in a wide variety of habitats, including the grassland habitats within the Project area. It is known to roost in caves, mines, man-made structures, and basal hollows in large trees.	**Yes**; multiple surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
BIRDS				
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*	SFP/BCC	No	They typically nest on cliff faces, tall buildings, bridges, and other high locations adjacent to open habitats.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BGEPA/**S**E/BCC	Yes	This species is most likely to nest within large, old-growth, and/or dominant live conifer trees (especially ponderosa pine) with open branches, generally within 0.5 mile of rivers, ocean shores, lake margins, and other fish-bearing waters.	**Yes**; observations of the species have been documented on-Base, though suitable nesting habitat does not occur within the survey area.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ST	Yes	This species typically nests on vertical banks, cliffs, and bluffs in alluvial, friable soils along rivers and lakes.	**No**; there is no suitable nesting habitat within the survey area, and this species is not expected to occur.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
Black tern *Childonias niger*	SSC	No	Their preferred breeding habitat is freshwater marsh habitats on the ground close to water or on floating plant material/debris.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*	**ST**/FP/BCC	Yes	This species is known to occur in freshwater and salt marshes, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation. Breeding habitat consists of fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges.	**Yes**; though no individuals have been identified, this species has potential to forage in and disperse through the survey area.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	BGEPA/FP/BCC	Yes	This species is most likely to nest in chaparral and oak woodland, oak savanna, and grassland habitats among low, rolling hills characterized by diverse vegetation. Nest sites are most often located on cliffs but can also occur in trees and a variety of manmade structures, including electrical transmission structures.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	SSC	Yes	A summer resident of open grasslands and prairies in California.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat, and this species has the potential to occur within the survey area.
Greater sandhill crane *Antigone canadensis tabida*	ST	No	Their preferred breeding habitat includes open freshwater wetlands and shallow marshes, including bogs, sedge meadows, fens, open grasslands, pine savannahs, and agricultural lands.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	SSC/BCC	Yes	A common resident and winter visitor in the lowlands and foothills throughout California. Highest density occurs in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, riparian, pinyon-juniper, desert riparian, and Joshua tree habitats. Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	SSC	Yes	Uncommon yearlong resident of dense, riparian, and oak woodland near meadow edges as well as dense conifer stands at higher elevations.	**No**; there is no suitable nesting habitat within the survey area, and this species is not expected to occur.
Modesto song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	SSC	No	Their preferred breeding habitat includes emergent freshwater marshes, riparian forests, and vegetated canals.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	SSC	Yes	A common resident of the lowlands and valleys throughout California. Nests in dense grasslands and wetlands; forages in wetlands, grasslands, and agricultural fields.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	SSC/BCC	No	This species is typically found in higher-elevation conifer forests (occasionally stands of cypress and eucalyptus), often near edges and openings.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Oregon vesper sparrow *Pooecetes gramineus affinis*	SSC	No	Preferred breeding habitats include the high desert grasslands of eastern Oregon and Washington.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	SWL	No	This species prefers perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, and desert scrub habitats.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*	SSC	Yes	This species is typically found in open areas with few trees, such as annual and perennial grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and fresh emergent wetlands.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	**ST**/BCC	Yes	This species typically occurs in grasslands and agricultural areas, often nesting in adjacent trees or large shrubs.	**Yes**; suitable habitat is present, and this species has potential to occur within the survey area.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	**ST**/BCC	Yes	This species is known to occur in marshes, emergent wetlands, riparian thickets or swamps. Breeding habitat consists of freshwater marshes and blackberry thickets.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Vaux's swift *Chaetura vauxi*	SSC	No	This species' preferred breeding habitats are redwoods and Douglas-fir forests where they nest in large tree hollows or snags.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	SSC/BCC	Yes	This species is known to occur in open, treeless areas in grassland, steppe, or desert habitats, as well as disturbed areas.	**Yes**; past surveys on-Base have documented suitable habitat and individuals, and suitable habitat is present within the survey area.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	**FT**/**SE**/BCC	No	This species occurs in dense cottonwood and willow trees in riparian habitats. Nesting habitat is primarily patches of riparian habitat greater than 25 acres in size.	**No**; suitable habitat is not present within the survey area and this species is not expected to occur.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	SFP	No	Typically nest in trees adjacent to open agricultural areas, river valleys, marshes, and grasslands.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Willow flycatcher *Empindonax traillii*	SE/BCC	No	This species' preferred breeding habitat includes riparian habitats most often along river corridors and in wet meadows 10 acres or larger.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	SSC	No	This species typically nests in dense, multilayered riparian forests adjacent to perennial or nearly perennial waters.	**Yes**; while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
Yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	SSC	No	This species typically nests in bulrush and cattail marsh habitats and forages in adjacent habitats.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.

TABLE C-1 REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREAS				
SPECIES	**STATUS***	**KNOWN OCCURRENCES WITHIN 3 MILES**	**HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN SURVEY AREA**
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	SSC/BCC	Yes	A common resident in the montane riparian woodlands of the Sierra Nevada, northeastern California, interior valleys, and south-central coasts. Nests in riparian forests (including willow and cottonwood), montane chaparral, conifer forests with substantial brush, and desert woodlands.	**Yes;** while there is no suitable nesting habitat, this species may transit or forage within the survey area.
*Special-status species is defined as FE, threatened, candidate, proposed threatened, or proposed endangered (FE, FT, FC, FPT, FPE); species covered by the BGEPA; USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC); State of California endangered, threatened, or candidate (SE, ST, SC); California Department of Fish & Wildlife species of special concern (SSC) or fully protected (FP); and California Rare Plant Rank 1.B1 (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere) and 2B.2 (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere) (Source: USFWS 2017; CDFW 2018, CNPS 2018).				

APPENDIX D

STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES AND
PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES

TABLE D-1 STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	
Vernal Pools, Vernal Pool Grasslands, and Seasonal Wetlands	
PCM-W001	Vehicle access will be permitted only on well-established roads unless soils are dry. Soils will be considered sufficiently dry for vehicle access when they resist compaction, and after annual plants have set seed (generally May 1 to October 31, or as determined by qualified personnel[1] based on personal observation of the soils). For patrolling the ROW off of established roads in a pickup truck, or for inspecting hardware on structures with a bucket truck, vernal pools, vernal pool grasslands, and seasonal wetlands will be avoided by 50 feet during the wet season. No avoidance will be necessary if soils are completely dry (generally May 1 to October 31). All equipment will be stored, fueled, and maintained in a designated vehicle staging area with appropriate spill containment. These designated areas will be previously developed areas whenever possible. Undeveloped staging areas, if any, will be-the maximum distance possible from any vernal pool, vernal pool grassland, or seasonal wetland. Prior to the onset of work, workers will ensure a plan, to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills, is in place. All workers will be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur. When feasible, all maintenance activities will be routed around wet areas while ensuring that the route does not cross sensitive resource areas. A 50-foot buffer zone from the edge of the vernal pool or wetland will be maintained and the vernal pool or wetland will be protected from siltation and contaminant run-off by use of erosion control. Erosion control measures (straw waddles, silt fencing) will be installed where hydrological continuity exists between the construction activities and the wetland or when work is within 25 feet of a wetland/drainage/vernal pool. A USFWS-approved biologist[2] or natural resources monitor will determine whether erosion control measures should be utilized, weighing the potential for impacts to other species. Construction boundaries within the buffer will be designated with fencing or other suitable means to ensure no equipment and/or construction workers access protected wetland resources. If vegetation-management activities are proposed within 250 feet of a vernal pool, vernal pool grassland, or seasonal wetland, a qualified biologist[3] will be present at all times to ensure the protection of the work-area limits below OR qualified personnel[1] will clearly fence the limits of the work area, according to limits presented in the following, prior to the maintenance activity. (The herbicide restriction measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database supersede those below where they are different.) • Mixing or application of pesticides, herbicides, or other potentially toxic chemicals will be prohibited • Herbicide application to target vegetation by direct application methods (e.g., injection or cut-stump treatment) will be prohibited within 50 feet in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31) and allowed up to the edge of the pool or seasonal wetland in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30) • Herbicide application by basal spray and foliage spray methods will be prohibited within 100 feet in any season • Manual clearing of vegetation (chainsaw, axe, clippers) will be allowed up to the edge of the pool or seasonal wetland in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31); a buffer will not be necessary in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30) • Mechanical clearing of vegetation (heavy-duty mowers, crawler tractors, or chippers) will be prohibited within 100 feet in the wet season (generally October 1 to May 31); a buffer will not necessary in the dry season (generally June 1 to September 30)

TABLE D-1 STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	
Seep, Spring, Pond, Lake, River, Stream, and Marsh	
PCM-W002	The following activities will be prohibited at all times within 100 feet of a seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, or marsh, and their associated habitats: • vehicle access, except on existing access and maintenance roads • dumping, stockpiling, or burying of any material • mixing of pesticides, herbicides, or other potentially toxic chemicals • open petroleum products All equipment will be stored, fueled, and maintained in a designated vehicle staging area with appropriate spill containment. These designated areas will be previously developed areas whenever possible. Undeveloped staging areas, if any, will be the maximum distance possible from any seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, marsh, or their associated habitats. When feasible, all maintenance activities will be routed around wet areas while ensuring that the route does not cross sensitive resource areas. For vegetation management or maintenance within 100 feet of any seep, spring, pond, lake, river, stream, or marsh, or any of their associated habitats, the following work-area limits will be provided (the herbicide restriction measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database supersede those below where they are different): • Only manual-clearing of vegetation will be permitted • Basal and foliar application of herbicides will be prohibited. Only direct application treatments (e.g., injection and cut-stump) of target vegetation will be allowed using herbicide approved for aquatic use by the EPA and in coordination with the appropriate federal land manager All instream work, such as culvert replacement or installation, bank recontouring, or placement of bank protection below the high-water line, will be conducted during no-flow or low-flow conditions and in a manner to avoid impacts to water flow and will be restricted to the minimum area necessary for completion of the work. All equipment used below the ordinary high-water mark will be free of exterior contamination. Erosion control measures (straw waddles, silt fencing) will be installed where work is within 25 feet of a drainage. A USFWS-approved biologist[2] or natural resources monitor will determine whether erosion control measures should be utilized, weighing the potential for impacts to other species. Construction boundaries within the buffer will be designated with fencing or other suitable means to ensure no equipment and/or construction workers access protected wetland resources. Seed mixtures applied for erosion control and restoration will be certified as free of noxious weed seed and will be composed of native species or sterile nonnative species. Seed mixtures used on Beale AFB will be approved by Beale AFB 9 CES/CEIEC and in accord with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. WAPA will obtain appropriate 404 discharge and 401 water-quality permits prior to any maintenance activities that must take place within jurisdictional wetlands or other Waters of the US. These will be coordinated with USACE and RWQCB as needed.

TABLE D-1 STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	
	Dewatering work for maintenance operations adjacent to or encroaching on seeps, springs, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, or marshes will be conducted to prevent muddy water and eroded materials from entering the water or marsh. All stream crossings will be constructed such that they permit fish to pass and reduce the potential for stream flows to result in increased scour, washout, or disruption of water flow. Wherever possible, stream crossings will be located in stream segments without riparian vegetation, and structure footings will be installed outside of stream banks. Should WAPA need to modify existing access roads or install new access roads, they will be built at right angles to streams and washes to the extent practicable. Trees providing shade to water bodies will be trimmed only to the extent necessary and will not be removed unless they present a specific safety concern. Trees that must be removed will be felled to avoid damaging riparian habitat. They will be felled out of and away from the stream maintenance zone and riparian habitat, including springs, seeps, bogs, and any other wet or saturated areas. Trees will not be felled into streams in a way that will obstruct or impair the flow of water, unless instructed otherwise. Tree removal that could cause stream-bank erosion or result in increased water temperatures will not be conducted in and around streams. Tree removal in riparian or wetland areas will be done only by manual methods.
Biological Resources	
SOP	**Description**
B-SOP-1	All contract crews will complete biological pre-maintenance awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive biological resources and associated SOPs and PCMs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on file a signed agreement that they have completed the training, and understood and agreed to the terms. SOPs and applicable PCMs will be written into the contract for O&M work, and contractors will be held responsible for compliance.
B-SOP-2	WAPA crews will complete annual awareness training to ensure they are familiar with sensitive biological resources and associated SOPs and PCMs. All supervisors and field personnel will have on file a signed agreement that they have completed the training, and understood and agreed to the terms. Further, WAPA crews will have access to the O&M GIS database in the field to be able to identify sensitive resources and associated PCMs.
B-SOP-3	O&M excavations greater than 3 feet deep will be fenced, covered, or filled at the end of each working day, or have escape ramps provided to prevent the entrapment of wildlife. Trenches and holes will be inspected for entrapped wildlife before being filled. Any entrapped animals will be allowed to escape voluntarily before O&M activities resume, or they may be removed by qualified personnel[1], with an appropriate handling permit if necessary.
B-SOP-4	Vehicle traffic will be restricted to designated access routes and the immediate vicinity of construction/O&M sites. Vehicle speeds will not exceed 15 miles per hour on access and maintenance roads and 10 miles per hour on unimproved access routes. Vehicles and equipment will be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas, to the maximum extent feasible. Off-road travel outside of the demarcated construction boundaries will be prohibited. Per the Fugitive Dust Emissions rule, a person shall take every reasonable precaution to not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from being airborne past the action area especially near threatened or endangered species or their habitats.
B-SOP-5	No pets or firearms will be permitted at Project sites.

TABLE D-1 STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	
B-SOP-6	During construction activities, all trash that may attract animals will be properly contained, removed from the work site daily, and disposed of properly. Following construction, all refuse and construction debris will be removed from work areas. All garbage and Project construction-related materials in construction areas will be removed immediately following Project completion. At the end of each work day, O&M workers will leave work areas and adjacent habitats to minimize disturbance to actively foraging animals, and remove food-related trash from the work site in closed containers for disposal. Workers will not deliberately or inadvertently feed wildlife.
B-SOP-7	Nighttime O&M activities will be minimized to emergency situations. If nighttime O&M work is required, lights will be directed to the minimum area needed to illuminate Project work areas.
B-SOP-8	Where feasible and appropriate, tall dead trees will be topped and left in place as snags or as downed logs to support wildlife dependent on these important features, in coordination with the land owner.
B-SOP-9	Mortalities or injuries to any wildlife that occur as a result of Project- or maintenance-related actions will be reported immediately to the WAPA Natural Resources Department or other designated point of contact, who will instruct O&M personnel on the appropriate action, and who will contact the appropriate agency if the species is listed. The phone number for the Western Natural Resources Department or designated point of contact will be provided to maintenance supervisors and to the appropriate agencies.
B-SOP-10	Caves, mine tunnels, and rock outcrops will never be entered, climbed upon, or otherwise disturbed.
B-SOP-11	If a pesticide label stipulates a buffer zone width for protection of natural resources that differs from that specified in a PCM, the buffer zone width that offers the greatest protection will be applied.
B-SOP-12	To protect nesting birds (birds not specifically protected by PCMs but protected by the MBTA), whose nests could occur within the ROW, WAPA and its subcontractors will perform construction activities outside the nesting season, which runs from March 1 through August 15. Alternatively, a qualified biologist[3] will conduct nesting-bird surveys prior to Project activities. For special-status birds, see specific PCMs. • An additional survey may be required if gaps between the survey and the Project activity exceed three weeks. • Should an active nest be discovered, the qualified biologist will establish an appropriate buffer zone (in which O&M activity is not allowed) to avoid disturbance in the vicinity of the nest. Maintenance activities will not take place until the biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged or that maintenance activities will not adversely affect adults or newly fledged young. • Alternatively, the qualified biologist will develop a monitoring/mitigation plan that permits the maintenance activity to continue in the vicinity of the nest while monitoring nesting activities to ensure that the nesting birds are not disturbed. The Project will adhere to the guidance in the Avian Protection Plan for Beale Air Force Base (2017) and WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (2016).
B-SOP-13	Measures described in the *Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006* (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee 2006) and *Mitigation Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State the Art in 1994* (Avian Power Line Interaction Committee 1994) will be implemented during O&M activities to minimize bird mortality and injury. The Project will adhere to the guidance in the Avian Protection Plan for Beale Air Force Base (2017) and WAPA's Avian Protection Plan (2016).

TABLE D-1 STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	
B-SOP-14	At completion of work or according to erosion control plans, and at the request of the land owner/manager, all work areas except permanent access roads will be scarified or left in a condition that will facilitate natural or appropriate vegetation, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion. All areas of upland ground disturbance or exposed soil from construction will be reseeded with a native "weed free" seed mix. Seed mixtures used on Beale AFB will be approved by Beale AFB 9 CES/CEIEC and in accord with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
B-SOP-15	Prior to any application of herbicide, WAPA will query the California Department of Pesticide Regulation PRESCRIBE database, entering location information by county, township, range, and section, entering both the commercial name and the formulation of the desired pesticide, and will follow all use limitations provided to ensure compliance with applicable pesticide standards. This database is currently located at http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/endspec/prescint.htm. The measures generated by the PRESCRIBE database will supersede those in the PCMs where they are different. On Beale AFB, the application of any pesticide, including herbicides will be conducted in accordance with approved Integrated Pest Management Plan, Invasive Plant Species Management Guidelines, and Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
B-SOP-16	The number of access routes, number and size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity will be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the Project goal. Routes and boundaries will be clearly demarcated, and these areas will avoid wetlands/drainage areas whenever feasible.
B-SOP-17	A USFWS-approved biologist[2] will conduct preconstruction surveys of all ground disturbance areas within sensitive habitats to determine if any federally-listed species may be present during the start of construction. These surveys will be conducted prior to the start of construction activities in and around any sensitive habitat.
B-SOP-18	A natural resources monitor will monitor construction activities in or adjacent to sensitive habitats. The natural resources monitor will ensure compliance with all applicable avoidance and minimization measures required to protect federally-listed species and their habitats.
B-SOP-19	If federally-listed species are found that are likely to be affected by work activities, the USFWS-approved biologist[2] will have the authority to stop any aspect of the Project that could result in take of a federally-listed species in coordination from Beale AFB and/or the Contracting Officer. If the USFWS-approved biologist[2] exercises this authority, she/he must coordinate this with the Environmental Office of Beale and/or WAPA.
B-SOP-20	Any worker that inadvertently kills or injures a federally-listed species, or finds one injured or trapped, will immediately report the incident to the on-site biologist. The biologist will inform the appropriate Natural Resources Office (WAPA off-Base or Beale NRM on-Base) immediately. The Natural Resources Office will verbally notify the Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office within one day and will provide written notification of the incident within five days.
B-SOP-21	Unless otherwise designated as part of a habitat restoration plan, all excess soil excavated during construction in the vicinity of vernal pools and other wetlands will be removed and disposed of outside the Project area. Coordination with the Beale AFB Environmental Office and appropriate regulatory agencies is required prior to disposal of the excavated soil.

TABLE D-1 STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES	
B-SOP-22	A USFWS-approved biologist [2] or Natural Resources Monitor will inspect equipment for cleanliness to minimize spread of invasive and noxious weeds onto and around Beale AFB. The designated biologist or monitor may reject equipment that has visible clumps of mud when arriving on site. The biologist or monitor will also identify any listed noxious weed found on Project site, and will hand-pull noxious weeds where practical.
B-SOP-23	Prior to initiation of construction activities, sensitive areas, such as vernal pools, wetlands, riparian areas, and potential habitat for federally-listed species (i.e., VP Fairy Shrimp/VP Tadpole Shrimp or Giant Garter Snake), will be staked and flagged as exclusion zones where construction activities cannot take place. Orange construction barrier fencing (or an appropriate alternative method) will designate exclusion zones where construction activities cannot occur. The flagging and fencing will be clearly marked as an *environmentally sensitive area*. The contractor will remove all fencing, stakes and flagging within 60 days of construction completion.
B-SOP-24	For areas on Beale AFB, ground disturbance within vernal pools will require mitigation and two years of follow-up monitoring by a USFWS-approved biologist [2]. Direct impacts to wetlands (in all areas) may require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit issued by the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the State Regional Water Quality Control Board.
	[1] Qualified personnel are those who are capable of consistently and accurately identifying the subject resource and have been approved by Western's Natural Resource Department. [2] A USFWS-approved biologist is one whose resume has been submitted to and who has been formally approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This biologist's resume reflects a high level of experience with the federally-listed species covered by a particular PCM.

TABLE D-2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES		
PCM-ID	**Species Name**	**PCM**
PCM-B001	Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	Follow SOPs and PCM-W002 in aquatic GGS habitat. PCM-W002 will supersede those below where they are different. Movement of heavy equipment will be confined to existing roadways to minimize habitat disturbance. Vegetation management will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate O&M activities. GGS aquatic and upland habitats will be flagged as environmentally sensitive areas by a USFWS-approved biologist [2] within or adjacent to the disturbance footprint. Only manual vegetation removal will be allowed within the flagged area. A USFWS-approved monitor[2] will be present for construction and O&M activities within the flagged area. All potentially affected aquatic habitats will be dewatered prior to any ground disturbance. Dewatered areas will remain dry with no puddled water remaining for at least 15 consecutive days prior to excavation or filling of that habitat. If a site cannot be completely dewatered, prey items will be netted or otherwise salvaged if present. To the extent possible, disturbance to hibernacula and aestivation areas (i.e., rocks, burrows, logs, brush piles, etc.), will be avoided during cold and cool-weather periods when the GGS would be using these areas. Ground disturbance will be confined to the minimum area necessary to facilitate construction and O&M activities. All construction-related holes will be covered to prevent entrapment of individual GGS. Within the construction area, silt fencing can be used to keep snakes from entering the Project site and being harmed. All construction equipment shall be checked daily prior to starting work for the presence of snakes. Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of a Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys. Any temporary fill and debris will be removed. Restoration work could include such activities as replanting species removed from banks or replanting emergent vegetation in the active channel. If herbicide spraying is required within and near GGS habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants, approved for use in aquatic environments, will be used.

TABLE D-2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES		
PCM-ID	**Species Name**	**PCM**
PCM-B002	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	Follow SOPs at all times and PCM-W002 in riparian habitat. Prior to initiating Project-related construction activities, qualified personnel[1] will clearly flag or fence each elderberry plant that has a stem measuring one inch or greater in diameter at ground level. If an elderberry plant meeting this criterion is present, a minimum buffer zone of 20 feet outside of the dripline of each elderberry plant will be provided during all Project-related construction activities.
PCM-B003	Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* - Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* - Western spadefoot *Spea hammondi* - Legenere *Legenere limosa* - Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	Follow SOPs and PCM-W001. On Beale AFB, the following measures will apply within 250 feet of potential vernal pool habitat to avoid or minimize disturbances and adverse effects to the species: • No work will be conducted in the vicinity of vernal pool species' habitat between 1 Nov and 1 May unless specifically approved by the Beale AFB NRM who will field- verify soil saturation, visual ponding, and expected surface disturbance. The USFWS will be notified of any off-pavement work within 250 feet approved between 1 Nov and 1 May in the Project Effects Analysis Report • Mowing in and around vernal pool habitat after seed set during the dry season (1 May to 15 Oct) may help reduce thatch in the vernal pool. Mowing conducted earlier in the season may be desirable to maintain appropriate conditions for vernal pool species. If mowing occurs in or near vernal pools, it will occur only when the soil is no longer saturated to ensure tracks are not left in or near wetlands. The mower height must be set to avoid the flowering heads of sensitive vernal pool plant species • Projects that occur on road surfaces and along road shoulders will avoid direct impacts to wetland habitats, including roadside ditches that act as seasonal wetlands • If access routes crossing vernal pool habitats cannot be avoided, ground protection mats will be used to disperse the weight of vehicles and equipment so as to not harm any existing cysts. These can be used in both dry and wet seasons • A USFWS-approved biologist[2] will flag vernal pool species' habitat and a reasonable buffer to be avoided. The area will be protected by placing construction fencing or other appropriate protective fencing around the pools, including a buffer. Fencing will be used in locations where Project equipment and/or personnel will be situated adjacent to or in the near vicinity of suitable vernal pool species' habitat • Dust control measures will be utilized during Project construction to prevent excessive dust from silting nearby vernal pools. Type of dust control measure will take into account potential to impact proximal vernal pool landscape and thus will not impact nearby pools

TABLE D-2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES		
PCM-ID	**Species Name**	**PCM**
		• If herbicide spraying is required within and near vernal pool species' habitat, only herbicide without toxic surfactants, approved for use in aquatic environments, will be used • All equipment used in projects requiring access to sites within vernal pool species' habitat will be staged outside of vernal pool habitat and will be on paved or gravel surfaces wherever possible. If paved or gravel surfaces are not available, construction mats and or drip pans will be placed under vehicles to minimize impacts. To further minimize adverse effects, the following measures will be implemented at these Project sites near vernal pools: a. No work shall occur within vernal pool habitat when water is present b. Ground disturbances, such as trenching, and permanent disturbances, such as pole installation, will avoid hydrologically connected areas c. As necessary, a USFWS-approved biologist[2] will be present during access and Project work within vernal pool habitat to monitor activities d. For projects adjacent to (within 10 meters) vernal pool species' habitat or hydrologically connected to the habitat, silt fencing or other appropriate BMPs to prevent siltation shall be implemented prior to work within that area. A USFWS-approved biologist [2] will flag areas where silt fencing or BMPs shall be implemented. BMPs may include sand bags and weed-free straw bales or straw wattles e. Spill containment kits will be present at all sites where petroleum-fueled equipment is used • If Project activities encroach within the perimeter of a pool, the following measures will be implemented: a. Protective mats should be used as first resort, if not possible, equipment with pneumatic tires should be used over tracked equipment b. Non-wetlands present within adjacent habitat will be used as an equipment-parking platform. Alternately, ground protection mats, boards, or plates will be used to distribute the weight of construction equipment for access. Drip pans will also be placed under vehicles parked on non-wetland vegetation c. Project will be implemented during the dry season only, when the pool is dry • Pre- and post-Project surveys will be conducted to record habitat condition before the start of a Project and after completion of the Project for tracking purposes. This may include photos and/or species surveys and will be used to better manage for the species

TABLE D-2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES		
PCM-ID	**Species Name**	**PCM**
PCM-B004	Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (nesting and wintering)	Follow SOPs. From February 1 to August 15 herbicide application or noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be prohibited anywhere that bald eagles are known to nest OR a qualified biologist[3] will conduct nesting surveys using methods described in Jackman and Jenkins 2004. If a nest is detected, all herbicide application and O&M activities will be prohibited at a distance determined by the qualified biologist, based on topography and/or other environmental considerations.
PCM-B005	Western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia* (burrow sites winter and summer)	Follow SOPs. From February 1 to August 31 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and other O&M activity will be prohibited within 250 feet of potential burrowing owl nesting dens (ground squirrel burrows, culverts, concrete slabs, debris piles that could support nesting burrowing owls). From September 1 through January 31, disturbance will be prohibited within 160 feet of potential burrowing owl dens. OR a qualified biologist[3] will conduct nesting and wintering surveys using methods described in California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993. If nesting or wintering activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate non-disturbance buffer in the vicinity of burrows that have been active within the last three years. Within the buffer zone, all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from February 1 to August 31.
PCM-B006	California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Follow SOPs and PCM-W002. From February 15 to July 31, surface disturbances including noise or changes to the hydrological regime will be prohibited in potential black rail habitat (shallowly flooded wetlands or irrigated pasture) OR a qualified biologist[3] will conduct nesting surveys to verify absence. If nesting activity is detected or likely, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nest within which all O&M activities will be prohibited from February 15 to July 31.
PCM-B007	Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni* (nesting)	From April 1 to July 31 herbicide application and tree removal will be prohibited within 0.25 mile of Swainson's hawk nest trees. A 0.25-mile buffer zone will be established and maintained around potential Swainson's hawk nest trees, within which there will be no intensive disturbance (e.g., use of heavy equipment, power saws, chippers, cranes, or draglines). This buffer may be adjusted, as assessed by a qualified biologist[3], based on changes in sensitivity exhibited by birds over the course of the nesting season and the type of O&M activity performed (e.g., high noise or human activity such as mechanical vegetation maintenance versus low noise or human activity such as semi-annual patrols). Within 0.25 mile of an active nest (as confirmed by a qualified biologist), routine O&M activities will be deferred until after the young have fledged or until it was determined by a qualified biologist that the activities will not adversely affect adults or young

TABLE D-2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES		
PCM-ID	**Species Name**	**PCM**
		OR a qualified biologist will conduct nest surveys using methods described in SHTAC 2000 (or the most recent survey protocol) to determine absence.
PCM-B008	Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor* (nesting colony)	Follow SOPs and PCM-W002. From March 15 to August 15 herbicide application (with the exception of direct application) and vegetation clearing/disturbance will be prohibited in marshes, willows, and blackberry thickets OR a qualified biologist[3] will conduct a nesting survey prior to O&M activities. If nesting activity is detected, a qualified biologist will mark and monitor an appropriate buffer zone around the nesting colony within which all O&M activities and herbicide applications will be prohibited from March 15 to August 15.
PCM-B010	Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Follow SOPs. Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels and rock outcrops. Snags and live trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.
PCM-B011	Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	Follow SOPs. Noisy or disturbing O&M activities (e.g., power saws, mechanical chippers) will be minimized in the vicinity of tunnels.
PCM-B012	Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	Follow SOPs. Live broadleaf trees will be left standing to the maximum extent possible.
PCM-B013	Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	Follow SOPs and PCM-W002. From April 15 to July 15, any ground-disturbing activity within 400 feet of a permanent pond, lake, creek, river, or slough that could affect the bed, bank, or water quality of any of these features will be prohibited OR a qualified biologist3 will inspect the Project area. If adult or juvenile pond turtles are present, a qualified biologist will monitor Project activities to ensure that no turtles are harmed. If a qualified biologist determined that nests could be adversely affected, potential nesting areas will be avoided between June 1 and October 31.

TABLE D-2
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE PROJECT CONSERVATION MEASURES

PCM-ID	Species Name	PCM

[1] Qualified personnel are those who are capable of consistently and accurately identifying the subject resource and have been approved by Western's Natural Resource Department.

[2] A USFWS-approved biologist is one whose resume has been submitted to and who has been formally approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This biologist's resume reflects a high level of experience with the federally-listed species covered by a particular PCM.

[3] A qualified biologist is one who has previous experience with the species covered by a particular PCM and who understands the habitat requirements of the species such that he/she can make a well-informed decision about potential presence, potential Project-related impacts, and appropriate avoidance/minimization measures.

APPENDIX H

Special-Status Species List

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE H-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES ELIMINATED FROM CONSIDERATION

Species Name	Status*	Reason for Elimination from Consideration
Plants		
Hartweg's golden sunburst *Pseudobahia bahiifolia*	FE	No suitable habitat in Project area and presumed extirpated from the region
Veiny monardella *Monardella venosa*	CRPR 1B.1	One historic CNDDB occurrence within 3 miles of the Project area. Likely extirpated from the region
Invertebrates		
Conservancy fairy shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio*	FE	There are no known occurrences of this species within Yuba County.
Fish		
Chinook salmon—Central Valley Fall and Late Fall-run Evolutionary Significant Unit *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	NSOC/SSC	Although occurrences of this species have been documented in the lower reaches of Dry Creek in the western portion of Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019), suitable spawning or rearing habitat is not present in any of the intermittent streams that intersect the Project area.
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT	The waterways intersecting the Project area are not tidally influenced.
Steelhead—Central Valley Distinct Population Segment *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	FT	Although occurrences of this species have been documented in the lower reaches of Dry Creek in the western portion of Beale AFB (Beale AFB 2019), suitable spawning or rearing habitat is not present in any of the intermittent streams that intersect the Project area.
Birds		
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ST	There is no suitable nesting habitat (i.e., vertical cliffs or bluffs along rivers or lakes) within the Project area (Beale AFB 2019; Transcon 2019b).
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	SSC	There is no suitable nesting habitat (i.e., dense riparian or conifer forests) within the Project area (Beale AFB 2019; Transcon 2019b).
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	There is no suitable nesting habitat (i.e., dense riparian woodlands) within the Project area (Beale AFB 2019; Transcon 2019b).

***Status codes:** FE=Federally Endangered, FT=Federally Threatened, BCC=USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern, NSOC=National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Species of Concern, ST=State Threatened, SC=State Candidate, SSC=State Species of Concern. **California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR)**: 1B.1= Plant rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

TABLE H-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED

Species Name	Status*	Project Area Habitat Types	Areas for Potential Occurrence	Measure ID**
Plants				
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	CRPR 2B.2	Vernal pools Vernal swales	All Project alternatives	PCM-W001 PCM-B003
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	CRPR 1B.1	Vernal pools Vernal swales	All Project alternatives	PCM-W001 PCM-B003
Invertebrates				
Valley elderberry long-horned beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Elderberry (isolated individual shrub)	Northern Alternatives (unlikely)	PCM-B002 PCM-W002
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Wetlands—vernal pools	All Project alternatives	PCM-B003 PCM-W001
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Wetlands—vernal pools	All Project alternatives	PCM-B003 PCM-W001
Amphibians				
Western spadefoot toad *Spea hammondii*	SSC	Annual grasslands Wetlands—seasonal Wetlands—vernal pools	All Project alternatives	PCM-B003 PCM-W001
Reptiles				
Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT	Agricultural lands (rice fields) Wetlands—seasonal Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—man-made Waters—creeks/streams	All Project alternatives	PCM-B001 PCM-W002
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Waters—man-made Waters—creeks/streams	All Project alternatives	PCM-B013 PCM-W001
Mammals				

TABLE H-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED

Species Name	Status*	Project Area Habitat Types	Areas for Potential Occurrence	Measure ID**
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Urban Waters—creeks/streams	All Project alternatives	PCM-B010
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Urban Waters—creeks/streams	All Project alternatives	PCM-B011
Western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Waters—creeks/streams	All Project alternatives	PCM-B012
Birds				
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus*	SFP/BCC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BGEPA/SE/BCC	Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat*: All Project alternatives	PCM-B004
Black tern *Chlidonias niger*	SSC	Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*	ST/FP/BCC	Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—man-made Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	PCM-B006 PCM-W002
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	BGEPA/FP/BCC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* Southern Alternative *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13

TABLE H-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED

Species Name	Status*	Project Area Habitat Types	Areas for Potential Occurrence	Measure ID**
Greater sandhill crane *Antigone canadensis tabida*	ST	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—man-made Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	SSC/BCC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Modesto song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat*: All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	SSC/BCC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Oregon vesper sparrow *Pooecetes gramineus affinis*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	SWL	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal	*Nesting habitat:* All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13

TABLE H-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED

Species Name	Status*	Project Area Habitat Types	Areas for Potential Occurrence	Measure ID**
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ST/BCC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat* All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	PCM-B007
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ST/BCC	Annual grassland Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams Waters—man-made	*Nesting habitat:* All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	PCM-B008 PCM-W002
Vaux's swift *Chaetura vauxi*	SSC	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
White tailed kite *Elanus caeruleus*	SFP	Agricultural lands Annual grasslands Wetlands—freshwater marsh Wetlands—seasonal Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	SSC/BCC	Annual grassland Barren	*Nesting habitat:* All Project alternatives *Foraging habitat*: All Project alternatives	PCM-B005
Willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	SE/BCC	Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	SSC	Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	SSC	Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	SSC/BCC	Wetlands—freshwater marsh Waters—creeks/streams	*Nesting habitat:* None *Foraging habitat:* All Project alternatives	B-SOP-12 B-SOP-13

TABLE H-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED

Species Name	Status*	Project Area Habitat Types	Areas for Potential Occurrence	Measure ID**

***Status codes:** FE=Federally Endangered, FT=Federally Threatened, BCC=USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern, SE=State Endangered, ST=State Threatened, SC=State Candidate, SFP=State Fully Protected, SSC=State Species of Concern, SWL=State Watch List. **CNPS Listing**: List 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; Extensions: .2 = Fairly endangered in California, .1 = Seriously endangered in California

****Measures:** Full text of measures (PCMs and SOPs) are provided in Appendix F of the EA.

APPENDIX I

Native American Outreach Appendix

This page intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX I-1

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT LOG

Name and Title	Organization	Affiliation, per NAHC	Newsletter #1		Consultation Letter			Newsletter #2 Project Update		Draft EA Comment Period Postcard #1		Draft EA Comment Period Postcard #2		Revised Draft EA Comment Period Postcard		Notes
			Emailed 1/8/2018	Overnight Mailed 1/9/2018	Mailed 1/31/2018	Mailed 2/8/2018	Returned - Undeliverable	Mailed 7/23/2018	Returned - Undeliverable	Mailed 12/31/2019	Returned - Undeliverable	Mailed 3/13/2020	Returned - Undeliverable	Mailed 8/20/2020	Returned - Undeliverable	
Francis Steele Jr./ Jim Edwards Chairperson	Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians 5 Tyme Way Oroville, CA 95966 fsteele@berrycreekrancheria.com	Konkow Maidu	X			X	X	X		X		X		X		
Nicole Youngblood Administrative Assistant	Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians 5 Tyme Way Oroville, CA 95966	Konkow Maidu								X		X		X		
Ren Reynolds Chairperson	Butte Tribal Council 1671 Mt. Ida Rd. Oroville, CA 95966	Maidu		X		X	X	X		X		X		X		
Pamela Cubbler Treasurer	Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe P.O. Box 4884 Auburn, CA 95604 pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com	Miwok Maidu	X		X			X		X		X		X		
Glenda Nelson Chairperson	Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria 2133 Monte Vista Avenue Oroville, CA 95966 info@enterpriserancheria.org	Maidu	X		X			X		X		X		X		
Eric S. Josephson NAGPRA Coordinator	Konkow Valley Band of Maidu PO Box 938 Cottonwood, CA 96022	Konkow Maidu	X			X		X		X		X		X		7/24/2018 Cherie Waldear spoke on phone with Mr. Josephson.
Ronald Seek Chairperson	Konkow Valley Band of Maidu 1706 Sweem St. Oroville, CA 95965	Konkow Maidu		X		X		X		X		X		X		
Dennis Ramirez Chairperson	Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria 125 Mission Ranch Blvd. Chico, CA 95926 mit@mechoopda-nsn.gov	Mechoopda	X			X		X		X		X		X		
Gary Archuleta Chairperson	Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians #1 Alverda Drive Oroville, CA 95966 frontdesk@mooretown.org	Konkow Maidu	X		X			X		X		X		X		
Daniel Fonseca Chairperson	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians PO Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682	Miwok Maidu				X		X		X		X		X		9/16/2020 Letter from Mr. Fonseca received by WAPA
Kara Perry Site Protection Manager	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians PO Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95682	Miwok Maidu														9/16/2020 Ms. Perry added mentioned in letter from D. Fonseca
Nicholas Fonseca Cultural Resource Director	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians PO Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95684 nfonseca@ssband.org	Miwok Maidu	X			X		X		X		X		X		
Hermo Olanio Vice Chairperson	Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians PO Box 1340 Shingle Springs, CA 95683 holanio@ssband.org	Miwok Maidu	X			X		X		X		X		X		
Clara LeCompte Chairperson	P.O. Box 204 Susanville, CA 96130					X	X	X	X							
Cathy Bishop Chairperson	Strawberry Valley Rancheria P.O. Box 667 Marysville, CA 95901	Maidu Miwok	X		X		X	X	X							
Don Ryberg Chairperson	Tsi Akim Maidu P.O. Box 510 Browns Valley, CA 95918	Maidu	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		
Grayson Coney Cultural Director	Tsi Akim Maidu P.O. Box 510 Browns Valley, CA 95918	Maidu	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X		
Grayson Coney Cultural Director	Tsi Akim Maidu PO Box 1316 Colfax, CA 95713	Maidu				X		X		X		X		X		
Don Ryberg Chairperson	Tsi Akim Maidu PO Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95945	Maidu				X		X	X	X		X		X	X	
Eileen Moon Vice Chairperson	Tsi Akim Maidu PO Box 1246 Grass Valley, CA 95946	Maidu				X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Mathew Moore THPO	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria 10720 Indian Hill Rd Auburn, CA 95603 mmoore@auburnrancheria.com	Maidu Miwok	X					X		X		X		X		
Gene Whitehouse Chairperson	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria 10720 Indian Hill Rd Auburn, CA 95603	Maidu Miwok	X		X			X		X		X		X		7/26/2018 Tish Saare received a letter from Mr. Whitehouse dated UAIC interests were discussed between by Cherie Waldear and Anna Starkey (April 2020).
Anna Starkey Cultural Regulatory Specialist	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria 10720 Indian Hill Rd Auburn, CA 95603 astarkey@auburnrancheria.com	Maidu Miwok												X		4/15/2020 Cherie Waldear spoke on the phone with Ms. Starkey and recorded in an email that she understood the UAIC will not have any additional comments or concerns at this time regarding the cultural resource survey report or any additional comments on the Beale WAPA EA

APPENDIX I-2

TRIBAL CONSULTATION LETTERS

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Gary Archuleta
Chairperson, Maidu KonKow/Concow
1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966

Dear Mr. Archuleta:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Gene Whitehouse
Chairperson, Maidu Miwok
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Cathy Bishop
Chairperson, Maidu Miwok
P.O. Box 667
Marysville, CA 95901

Dear Ms. Bishop:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Glenda Nelson
Chairperson, Maidu
2133 Monte Vista Avenue
Oroville, CA 95966

Dear Ms. Nelson:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Grayson Coney
Cultural Director, Maidu
P.O. Box 510
Browns Valley, CA 95918

Dear Mr. Coney:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Pamela Cubbler
Treasurer, Miwok Maidu
P.O. Box 4884
Auburn, CA 95604

Dear Ms. Cubbler:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Don Ryberg
Chairperson, Maidu
P.O. Box 510
Browns Valley, CA 95918

Dear Mr. Ryberg:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Don Ryberg
Chairperson, Maidu
P.O. Box 510
Browns Valley, CA 95918

Dear Mr. Ryberg:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

JAN 31 2018

Gary Archuleta
Chairperson, Maidu KonKow/Concow
1 Alverda Drive
Oroville, CA 95966

Dear Mr. Archuleta:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). Executive Order 13007 and the American Indian

Religious Freedom Act also require that WAPA insure access to sacred and religious places on its lands.

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). We would also appreciate your assistance in identifying any other tribes with whom we should consult on this project.

As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIER
6245 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Hermo Olanio
Vice Chairperson, Maidu Miwok
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Dear Mr. Olanio:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Daniel Fonseca
Cultural Resource Director, Maidu Miwok
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Jim Edwards
Chairperson
5 Tyme Way
Oroville, CA 95966

Dear Mr. Edwards:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Dennis Ramirez
Chairperson
125 Mission Ranch Blvd.
Chico, CA 95926

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Don Ryberg
Chairperson, Maidu
P.O. Box 1246
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Dear Mr. Ryberg:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Eileen Moon
Vice Chairperson, Maidu
P.O. Box 1246
Grass Valley, CA 95945

Dear Ms. Moon:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Grayson Coney
Cultural Director
P.O. Box 1316
Colfax, CA 95713

Dear Mr. Coney:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Ronald Seek
Chairperson
1706 Sweem Street
Oroville, CA 95965

Dear Mr. Seek:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Eric S. Josephson
NAGPRA Coordinator
P.O. Box 938
Cottonwood, CA 96022

Dear Mr. Josephson:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Ren Reynolds
Chairperson
1671 Mt. Ida Road
Oroville, CA 95966

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Clara LeCompte
Chairperson
P.O. Box 204
Susanville, CA 96130

Dear Ms. LeCompte:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Customer Service Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

FEB 8 2018

Nicholas Fonseca
Chairperson, Maidu Miwok
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR), is an energy power marketing administration with the U.S. Department of Energy. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), we write to you at this time regarding a proposed new interconnection transmission line construction project in Yuba County, California. In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense, Beale Air Force Base (AFB), WAPA is in the very early planning stages of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to consider and analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action. For the purposes of compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), WAPA is the designated lead agency. The following provides you with further details of the proposed project which is referred to as the Beale/WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP). The proposed transmission line corridor (including proposed alternatives) is completely within Yuba County (enclosure 1).

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's existing Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) line located in Yuba County, California. The purpose of the proposed project is to ensure that the Beale AFB electrical infrastructure will supply and effectively support the missions assigned to the installation by Congress and the President. Beale AFB needs a reliable and resilient electrical transmission system that is upgraded to satisfy current electrical standards. This need includes a redundant electrical interconnection to supply critical missions and prevent electrical failure during maintenance and/or electrical faults. In response to the request by Beale AFB, WAPA will be developing an EA to evaluate environmental impacts for the proposed interconnection.

As part of the proposed project, a 6-mile, 230-kV/60-kV interconnection would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line and an existing substation on Beale AFB. Portions of the proposed transmission line would be located on Beale AFB itself. The proposed project also includes a new substation to be located on Beale AFB to accommodate both the 230-kV and 60-kV lines. Currently, two alternative routes are being considered for the interconnection line (enclosure 1).

At our request, the California Native American Heritage Commission conducted a search of their Sacred Lands Database and provided a list of Native American contacts for the entire proposed project area (enclosure 2). The results of the search were negative. Beale AFB also provided a list of additional tribal contacts who should be consulted.

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA requires that WAPA identify historic properties in the proposed area of potential effects (APE). As part of our analysis of potential impacts that could result from the proposed action, and per consultation and compliance requirements, we welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding historic properties or places of traditional religious and cultural importance near the proposed project area that we should consider as part of our analysis. We look forward to hearing from and working with you on this important project. We welcome your call if you have questions on the proposed BWIP project or if you wish to arrange a meeting regarding this project. Please respond to our request within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact me at our SNR office in Folsom, California at (916) 353-4035 or email at waldear@wapa.gov. For more information regarding the proposed project you can visit: https://go.usa.gov/xnU8c.

Sincerely,

Cherie Johnston-Waldear

Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region

2 Enclosures

cc:
Tamara Gallentine
Beale AFB Natural and Cultural Resources Program Manager
9 CES/CEIE
6425 B Street
Beale AFB, CA 95903

APPENDIX I-3

PROJECT UPDATE LETTERS TO TRIBES

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Jim Edwards, Chairperson
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians
5 Tyme Way, CA 95966

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Ren Reynolds, Chairperson
Butte Tribal Council
1671 Mt. Ida Rd., CA 95966

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
P.O. Box 4884, CA 95604

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Glenda Nelson, Chairperson
Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria
2133 Monte Vista Avenue, CA 95966

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Ronald Seek, Chairperson
Konkow Valley Band of Maidu
1706 Sweem St., CA 95965

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Eric S. Josephson, NAGPRA Coordinator
Konkow Valley Band of Maidu
PO Box 938, CA 96022

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Clara LeCompte, Chairperson
Maidu Nation
PO Box 204, CA 96130

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Dennis Ramirez, Chairperson
Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria
125 Mission Ranch Blvd., CA 95926

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Gary Archuleta, Chairperson
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
#1 Alverda Drive, CA 95966

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Nicholas Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director
Shingle Springs Rancheria
PO Box 1340, CA 95682

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson
Shingle Springs Rancheria
PO Box 1340, CA 95682

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Daniel Fonseca, Chairperson;
Shingle Springs Rancheria
PO Box 1340, CA 95682

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Cathy Bishop, Chairperson
Strawberry Valley Rancheria
P.O. Box 667, CA 95901

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Don Ryberg, Chairperson
Tsi Akim Maidu
P.O. Box 510, CA 95918

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
Tsi Akim Maidu
P.O. Box 510, CA 95918

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Don Ryberg, Chairperson
Tsi-Akim Maidu Tribe
PO Box 1246, CA 95945

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Eileen Moon, Vice Chairperson
Tsi-Akim Maidu Tribe
PO Box 1246, CA 95945

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
Tsi-Akim Maidu Tribe
PO Box 1316, CA 95713

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Mathew Moore, THPO
United Auburn Indian Community
10720 Indian Hill Rd, CA 95603

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, CA 95630-4710

July 23, 2018

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
10720 Indian Hill Road, CA 95603

Re: WAPA, Beale Interconnection Project –Update

To Whom It May Concern:

A new alternative route is being considered for Western Area Power Administration's (WAPA) Beale Air Force Base (AFB) Interconnection Project. Tribal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initiated for this project in January 2018. Consultation remains open and WAPA's Regional Preservation Official will again be contacting Tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the coming weeks. The update provided below is meant to update Tribes in the interim.

WAPA received an interconnection request from Beale AFB to connect with WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line (line) located in Yuba County, California. Beale AFB has a need to improve the reliability and redundancy of electricity supply to the base. Currently, electricity is transmitted to Beale AFB via one existing 60-kV line. In response to the need for reliability and redundancy, an additional new line with a different alignment is proposed. As part of the proposed project, a new 230-kV/60-kV interconnection line would be built between WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed substation on Beale AFB. The total length of the line, depending on the final route, equals approximately 6 miles. WAPA contracted Transcon Environmental, Incorporated to prepare an Environment Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Initial project scoping included two routing alternatives for the proposed transmission line. As a result of feedback during scoping, and more information obtained regarding natural resources in the area, WAPA and Beale AFB have identified a third alternative to consider (see enclosed map). There is still not a preferred alternative.

Because of these changes, and the newly-affected landowners near the Northern B Alternative, WAPA will hold a second open house-style public meeting to provide information about the proposed project and to collect comments. Details about the meeting, including the date, location, and time are included in the enclosed newsletter. You are invited to attend the meeting to ask questions or provide comments.

For additional information, or to discuss this project further, please contact me at (916) 353-4526 or Saare@WAPA.gov.

Sincerely,
Tish Saare

Tish Saare, Environmental Protection Specialist

2 Enclosures:
Project Newsletter
Project Overview Map

APPENDIX J

SHPO Consultation Letters

This page intentionally left blank.

State of California • Natural Resources Agency
Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

April 17, 2019

Reply in Reference To: WAPA_2019_0321_001

Ms. Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Officer
Sierra Nevada Region
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

Subject: Beale-WAPA Interconnection Line Project

Dear Mr. Johnston-Waldear:

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) received a submittal from the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region (SNR) initiating consultation on the Beale-WAPA Interconnection Line Project (BWIP) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800.

The BWIP is a joint project with the United States Air Force Beale Air Force Base (Beale AFB) that proposes to construct a new approximately 5 mile long 230-kV/60-kV transmission line in Yuba County. Beale AFB by letter dated February 4, 2019 designated WAPA as the lead federal agency for the purposes of Section 106.

Three project alternatives are currently being evaluated for the 230-kV transmission line and two project alternatives for the 60-kV line. The main project components include the following:

- Construction of overhead transmission line (230-kV to 60kV) 5 to 6 miles in length depending on the alternative from WAPA's Cottonwood-Roseville transmission line to a proposed new substation located on Beale AFB. Poles would range from 72 to 140 feet tall and be buried up to 40 feet.
- Installation of underground 60-kV transmission line on Beale AFB.
- Installation of 2-4 underground vaults to access 60-kV line. Vaults would measure 20-feet by 10-feet and be placed up to nine feet below the surface.
- Installation of communication and protection facilities and equipment.
- Construction of new 5-7 acre substation on Beale AFB.
- Construction of new access roads for construction and operation.

- Operation and maintenance.

At this time WAPA seeks SHPO comments on its determination of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1) and proposed efforts to identify historic properties within the APE pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(b).

WAPA has defined the APE as the following:

- Approximately 1-mile long, 300-foot wide corridor for the 230-kV line alternatives outside of Beale AFB on private land, plus 0.5-mile on either side of the corridor.
- Approximately 3.4-mile long 200-foot wide corridor for the 230-kV line located on Beale AFB, plus 0.5-mile on either side of the corridor.
- Approximately 1-mile long 80-foot wide corridor for the 60-kV overhead line, plus 0.5-mile on either side of the corridor for the Southern Alternative only.
- Approximately 2.5-mile long, 40-foot corridor for the 60-kV underground line within Beale AFB.
- Vertical APE includes depths of 40-feet for tower foundations, 9-ffet for vaults, and 105-200 feet above ground for towers.

WAPA have stated that potential direct effects are defined as activities associated with the construction of the BWIP and all ancillary areas required for construction, operation and maintenance; within the APE are these areas are within 300, 200, and 80-foot wide corridors. Indirect effects are defined as the introduction of visual or auditory intrusions that might diminish the values of historic properties; within the APE, potential indirect effects areas are 0.5-miles on either side of the corridors.

WAPA has initiated consultation with local Native American Tribes following a response from the Native American Heritage Commission indicating that a sacred sites file search was negative. The United Auburn Indian Community has requested further participation and consultation regarding this undertaking and WAPA has stated that it will continue to consult throughout project planning.

Public scoping has included project planning meetings and notices provided to state and local agencies and members of the public. No concerns or questions were raised.

Records search and review of previous historic property surveys was conducted and summarized in the attached report: *Cultural Resources Background Research and Field Strategy Report for the Beale Air Force Base and Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project* (January 2019). Numerous surveys have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE; at least 29 previously recorded cultural resources have been identified (7 prehistoric archaeological sites, 21 historic archaeological sites, 1 archaeological isolate) three of which intersect the APE. WAPA is currently in the process of evaluating resources potentially affected by the undertaking and completing further intensive archaeological pedestrian survey and will continue Section 106 consultation later.

WAPA_2019_0321_001

Following staff review of the supporting documentation, the SHPO offers the following comments:

- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the SHPO agrees that the APE as defined appears appropriate for this undertaking. Please be mindful, however, that additional information acquired through tribal consultation and historic property identification may result in WAPA modifying this current APE.
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(b), the SHPO agrees that the proposed historic property identification efforts are reasonable and in good faith.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Brendon Greenaway, Associate State Archaeologist, at (916) 445-7036 or Brendon.Greenaway@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

State of California • Natural Resources Agency Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
Telephone: (916) 445-7000 FAX: (916) 445-7053
calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

February 3, 2020

In reply refer to: WAPA_2019_0321_001

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Ms. Cherie Johnston-Waldear
Regional Preservation Official
Sierra Nevada Region
Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630-4710

RE: Section 106 consultation for the Beale-WAPA Interconnection Line Project in Yuba County, California

Dear Ms. Johnston-Waldear:

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), Sierra Nevada Region, is continuing consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. WAPA is seeking comments on their determinations of eligibility and finding of no historic properties affected for the above-referenced undertaking.

WAPA is proposing to construct approximate five miles of 230 kiloVolt (kV) / 60-kV transmission line in Yuba County, California as part of the Beale-WAPA Interconnection Line Project (undertaking). There are three alternative routes proposed: Northern A Alternative, Northern B Alternative, and Southern Alternative. Northern B Alternative is the preferred alternative and for this undertaking is the proposed project location. The finding of effect for the undertaking is based upon Northern B Alternative.

WAPA has defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for Northern B Alternative as an area of direct effects (approximately 1 mile long, 300 feet wide corridor for the 230 kV line outside of Beale Air Force Base (Beale AFB), approximately 3.4 miles long, 200 feet wide corridor for 230 kV line within Beale AFB, and approximately 2.5 mile long, 40 feet wide corridor for the 60 kV underground line within Beale AFB. This area includes locations of proposed access roads, construction layout areas, and a new substation. The vertical APE would be a maximum of 40 feet deep for the construction of overhead transmission line towers, 2 foot deep for buried conduit, and 9 feet deep for buried vaults. The proposed substation would be 5 to 7 acres.

The APE for indirect effects is all areas where visual effects may occur to historic properties and is represented by a 0.5 mile buffer surrounding the APE for direct effects.

Along with your letter, you submitted the following documents to support WAPA's finding of no historic properties affected:

- *Cultural Resources Inventory Report, Beale Air Force Base Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project* prepared by Transcon Environmental, Inc. (October 2019).

Efforts to identify historic properties that might be affected by the undertaking included a records search, pedestrian survey, and Native American consultation. WAPA initiated Native American consultation on February 8, 2018. Only one response was received from the United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC). UAIC expressed concern regarding the undertaking being within their tribe's ancestral and traditional territory but did not provide any specific concerns. WAPA states they requested further information from UAIC but they have not heard back from the Tribe. WAPA will notify SHPO if any further consultation with UAIC occurs.

Identification efforts identified 6 cultural resources within the APE for direct effects and one cultural resource within the APE for indirect effects.

Of those cultural resources within the APE for direct effects, one has already been determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by Section 106 consensus and that determination remains valid:

Table 1: Sites previously determined not eligible to NRHP

Trinomial	Primary No.	Eligibility status
CA-YUB-1420H	P-58-001587	Not Eligible, 11/30/06, (USAF061103A)

Five cultural resources within the APE for direct effects were determined to be ineligible for the NRHP and WAPA is seeking SHPO concurrence on these determinations:

Table 2: Sites determined not eligible to NRHP

Name	Primary No.	Property Type	Eligibility Status
BWIP-2	--	Unnamed roadway	Not Eligible
BWIP-10-1	--	1956 survey benchmark	Not Eligible
CA-YUB-1844H	P-58-002944	Wooden structure	Not Eligible
HL12	--	Patrol Road	Not Eligible
HL13	--	Doolittle Drive	Not Eligible

One cultural resource, BWIP-3, a historic-era military resources known as Alert Ramp/Airplane Parking Ramp, falls within the APE for indirect effects. No eligibility determination is being made for this resource since it lies within the 0.5 mile indirect

effects buffer surrounding the underground corridor and will not be visible, thus having no indirect effects to BWIP-3.

WAPA has determined that there are no historic properties within their APE and that a finding of *no historic properties affected* is appropriate. WAPA requests SHPO review and comment on their determinations of eligibility and finding of effect for the proposed undertaking. After review, the following comments are offered:

- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), WAPA has determined that the five resources on Table 2 are not eligible for the NRHP. **I concur.**
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), **I do not object** to a finding of *no historic properties affected*.

Be advised that under certain circumstances, such as unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, WAPA may have additional future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800. If you require further information, please contact Jeffrey Delsescaux at (916) 445-7016 or Jeffrey.Delsescaux@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX K

Aquatic Resources Report

This page intentionally left blank.

AQUATIC RESOURCE DELINEATION REPORT

Beale Western Area Power Administration Interconnection Project
Yuba County, California

Prepared for:

Western Area Power Administration
Sierra Nevada Region
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630

Prepared by:

Transcon Environmental, Inc.
802 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94133

November 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to an interconnection request from Beale Air Force Base for a redundant electrical transmission system, the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) is proposing a new transmission line to connect to WAPA's Cottonwood to Roseville transmission line in Yuba County, California. A delineation of all wetlands and other potentially jurisdictional Waters of the United States has been conducted in accordance with the 2007 United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook (USACE 2007), the 1987 USACE Wetland Delineation Manual, the 2008 "Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States" (Lichvar & McColley 2008), and the Interim Regional Supplement to the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual, Arid West Region (USACE 2008).

All accessible portions of the survey area were field-verified in March and October 2018. All wetlands and potentially jurisdictional waters were surveyed on foot by a qualified wetland specialist who performed all delineations, recorded relevant site information, and photographed existing site conditions.

Desktop review and field verification identified five potentially jurisdictional waters and multiple potentially jurisdictional wetland features within the 1,070-acre survey area. Approximately 24.4 acres of potentially jurisdictional waters and 147.2 acres of potentially jurisdictional wetlands were identified within the survey area.

Depending upon the selected route, approximately 480–700 square feet of permanent impacts and up to 2,016 square feet of temporary impacts to potentially jurisdictional ditches are anticipated from the installation of culverts for new access roads. If the Southern Alternative is constructed, approximately 1,306 square feet of vernal pool wetlands would be permanently removed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	Air Force Base
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
dbh	diameter at breast height
FAC	Facultative
FACU	Facultative Upland
FACW	Facultative Wetland
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
kV	kilovolt
NAD	North American Datum
NL	Not Listed
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OBL	Obligate
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
PJD	Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
UPL	Upland
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
WOTUS	Waters of the United States
YCWA	Yuba County Water Agency

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contact Information

Western Area Power Administration
114 Parkshore Drive
Folsom, California 95630
Phone: (916) 353-4526

1.2 Purpose of Assessment

On behalf of the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and Beale Air Force Base (AFB), Transcon Environmental, Inc. (Transcon) has prepared this aquatic resource delineation report to determine the extent of potential jurisdictional waters prior to the construction of a proposed 230-kilovolt (kV)/60-kV transmission line on Beale AFB and adjacent properties and to document the extent of potential jurisdictional waters that currently exists within and adjacent to the proposed project areas.

The purpose of this report is to: 1) delineate any potential Waters of the United States (WOTUS) subject to federal jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA); and 2) delineate any waters of the state that may be subject to the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA.

In this report, the term "project areas" refers specifically to the proposed project footprint where the facilities may be located; "survey area" refers to a 650–800-foot-wide corridor encompassing all areas near and adjacent to the project footprint. This delineation is based on currently available data and site conditions at the time of the site visits. The results of this delineation are preliminary until verified by USACE.

1.3 Project Location

The project area is approximately 8 miles east of Marysville, California. The project area consists of three proposed alternative alignments currently under review that occur on the western portion of Beale AFB and extend west into neighboring private parcels (**Figures 1 and 2**).

1.4 Project Description

In response to an interconnection request from Beale AFB for a redundant electrical transmission system, WAPA is proposing a new transmission line to connect to WAPA's Cottonwood to Roseville 230-kV transmission line in Yuba County, California. The Project consists of a new 230-kV/60-kV transmission line, including a new substation, that extends approximately 6 miles from its connection point at the existing Cottonwood Roseville 230-kV transmission line and terminates on-Base at an existing substation. There are no additional interrelated or interdependent actions being planned within the project area.

Alternatives

All alternative alignments begin perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line and continue in a nearly straight east-to-west line, following existing roadways up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. Off-base portions of the line are bordered by agricultural fields to the north and south. Once on-Base, the two northern alternative alignments curve to avoid Beale AFB infrastructure and runway clearances, while the southern alternative alignment stays straight until turning 90 degrees north near its eastern terminus. The Project, along all alternatives, will be constructed as 230-kV overhead, aerial lines feeding into a proposed new substation on-Base. The substation will step from 230-kV down to 60-kV and deliver electricity to Beale AFB via 60-kV lines. All off-Base portions of the Project will be overhead, aerial 230-

kV lines; once on-Base, the Project will consist of overhead 230-kV lines, underground 60-kV lines, and overhead 60-kv lines (Southern Alternative alignment only).

Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance for all alternatives would occur from: grading construction staging areas and landing zones; grading and drilling holes for new structure foundations; constructing and improving roads for vehicle and equipment access; establishing pull sites for conductor installation; and construction of the new substation.

Permanent disturbance for this project is defined as those areas where Project facilities will be built and remain (i.e., pole foundations, new access roads, and the new substation). Temporary disturbance for this project is defined as those areas needed to construct Project facilities and any areas needed to conduct future maintenance activities (e.g., equipment staging and laydown areas, pulling and tensioning sites, etc.); these areas are expected to be disturbed in the short-term and restored to original conditions if feasible.

Construction Activities

Construction would commence after securing all required permits and land rights. Multiple crews may work simultaneously on different Project components. Construction generally would take place between 7:00am and 7:00pm, 6 days per week, except for those areas where local ordinances, traffic considerations, or permit conditions dictate otherwise, in which case working hours would be consistent with local requirements. All work will follow WAPA's Environmental Quality Protection Construction Standard and Project Conservation Measures.

Construction Staging

Temporary construction staging areas would be needed to store and stage materials, construction equipment, and vehicles. There are three existing previously disturbed locations on-Base that have been identified as candidate areas to store and stage material; additional locations will be needed and, although their exact locations have not been determined, locations would be selected that minimize ground disturbance and impacts to sensitive resources.

Access for Construction

Construction of a new transmission line requires access to each tower site for construction crews, materials, and equipment. Access to each site would be on an existing road where feasible or on new roads. Existing roads may need to be improved.

Improving existing access roads would involve grading, erosion control, and the installation of culverts or rip-rap to maintain stormwater flows within ephemeral wash areas. Lost surface material would be replaced, and the road would be graded and shaped. A motor grader is the primary equipment type used to conduct this work, but bulldozers may be used in some areas. Watering may be required to control dust and to retain fine surface rock. In determining the final location of new roads, impacts to large trees or other natural features will be minimized. New access roads would be constructed using a bulldozer or grader followed by a roller to compact and smooth the ground. Front-end loaders would be used to move the soil locally or off-site.

During the trenching on Patrol Road, temporary access may be necessary on either side of the road for vehicle and equipment passing. This temporary access will not be more than 12 feet wide and will be designed to avoid vernal pool and wetland features to the extent feasible. For those areas where avoidance of vernal pool or wetland features is not possible, weight dispersion mats will be placed over the feature

and removed upon completion or work in that area. Dispersion mats will only be used during the dry season, as these areas would be completely avoided during the wet season.

After Project construction, existing and new permanent access roads would be used by maintenance crews, as well as vehicles for inspection and maintenance activities. Temporary construction roads not required for future maintenance access would be removed and restored to pre-construction condition to the extent feasible.

Overhead Transmission Line Construction

Excavation and Foundation Installation for Transmission Line Structures

Installation of structure foundations may require grading and vegetation removal. Where grading is needed, topsoil would be removed and stockpiled for use in site restoration. Temporary topsoil stockpiles would be protected from erosion during construction. Excavating transmission structure foundations is typically done with a backhoe, front-end loader, or pressure auger.

Reinforced concrete foundations would be used for most structures. After the foundation concrete is placed, a mechanical tamp would be used to re-compact soil around the foundation. The disturbed area would be re-graded so that surfaces drain naturally, blend with the natural terrain, and are left in a condition that will facilitate re-vegetation or re-seeding, provide for proper drainage, and prevent erosion.

Structure Assembly and Erection

Structure components would typically be transported to installation sites by truck or helicopter. Structures would be erected with cranes. Structure assembly equipment may include cranes (ground or helicopter), augers, bulldozers, bucket trucks, backhoes, air compressors, electric generators, pickup trucks and other vehicles, machinery, and equipment. Structures would be assembled, erected, and attached to the foundations.

Conductor Stringing

Conductor stringing would occur at designated pull and tensioning sites which would be located within the survey area. Angle-structure pull sites would require temporary easement rights if located outside the easement to pull the conductor on a straight line. The locations of pull sites depend on environmental constraints, conductor length, and equipment access.

Large reels of conductor would be transported to the staging areas or pulling sites on flatbed trucks. Other equipment would include stringing trailers, tensioning machines, pullers, bulldozers, and several trucks including a bucket truck.

Temporary stringing sheaves or travelers (pulleys) would be attached on the cross-arms of each structure at the bottom of the insulator strings. A sock line (rope or lightweight wire) would then be strung from structure to structure through the stringing sheaves. This may be completed using a helicopter. A pulling line would then be attached to the end of the sock line and pulled back through the sheaves between pull site locations. Conductor would then be strung using the pulling line.

Powered pulling equipment would be used at one end and tensioning equipment would be used at the other end to establish the proper tension and sag for crews to permanently "clip" conductors onto structure hardware, and to maintain the proper ground clearance for the conductors. After conductors are clipped in, the stringing sheaves would be removed, and the new conductor would be connected to the insulators hanging from the cross-arms. Ground wire would be installed last and would be attached to the top of the structures using a pulling technique similar to that used for the conductors.

New Substation Construction

Generally, substation construction would include site grading, property and substation fencing, and installation of electrical facilities. The site would be excavated and graded to accommodate the required construction and permanent facility buildings, equipment, and electrical structures. A fence would be erected around the substation perimeter. Up to 5 acres would be graded for the new substation. Area lighting would be provided by multiple 300-watt, tungsten-quartz lamps mounted near major electrical equipment inside the substation. Additionally, downward-oriented 100-watt, yellow flood lamps would be placed near entrances and the substation gate for night entry and would remain lit throughout the night.

Construction Equipment and Workforce

Typical quantities of personnel and equipment needed for proposed construction activities are shown in **Table 1**. The tasks would be conducted in stages; therefore, personnel and equipment would not be working on all tasks simultaneously at a given location, but there would be some overlap in tasks.

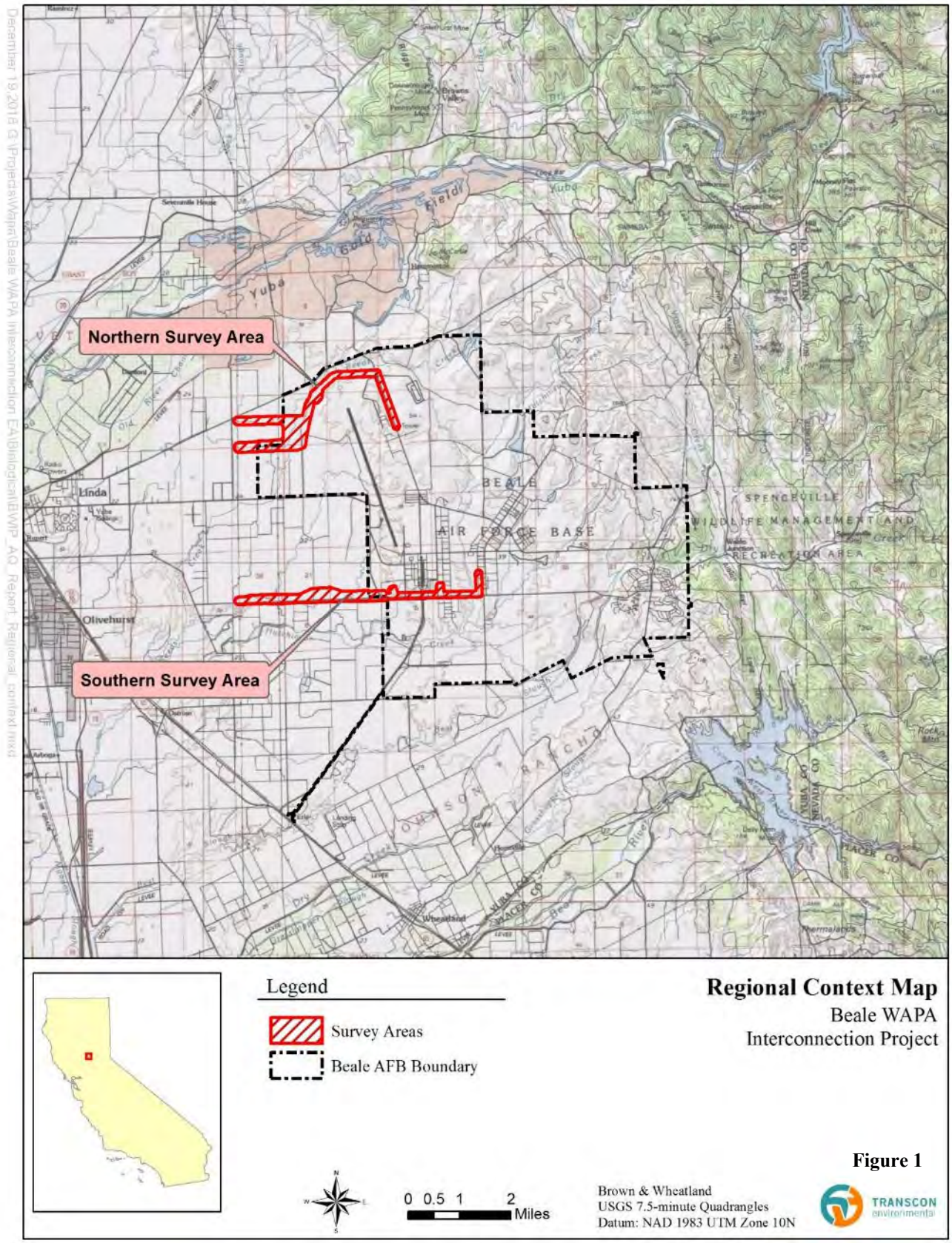
TABLE 1
PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Activity	Personnel	Equipment	
Right-of-Way (access roads and vegetation clearing)	2–4 equipment operators	1 motor grader excavator 2 pickup trucks 1 roller	2 bulldozers 1 backhoe/excavator 2 dump trucks
Excavation for foundations	4–8 laborers/equipment operators	2 augers 2 backhoes	2 pickup trucks 2 compressors
Foundation installation (anchor bolt/rebar cages)	4–6 laborers/equipment operators 3–5 ironworkers	2 flat-bed trucks 2 pickup trucks 2 air compressors 2 hydro-lifts 2 welders	2–3 mixer trucks per structure for direct-embedded foundations 10–12 mixer trucks per structure anchor bolt foundations
Structure assembly and erection	4–6 linemen/laborers and crane operators	2 hydro-cranes 2 tractors	2 manlifts 2 pickup trucks
Helicopter use	1 pilot 1 ground person fueler	Helicopter Hughes 500 Fuel truck	
Conductor stringing	20–25 linemen/groundmen	2 pullers 2 tensioners 2 bulldozers 4 reel trailers	1 materials truck 2 manlifts 5–6 pickup trucks 1 light truck
Disturbance area restoration (cleanup and revegetation)	3–6 laborers	1 bulldozer w/ ripper 1 blader 1 front-end loader	1 tractor/harrow/disc 1 light truck
Substation construction	20–40 electricians, linemen, laborers, equipment operators, and ironworkers	2 flat-bed trucks 2 bulldozers 2 cranes 2 excavators 5 pickup trucks 1 fuel truck 1 puller	1 tensioner 2 reel trailers 1 tractor 2 materials trucks 1 blader 2 mixer trucks 1 front end loader
Underground concrete bank installation	8 to 12 laborers/ equipment operators 3 to 5 ironworkers	2 flatbed trucks 1 cranes 1 excavators 2 pickup trucks	1 tractor 2 materials trucks 1 blader 2 mixer trucks

TABLE 1 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES			
Activity	**Personnel**	**Equipment**	
		1 fuel truck	1 front end loader
Underground vault installation	8 to 12 laborers/ equipment operators 3 to 5 ironworkers	1 cranes 1 excavators 2 pickup trucks 1 fuel truck	1 tractor 2 materials trucks 1 blader 2 mixer trucks 1 front end loader

Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

WAPA must comply with North American Electric Reliability Corporation and Western Electricity Coordinating Council standards and requirements for transmission system reliability, including maintenance and vegetation management. In order to comply with these requirements, WAPA has a comprehensive O&M program for all of its property and facilities including transmission lines, substations, communication facilities, and legal access roads. This O&M program ensures reliability of the transmission systems and safe, all-weather access to the transmission line structures and other WAPA facilities. The O&M activities proposed for this Project would be consistent with WAPA O&M program and Beale AFB management plans for on-base portions of the Project.


Northern Survey Area
Southern Survey Area
Linda
Olivehurst
Wheatland
BEALE
AIR FORCE BASE
SPENCEVILLE
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND
RECREATION AREA
Yuba
Feather
Legend
Survey Areas
Beale AFB Boundary
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
Regional Context Map
Beale WAPA
Interconnection Project
Figure 1
Brown & Wheatland
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N
TRANSCON
environmental

December 19, 2018 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_Report_Project_Location.mxd

Survey Area Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Areas
- Beale AFB Boundary
- Roads

Northern Survey Area

Southern Survey Area

Sun Ave
Moon Ave
Star Ave
Brophy Rd
Apex Ln
Summerfield Ln
Beale Rd
Patrol Rd
A Rd
Blair Way
Duggin St
Wakefield Trl
Erle Rd
Grumman Ave
Doolittle Dr
Fairle Rd
B St
14th St
12nd St
31st St
24th St
23rd St
C St
K St
F St
D St
M St
L St
N St
J St
9th St
8th St
7th St
10th St
A St
Gavin Mandry Dr
Beale Rd
3rd St
Erie St

0 0.5 1 Miles

Browns Valley & Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 2

TRANSCON environmental

SECTION 2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 USACE/CWA Section 404

Section 404 of the CWA gives the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the USACE regulatory and permitting authority regarding discharge of dredged or filled material into "navigable waters of the United States." Section 502(7) of the CWA defines navigable waters as "Waters of the United States, including territorial seas." Section 328 of Chapter 33 in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) defines WOTUS as they apply to the jurisdictional limits of USACE authority under the CWA. A summary of this definition in 33 CFR 328.3 includes: 1) waters used for commerce; 2) interstate waters and wetlands; 3) "Other Waters of the United States" (other waters) such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands; 4) impoundments of waters; 5) tributaries to the above waters; 6) territorial seas; and 7) wetlands adjacent to waters. For the purposes of determining USACE jurisdiction under the CWA, "navigable waters," as defined in the CWA, are the same as "Waters of the United States" as defined in the CFR above.

The limits of USACE jurisdiction under Section 404, as given in 33 CFR Section 328.4, are as follows: (a) territorial seas—3 nautical miles in a seaward direction from the baseline; (b) tidal WOTUS—high tide line or to the limit of adjacent non-tidal waters; (c) non-tidal WOTUS—ordinary high watermark (OHWM) or to the limit of adjacent wetlands; and (d) wetlands—to the limit of the wetland.

2.2 RWQCB/CWA Section 401

The RWQCB regulates activities pursuant to Section 401(a)(1) of the CWA. Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. Section 1341) requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into WOTUS to obtain certification from the state in which the discharge originates. As a result, fill proposed to be deposited in waters and wetlands requires coordination with the appropriate RWQCB that administers Section 401 and provides certification. The RWQCB also reviews water quality and wetland issues, including avoidance and minimization of impacts. Section 401 certification is required prior to issuance of a Section 404 permit.

SECTION 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey Area

The survey area, which extends between 325 and 400 feet from each proposed alternative alignment (inclusive of poles/pole foundations, underground facilities, substations, and access roads) was established to capture any potential wetlands or waters occurring within or adjacent to the Project footprint. Portions of the proposed alternatives on-Base were buffered 325 feet while those located off-Base on private parcels were buffered 400 feet. In addition, on-Base areas between where Northern Alternatives A and B diverge were also surveyed to account for any potential adjustments to either northern alternative.

The survey area is further divided between a "northern survey area" that was established around the proposed Northern Alternatives A and B and a "southern survey area" that was established around the proposed Southern Alternative (**Figure 2**), collectively referred to as the "survey areas".

All accessible areas within the survey area were investigated on foot with the exception of several off-Base private parcels with right-of-entry access restrictions along both alternatives. Portions of the survey area with right-of-entry access restrictions were surveyed from the public right-of-way or from adjacent parcels where access was granted.

3.2 Delineation Methods

The methods used to delineate potentially jurisdictional waters and locate any other potential aquatic features (including wetlands) within the study area were based on the USACE Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook (USACE 2007), Wetland Delineation Manual (USACE 1987), and Regional Supplement to the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (USACE 2008).

Transcon used two methods to identify wetlands/WOTUS within the survey area:

- Existing spatial data depicting potential wetlands and waters within the study areas were identified via GIS and later investigated in the field (if accessible).
- Accessible portions of the study areas were traversed on foot and inspected for signs of wetlands and waters (i.e., changes in vegetation, depressions holding water, or channels) that may not have been apparent from existing spatial data.

3.2.1 Field Surveys

One field survey was conducted from March 12, 2018 to March 15, 2018 and another field survey was conducted on October 4, 2018 by two delineators, Benjamin Lardiere (Senior Biologist) and Molly Dodge (Senior Biologist). The delineators used Apple® iPads to record all photos, GIS data, and datasheet information. Any spatial data was collected using a sub-meter accurate Trimble® R1 GPS antenna paired to the iPad via Bluetooth technology. Spatial data and data point images were uploaded to ArcGIS Online, a secure internet-based Esri application, via ArcCollector.

3.2.2 Existing Data

Prior to conducting the field assessment, the following spatial data and literature was reviewed to determine the potential presence of jurisdictional aquatic resources:

- Current and historical aerial imagery (Google 2018; Esri 2018)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (USGS 1973)
- National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2017)

- Soil data from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) (NRCS 2018a)
- Existing vernal pool and wetland spatial data (for Beale AFB only) (USACE 2006). The data presented in this dataset was derived from multi-spectral imagery and LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data. The data was approved by the USACE to serve as a Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation (PJD) for aquatic resources on Beale AFB.

3.2.3 CWA "Waters of the United States"

WOTUS are defined by Title 40 of the CFR 230.3 part 230.3 and by 33 CFR 328.3 as:

- All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce
- All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands
- All impoundments of waters otherwise identified as WOTUS
- All tributaries of interstate waters or territorial seas
- All waters adjacent to identified WOTUS, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters
- All waters determined to have a "significant nexus" to a Water of the United States

The term 'significant nexus' is defined in 40 CFR 203.3 and 33 CFR 328.3 as:

> *"…a water, including wetlands, either alone or in combination with other similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affects the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of a water identified…" as a WoUS. "For an effect to be significant, it must be more than speculative or insubstantial. Waters are similarly situated when they function alike and are sufficiently close to function together in affecting downstream waters."*
>
> Federal Register Vol. 80, No. 124
> Parts 230.3 (c) and 328.3 (c). June 29, 2015.

This delineation evaluated the presence of all waters potentially subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA. Waters subject to USACE jurisdiction include lakes, rivers, and streams (including intermittent streams), in addition to all areas below the high tide line in areas subject to tidal influence. Jurisdiction in non-tidal areas extends to the OHWM, defined as:

> *"…that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the characteristics of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas."*
>
> Federal Register Vol. 80, No. 124
> Parts 230.3 (c) and 328.3 (c). June 29, 2015.

Additionally, if adjacent wetlands are present, USACE jurisdiction extends beyond the OHWM to the limit of the adjacent wetlands.

3.2.4 Ordinary High-Water Mark

Identification of the OHWM followed the USACE Regulatory Guidance Letter Number 05-05, OHWM Identification (USACE 2005) and *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (Lichvar & McColley 2008). Most of the survey area was accessible by foot, except for a small portion due to high waters and those that were not

accessible due to right-of-entry constraints. The extent of the OHWM was determined in the field by identifying a break between upland and wetland characteristics, as identified in the Arid West Regional Supplement, and topographic information from ArcGIS software, Esri ArcMap 10.4.1, was used to extend the break throughout the entire feature.

Channel lengths were approximated along the centerline of main channel flow. Feature widths and depths are representative averages and were measured from cross channel measurements conducted with ArcGIS, general field observations, and post-field calculations. Delineations of the OHWM were conducted using handheld GPS with submeter accuracy and are an accurate representation of the OHWM at the time of survey.

3.2.5 Wetlands

In addition to WOTUS, the study area was evaluated for the presence or absence of indicators of the three wetland parameters described in the USACE manual (USACE 1987) and the Arid West Regional Supplement (USACE 2008): 1) hydrophytic vegetation, 2) wetland hydrology, and 3) hydric soils. Sections 230.3 and 328.3 of the Federal CFR define wetlands as:

> *"Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."*

According to the USACE manual, for areas not considered "problem areas" or "atypical situations:"

> *"…evidence of a minimum of one positive wetland indicator from each parameter (hydrology, soil, and vegetation) must be found in order to make a positive wetland determination."*

Data on vegetation, hydrology, and soils collected at sample points during the site visit was reported on Wetland Determination Data—Arid West Region forms. Once an area was determined to be a potential jurisdictional wetland, its boundaries were delineated using the aforementioned GPS methodology. Indicators described in the Arid West Regional Supplement were used to make wetland determinations at each sample point in the study area and are summarized below.

On Beale AFB, wetlands previously identified in the existing Beale AFB PJD spatial data (USACE 2006) were confirmed based on the presence of both appropriate wetland plant species, wetland hydrology, and/or topography. Due to digging restrictions on Beale AFB, soil samples were not collected at any potential wetlands identified within the survey area on Beale AFB, though numerous georeferenced photos were collected.

Vegetation

This report discusses botanical species with both their scientific and common names. Plant species identified within the study area are assigned a wetland status based on the USFWS list of plant species that occur in wetlands (Lichvar and Kartesz 2009). This wetland classification system is based on the expected frequency of species occurrence in wetlands (**Table 2**).

TABLE 2 WETLAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM BASED ON EXPECTED FREQUENCY OF SPECIES OCCURRENCE IN WETLANDS		
Class*	**Description**	**Frequency percentage**
OBL	Occur almost always in wetlands under natural conditions	Greater than 99
FACW	Usually occur in wetlands	67 to 99
FAC	Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands	34 to 66
FACU	Usually occur in non-wetlands	1 to 33
UPL	Occur almost always in non-wetlands under natural conditions	Less than 1
***Note:** OBL—Obligate; FACW—Facultative Wetland; FAC—Facultative; FACU—Facultative Upland; UPL—Obligate Upland		

The Arid West Regional Supplement requires a three-step process to determine if hydrophytic vegetation is present. The procedure first requires the delineator to apply the manual's 50/20 rule (Indicator 1), wherein species are chosen independently for each of the four vegetation strata: tree, sapling/shrub, herbaceous, and woody vine.[1] In general, dominant species are determined for each vegetation stratum from a sampling plot of an appropriate size surrounding the sample point. Dominants are generally the most abundant species that individually or collectively account for more than 50 percent of total vegetative cover in the stratum, plus any other species that by itself accounts for at least 20 percent of the total cover. If greater than 50 percent of the dominant species has an OBL, FACW, or FAC status, the sample point meets the hydrophytic vegetation criterion.

If the sample point fails the application of Indicator 1, and both hydric soils and wetland hydrology are absent, then the sample point does not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion (unless the site is a problematic wetland situation). However, if the sample point fails Indicator 1, but hydric soils and wetland hydrology are both present, the delineator must apply Indicator 2.

Indicator 2 is the Prevalence Index, which is a weighted average of the wetland indicator status for all plant species within the sampling plot. Each indicator status is given a numeric code: OBL=1, FACW=2, FAC=3, FACU=4, and UPL=5. Application of Indicator 2 requires the delineator to estimate the percent cover of each species in every stratum of the community and sum the cover estimates for any species that are present in more than one stratum. The delineator must then organize all species into groups according to their wetland indicator status and calculate the Prevalence Index using the following formula, where "A" equals total percent cover:

$$PI = \frac{A_{OBL} + 2A_{FACW} + 3A_{FAC} + 4A_{FACU} + 5A_{UPL}}{A_{OBL} + A_{FACW} + A_{FAC} + A_{FACU} + A_{UPL}}$$

The Prevalence Index will yield a number between one and five. If the Prevalence Index is equal to or less than three, the sample point meets the hydrophytic vegetation criterion; however, if the Prevalence Index is greater than three, the delineator must proceed to Indicator 3.

[1]The tree stratum includes woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 feet or more in height and 3 inches or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH). The sapling/shrub stratum includes woody plants, excluding woody vines less than three inches DBH, regardless of height. The herb stratum includes all herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines regardless of size and woody plants, except woody vines less than approximately three feet in height. The woody vine stratum includes all woody vines regardless of height (USACE 2008).

Application of Indicator 3 assesses presence of morphological adaptations. If more than 50 percent of the individuals of a FACU species have morphological adaptations for life in wetlands, that species is considered a hydrophyte and its indicator status should be reassigned to FAC. If such observations are made, the delineator must recalculate Indicators 1 and 2 using a FAC indicator status for this species. The sample point meets the hydrophytic vegetation criterion if either test is satisfied.

This three-step process was utilized to determine if sample points within the survey area met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion.

Hydrology

The USACE jurisdictional wetland hydrology criterion is satisfied if an area is inundated or saturated long enough to create anoxic soil conditions during the growing season (i.e., a minimum of 14 days in the Arid West Region). Evidence of wetland hydrology can include primary indicators, such as visible inundation or saturation, drift deposits, oxidized root channels, or salt crusts; or secondary indicators such as the FAC-neutral test, the presence of a shallow aquitard, or frost-heave hummocks. The Arid West Regional Supplement contains 18 primary hydrology indicators and 9 secondary hydrology indicators. Only one primary indicator is required to meet the wetland hydrology criterion. If secondary indicators are used, at least two secondary indicators must be present to conclude that an area has wetland hydrology.

The presence or absence of the primary or secondary indicators described in the Arid West Regional Supplement was utilized to determine if sample points within the delineation study area met the wetland hydrology criterion.

Soils

NRCS defines a hydric soil as follows:

> *"A hydric soil is a soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part."*
>
> Vasilas et al. 2010

Soils formed over prolonged periods of time under wetland (anaerobic) conditions often possess characteristics that indicate they meet the definition of hydric soils. Hydric soils can have a hydrogen sulfide (i.e., rotten egg) odor; low chroma matrix color (0, 1, or 2); presence of redox concentrations; gleyed or depleted matrix; or high organic matter content.

Specific indicators that can be used to determine whether a soil is hydric for wetland delineation are provided in the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States (Vasilas et al. 2010). The Arid West Regional Supplement provides a list of 19 hydric soil indicators that are known to occur in the Arid West Region. Where possible, soil samples were collected and described according to the methodology provided in the Arid West Regional Supplement. Soil chroma and values were determined by utilizing a standard Munsell soil chart (Munsell 2009). Hydric soils were determined to be present if any of the soil samples met one or more of the 19 hydric soil indicators described in the Arid West Regional Supplement.

Due to digging restrictions on Beale AFB, soils were not assessed at any potential wetlands identified within the survey area on Beale AFB.

3.2.6 Areas Outside of Section 404 Jurisdiction

Some areas that meet the technical criteria for wetlands or other waters may not be jurisdictional under the CWA. Included in this category are some manmade wetlands, which are areas that have developed at least some characteristics of naturally occurring wetlands due to either intentional or incidental human activities.

Examples of man-induced wetlands may include, but are not limited to, irrigated wetlands, impoundments, drainage ditches excavated in uplands, wetlands resulting from filling of formerly deep-water habitats, dredge material disposal areas, and depressions within construction areas. Three settling basins and numerous agricultural ditches meet this criteria and are discussed in further detail in the Results section of this report (Section 5.4–Non-Waters of the United States).

In addition, some isolated wetlands and other waters may be considered outside of USACE jurisdiction as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County versus USACE (531 U.S. 159 [2001]). Isolated wetlands and other waters are those areas that do not have a surface or groundwater connection, are not adjacent to a navigable "Waters of the United States," do not otherwise exhibit an interstate commerce connection.

SECTION 4 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 Climate

The survey area experiences a Mediterranean climate, which consists of cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The region experiences an average high temperature of 73 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and average low of 49 degrees F, with an average yearly precipitation of approximately 23 inches. The region (NRCS 2018b) received approximately 7 inches of rain during the 60 days prior to when the first survey was conducted (March 12 to 15, 2018), which is slightly above the average for that timeframe (6 inches) (USCD 2018). The region (NRCS 2018b) did not receive any rain during the 60 days prior to when the second survey was conducted (October 4, 2018), which is slightly below the average for that timeframe (0.40 inches) (USCD 2018). Weather during the first surveys was partly cloudy with scattered rain showers, with an average temperature of 55 degrees F. Weather during the second survey was partly cloudy, with an average temperature of 75 degrees F.

4.2 Land Use

The northern survey area begins on private parcels that consist mostly of agricultural lands (irrigated cropland for rice, alfalfa, safflower, and corn) and lightly developed residential areas. The portions of the northern survey area within Beale AFB are adjacent to but outside of the airfield area and are primarily located along sparsely developed, open grasslands and adjacent to Patrol Road and Doolittle Drive.

The southern survey area also begins on private parcels that consist of agricultural lands and lightly developed residential areas. The portions of the southern survey area within Beale AFB occur mostly on lightly developed grasslands. The southern survey area parallels Erle Road off-Base and Gavin Mandry Drive on-Base.

4.3 Landscape Setting

The survey area is located within the southeast extent of the Sacramento Valley, a northern region of California's Central Valley that lies north of the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. Located less than 10 miles west of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, the northern and southern survey areas are located approximately 3 and 6 miles south of the Yuba River, respectively. Both survey areas consist of relatively flat grasslands that range in elevation from 70 to 150 feet above sea level.

4.3.1 Vegetation Communities

The survey area is located within the Sacramento Valley Subregion of the California Floristic province. The dominant ecological systems, as mapped by the USGS National Gap Analysis Program, include California Central Valley and Southern Coastal Grassland, California Central Valley Riparian Woodland and Shrubland, and Cultivated Cropland (USGS 2017). Based on observations made in the field, vegetation communities found within the survey area are described below.

Annual Grasslands

The most commonly occurring vegetation community within the survey areas is annual grassland. This community is primarily located in the portions of the survey area within Beale AFB and on a small off-Base portion of the southern survey area along Erle Road. This community is dominated by non-native grasses and forbs including wild oat (*Avena* spp.) ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium perennis*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), medusahead (*Elymus caput-medusae*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*). Interspersed with these non-native species are native grasses and forbs that include purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*), California melic (*Melica californica*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* spp.), doveweed

(*Eremocarpus setigerus*), lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), mariposa lily (*Calochortus* spp.) and brodiaea (*Brodiaea* spp.).

Vernal Pools

Numerous vernal pools are interspersed within the annual grasslands throughout both survey areas. These small, shallow depressions are temporary seasonal wetlands that fill with water during the rainy season and dry down during the spring and summer months. Dominant plants within these pools include coyote thistle (*Eryngium vaseyi*), white head navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala*), Fremont's goldfields (*Lasthenia fremontii*), Carter's buttercup (*Ranunuculus bonariensis*), field owl's-clover (*Castilleja campestris*), and dwarf wooly marbles (*Psilocarphus brevissimus*).

Freshwater Marsh

Freshwater marsh habitats are present to varying degrees in both study areas, primarily on the fringes of several intermittent waterways (e.g., Reeds Creek), manmade ponds, and agricultural drainages. This community is often dominated by hydrophytic species including cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Schoenoplectus* spp.), sedges (*Carex* spp.), and other rushes (*Juncus* spp.).

Cropland/Pasture

Cropland/pasture are present within the western portion of the survey area that is not within Beale AFB. These consist of irrigated cropland for rice, alfalfa, safflower, and corn as well as pasture lands for livestock. Grazing also occurs on the annual grasslands and vernal pools within Beale AFB.

4.3.2 Hydrology

The survey area is within the Reeds Creek (Hydrological Unit Code [HUC] 180201590302) and Hutchinson Creek (HUC 180201590301) subwatersheds, both of which are within the larger Honcut Headwaters-Lower Feather (HUC 18020159) watershed. Reeds Creek, which originates north of Beale AFB and bisects the northern survey area, generally flows southwest along the northern border of Beale AFB, flowing southwest for approximately 10 miles before it eventually empties in to the Bear River via an agricultural canal. Hutchinson Creek originates north of Beale AFB and flows south until it converges with Reeds Creek before emptying into the Bear River. There are also extensive vernal pool complexes throughout Beale AFB, many of which are within the study area.

National Wetlands Inventory

A map of the study area depicts potential wetlands using NWI data provided by the USFWS (**Figures 3, 4 and 5**) (USFWS 2017). The feature types that intersect the Project study area, as reported by NWI, are listed below (**Table 3**). Linear aquatic features shown to occur within the survey area include five intermittent riverine features.

TABLE 3
NWI FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

NWI Wetland ID	NWI Feature Type	Wetland Classification Code*	Mapped Area (Acres)
1	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM	0.67
2	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	2.54
3	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	4.32
4	Freshwater Pond	PUBK	0.87

TABLE 3 NWI FEATURES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA			
NWI Wetland ID	**NWI Feature Type**	**Wetland Classification Code***	**Mapped Area (Acres)**
5	Riverine	R4SBA	2.47
6	Riverine	R4SBC	3.52
7	Riverine	R5UBF	0.04
8	Riverine	R5UBFx	1.20
		TOTAL	**15.64**

***Note:** Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats Classification (Cowardin et al. 1979): **System:** P=Palustrine, R=Riverine; **Subsystem:** 4=Lower perennial, 5=Unknown perennial; Class: EM=Emergent, SB=Streambed, UB=Unconsolidated bottom; **Subclass:** 1=Persistent; **Modifiers:** A=Temporarily Flooded, C=Seasonally Flooded, F=Semi-permanently Flooded, K=Artificially Flooded, x=Excavated

December 19, 2018 G:\Projects\Maps\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_Report_NWI.mxd

Reeds Creek

Existing Wetland Data Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary

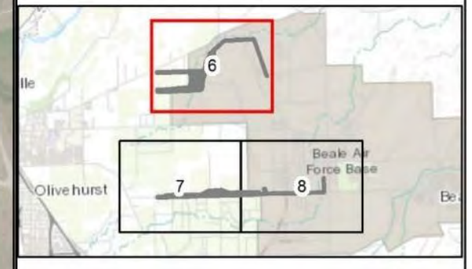
NWI Wetland Types

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

LIDAR Data (Beale AFB Only)*

- Ditch
- Stream
- Swale
- Vernal pool
- Wetland

*Data clipped to survey corridor



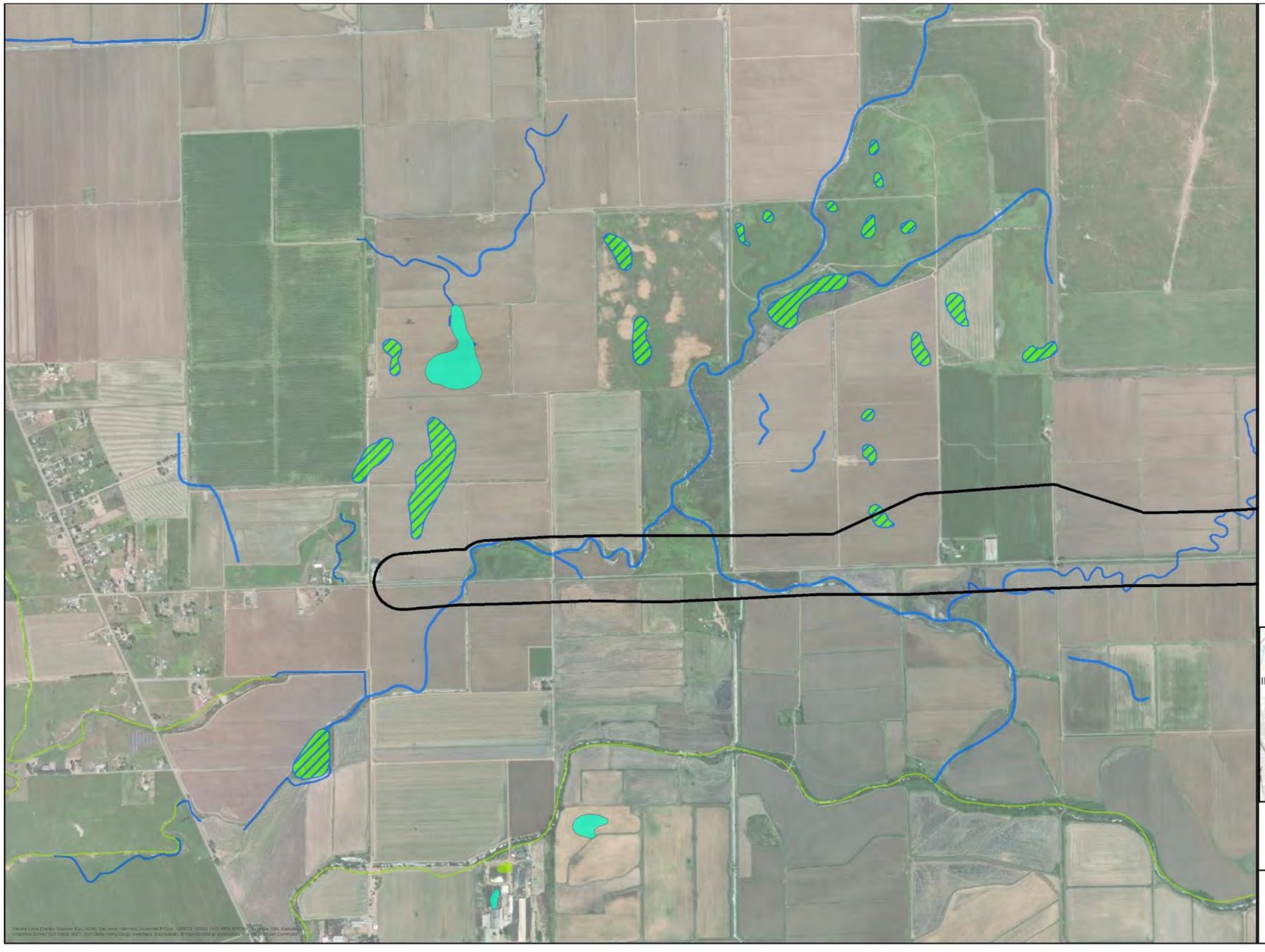
0 2,000 Feet

Browns Valley
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 3

TRANSCON environmental

December 19, 2018 G:\Projects\Wapa Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_Report_NWI.mxd



Existing Wetland Data Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

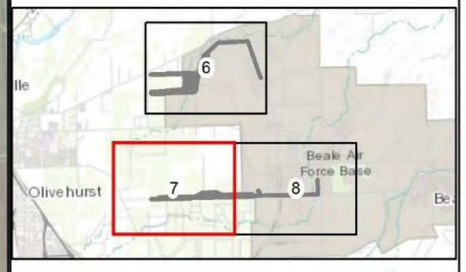
Legend

- Survey Area

NWI Wetland Types

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

*Data clipped to survey corridor



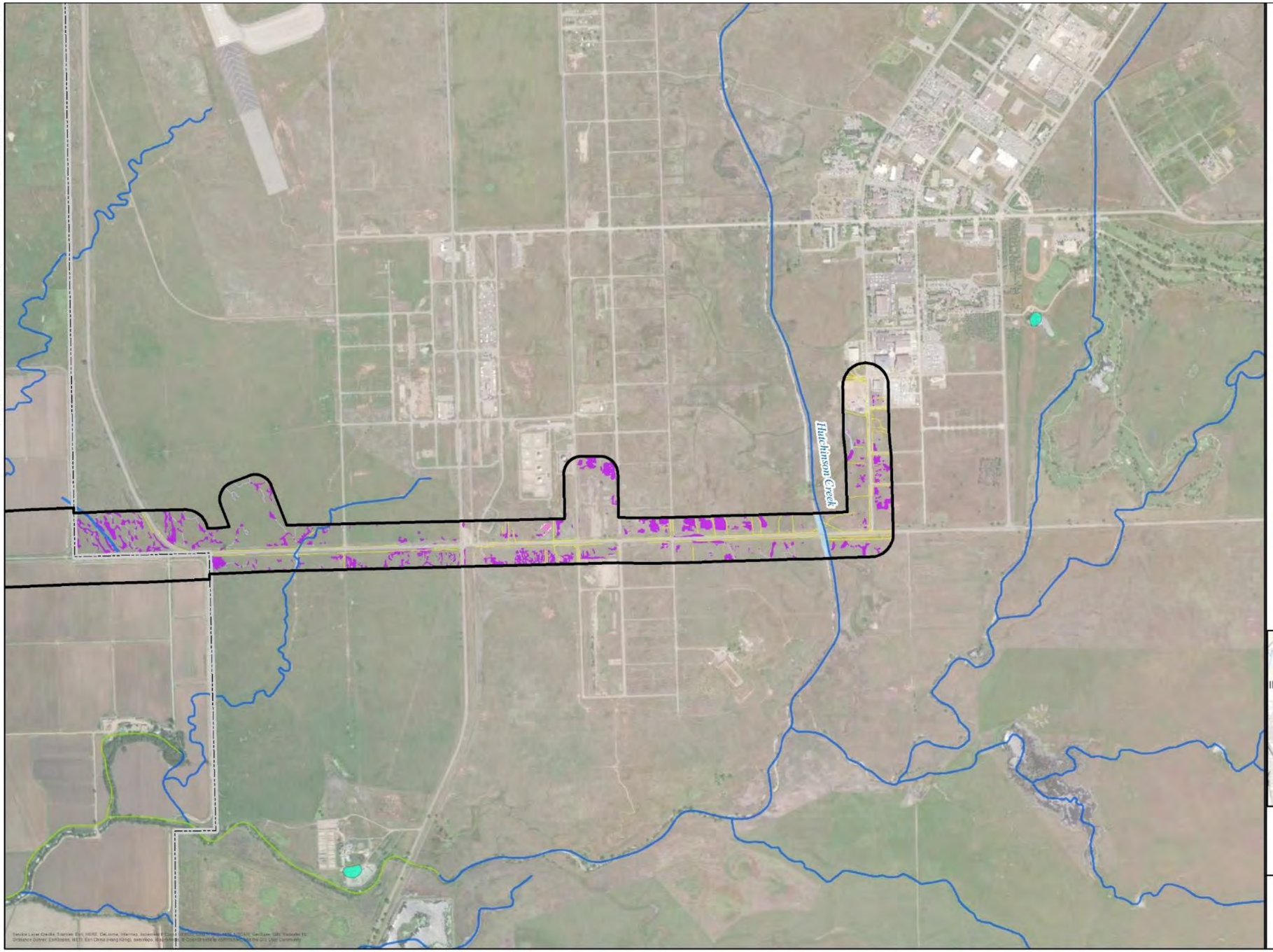
0 2,000 Feet

Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 4

TRANSCON environmental

December 19, 2018 G:\Projects\Wapa Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_Report_NWI.mxd



Existing Wetland Data Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary

NWI Wetland Types

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

LIDAR Data (Beale AFB Only)*

- Ditch
- Stream
- Swale
- Vernal pool
- Wetland

*Data clipped to survey corridor

0 2,000 Feet

Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 5

TRANSCON environmental

4.3.3 Soils

NRCS soil survey data for Yuba County, California indicated four soil types within the survey area (NRCS 2018a), including Kimball loam, Perkins loam, Redding-Corning complex, and San Joaquin loam (**Figures 6, 7, and 8**). The soil types and whether they meet the NRCS hydric soil criteria are listed below (**Table 4**).

Kimball Loam

The Kimball soils are typically found on low terraces and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. They formed in alluvium from a variety of sources including sedimentary, meta-sedimentary, meta-basic and granitic rock. They can be found at elevations from 30 to 1,000 feet and are typically found in sub-humid climates with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters.

Perkins Loam

Perkins soils are typically found on terraces with slopes from 0 to 30 percent but usually have slopes of less than 9 percent. They formed in alluvium from a variety of rock sources, including sedimentary, granitic, and metamorphosed acid-igneous rock at elevations between 50 and 1,700 feet in dry climates with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters.

Redding-Corning Complex

Redding soils are typically found on nearly level or dissected fan remnants where slopes are 0 to 30 percent. They form from alluvium of mixed rocks at elevations between 40 and 2,000 feet in sub-humid climates with hot dry summers and cool moist winters. Microrelief may be hummocky, with gravel and cobbles tending to concentrate in the swales in these hummocky areas. Vernal pools are common in Redding soils with slopes of 0 to 3 percent.

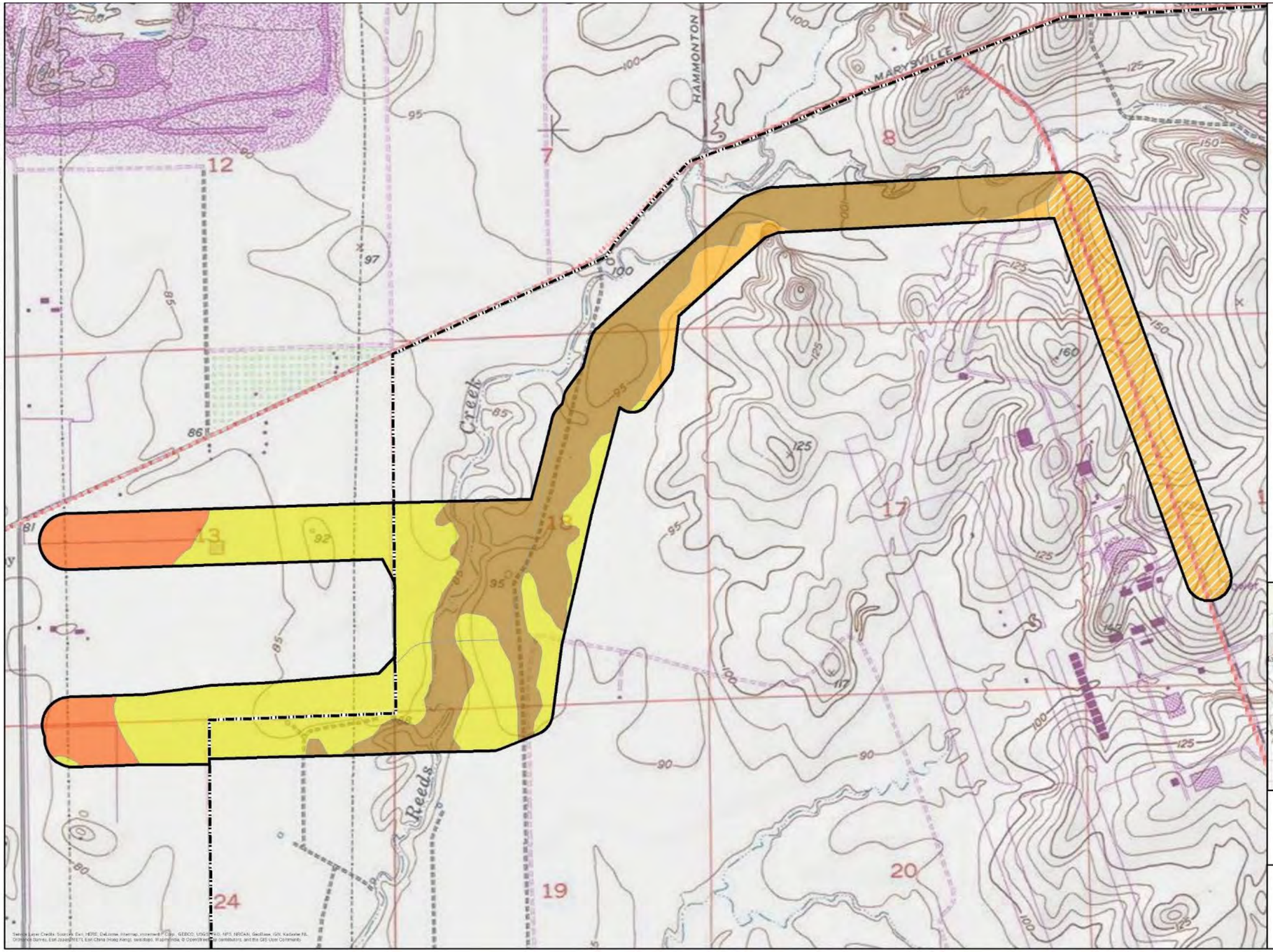
Corning soils are typically found on nearly level to gently rolling treads on high fan remnants with mound and swale microrelief and risers on fan remnants. These soils formed in gravelly alluvium derived from mixed rock sources at elevations between 75 and 1,300 feet in sub-humid climates with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Slopes are 0 to 30 percent.

San Joaquin Loam

San Joaquin soils are typically found on hummocky, nearly level to undulating terraces at elevations of about 20 to 500 feet. They formed in alluvium from mixed but mainly granitic rock sources in dry climates with hot, dry summers and cool, moist, and foggy winters.

TABLE 4
NATIVE SOIL TYPES IN THE SURVEY AREA

Map Unit Name	Acres (approx.)	Percentage of Project Study Area (approx.)	NRCS Hydric Soil
Kimball loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	62.51	5	No
Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	375.51	30	No
Redding-Corning complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	69.67	6	Yes
Redding-Corning complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	94.02	8	Yes
San Joaquin loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	613.13	49	Yes
San Joaquin loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	35.84	3	Yes
TOTAL ACRES	**1250.68**		



NRCS Soil Survey Map

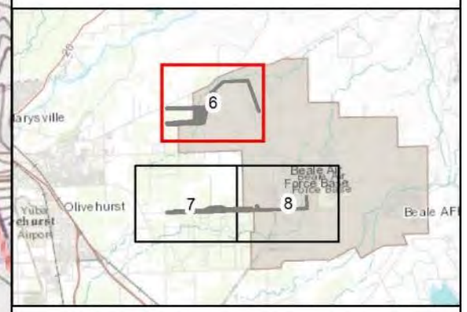
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary

NRCS Soil types

- Kimball loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17
- Redding-Corning complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- Redding-Corning complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- San Joaquin loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes



0 2,000 Feet

Browns Valley
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 6

TRANSCON environmental

December 19, 2018 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection\EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_Report_Sets.mxd

NRCS Soil Survey Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

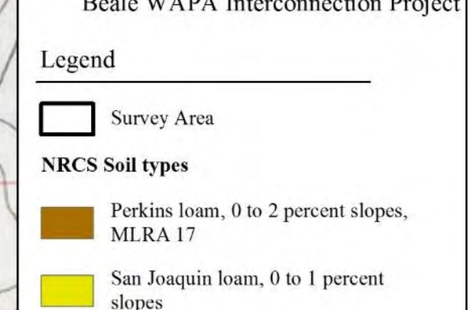
Legend

Survey Area

NRCS Soil types

Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17

San Joaquin loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes



0 2,000 Feet

Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 7

TRANSCON environmental

December 19, 2018 G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection\1A\Biological\BWIP_AQ_Report_Sesha.mxd

NRCS Soil Survey Map

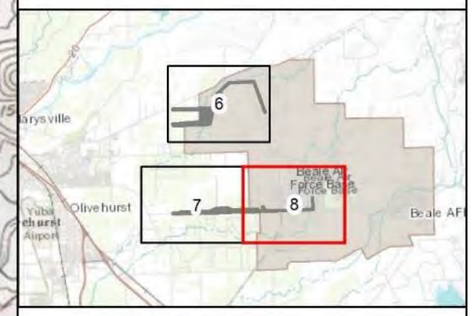
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary

NRCS Soil types

- Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 17
- Redding-Corning complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- San Joaquin loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- San Joaquin loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes



0 2,000 Feet

Wheatland
USGS 7.5" quadrangles
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Figure 8

TRANSCON environmental

SECTION 5 RESULTS

5.1 Overview

The entire survey area was evaluated for the presence of jurisdictional waters and wetlands. However, due to right-of-entry access restrictions for private parcels within the survey area, only 750 acres (out of 1,251 total acres) were accessible for verification during field surveys conducted from March 12, 2018 to March 15, 2018 and October 4, 2018. Potential wetlands within accessible portions of the survey area were assessed directly in the field, via adjacent parcels, or remotely through aerial imagery. Based on the desktop review and field surveys, multiple potentially jurisdictional waters and freshwater emergent wetlands were identified within the survey area (**Appendix A**).

5.2 Other Waters of the United States

The pre-field desktop review of the survey area indicated the possible presence of seven linear aquatic features within the survey area. One intermittent waterway (Reeds Creek) was shown to intersect the northern survey area in four separate locations and four distinct intermittent waterways were shown to intersect the southern survey area. Additionally, one canal was shown to intersect the northern survey area and another canal was shown to intersect the southern survey area. Field verification, following USACE guidelines, confirmed the presence of these features and their potential status as WOTUS. No additional potential WOTUS were discovered during the field visit. Each linear aquatic feature identified within the Survey area is described in detail along with a summary of these features (**Table 5**). No project-related disturbance to these Other Waters of the US are anticipated.

5.2.1 Reeds Creek

Reeds Creek is an intermittent stream that runs in a northeast to southwesterly direction, intersecting the northern survey area at four separate locations but only intersecting the proposed Project footprint at one location. The OHWM, which was mapped using existing LIDAR data (USACE 2006) and field verified at several locations, was well-defined due to an abrupt break-in-slope and change in vegetation. Approximately 4.45 acres and 6,000 linear feet of Reeds Creek was mapped within the northern survey area. The width of the stream, as measured from the bank to bank OHWMs, ranges from 20 to 130 feet. The height of the banks, as measured at the OHWM, vary throughout the survey area from 2 to 5 feet. During the field survey, flowing water was present in Reeds Creek, and the depth of water varied from 0.5 to 3 feet. The substrate of Reeds Creek primarily consists of medium to small-sized cobble (less than 6 inches in diameter) and silty-clay substrate.

Reeds Creek has little to no transitional woody riparian plant species along its banks. The banks are mostly dominated by plant species similar to the surrounding annual grasslands, including wild oat, Italian ryegrass, foxtail barley, filaree, and black mustard. However, when the floodplain broadens and the channel becomes more sinuous in the western portion of the survey area, the banks of Reeds Creek are often dominated by Pacific rush (*Juncus effusus*). Shallow portions of the channel are dominated by emergent vegetation such as mannagrass (*Glyceria* spp.) while deeper parts of the channel are dominated by patches of emergent vegetation such as bulrush, cattail, and sedges (*Cyperus* spp.). Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch (*Vicia* spp.), and black mustard.

Due to the presence of flowing water during the field visit and the fact that it is a tributary to the Bear River, itself a tributary to the Feather River (which subsequently empties into the Sacramento River delta system), Reeds Creek displays evidence of a significant nexus to the Sacramento River and likely falls under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.2.2 Hutchinson Creek

Hutchinson Creek is an intermittent stream that runs in a northeast to southwesterly direction, intersecting the southern survey area and proposed Project footprint at one location. The OHWM, which was mapped using existing LIDAR data (USACE 2006) and field verified, was well-defined due to an abrupt break-in-slope and change in vegetation. Approximately 1.12 acres and 660 linear feet of Hutchinson Creek was mapped within the southern survey area. The width of the stream, as measured from the bank to bank OHWMs, ranges from 60 to 80 feet. The height of the banks, as measured at the OHWM, averages 10 feet within the survey area. During the field survey, flowing water was present in Hutchinson Creek, and the depth of water was approximately 3 feet. The substrate of Hutchinson Creek primarily consists of medium to small-sized cobble (less than 6 inches in diameter) and silty-clay substrate.

Within the survey area, Hutchinson Creek has little to no transitional woody riparian plant species along its banks. Instead, the banks are mostly dominated by plant species similar to the surrounding annual grasslands including wild oat, Italian ryegrass, foxtail barley, filaree, and black mustard. Shallow portions of the channel are dominated by emergent vegetation such as mannagrass. Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard.

Due to the presence of flowing water during the field visit and the fact that it eventually empties into the Bear River, itself a tributary to the Feather River (which subsequently empties into the Sacramento River delta system), Hutchinson Creek displays evidence of a significant nexus to the Sacramento River and likely falls under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.2.3 Intermittent Stream S1

An unnamed intermittent stream (Stream S1) intersects the southern survey area and proposed Project footprint at one location (39.100595°N, -121.481271°W). Stream S1 runs in a northeast to southwesterly direction, crossing Erle Road beneath a two-lane bridge. The OHWM, which was mapped in the field with a sub-meter-accurate GPS antenna, was well-defined due to an abrupt break-in-slope and change in vegetation. Approximately 4.85 acres and 4,300 linear feet of Stream S1 was mapped within the southern survey area. The width of the stream, as measured from the bank to bank OHWMs, ranges from 20 to 60 feet. The height of the banks, as measured at the OHWM, averages 10 feet within the survey area. During the field survey, flowing water was present in Stream S1, and the depth of water was approximately 3 to 4 feet. Stream S1 primarily has a silty-clay substrate with occasional medium to small-sized cobble (less than 6 inches in diameter).

Within the survey area, the banks of Stream S1 are mostly dominated by Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), Pacific rush, sedges, black mustard, and other native and non-native grasses and forbs. In-channel vegetation includes patches of emergent vegetation such as bulrush and cattails. Adjacent upland habitats consist of ruderal weeds and agricultural cropland.

Due to the presence of flowing water during the field visit and the fact that it is a tributary to Reeds Creek (which subsequently empties into the Bear River and Sacramento River delta system), Stream S1 displays evidence of a significant nexus to the Sacramento River and likely falls under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.2.4 Intermittent Stream S2

An unnamed intermittent stream (Stream S2) intersects the southern survey area and proposed Project footprint at one location (39.100882°N, -121.468854°W). Stream S2 runs in an east to westerly direction, crossing Erle Road beneath a two-lane bridge before joining up with Stream S1. The OHWM, which was mapped via desktop and in the field (when accessible) with a sub-meter-accurate GPS antenna, was well-

defined due to an abrupt break-in-slope and change in vegetation. Approximately 2.36 acres and 2,140 linear feet of Stream S2 was mapped within the southern survey area. The width of the stream, as measured from the bank to bank OHWMs, averages 30 feet. The height of the banks, as measured at the OHWM, averages 5 feet within the survey area. During the field survey, flowing water was present in Stream S2, and the depth of water was approximately 3 feet. Stream S2 primarily has a silty-clay substrate with occasional medium to small-sized cobble (less than 6 inches in diameter). Within the survey area, the banks of Stream S2 are mostly dominated by Himalayan blackberry, Pacific rush, sedges, black mustard, and other native and non-native grasses and forbs. In-channel vegetation includes patches of emergent vegetation such as bulrush and cattails. Adjacent upland habitats consist of ruderal weeds and agricultural cropland.

Due to the presence of flowing water during the field visit and the fact that it is a tributary to Reeds Creek (which subsequently empties into the Bear River and Sacramento River delta system), Stream S2 displays evidence of a significant nexus to the Sacramento River and likely falls under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.2.5 Intermittent Stream S3

An unnamed intermittent stream (Stream S3) intersects the southern survey area and proposed Project footprint at one location (39.100441°N, -121.426682°W). Stream S3 runs in a north to southerly direction, crossing Gavin Mandry Drive via a culvert. The OHWM, which was mapped via desktop and in the field (when accessible) with a sub-meter-accurate GPS antenna, was well-defined due to an abrupt break-in-slope. Approximately 0.14 acre and 250 linear feet of Stream S2 was mapped within the southern survey area. The width of the stream, as measured from the bank to bank OHWMs, averages 15 feet. The height of the banks, as measured at the OHWM, averages 3 feet within the survey area. During the field survey, flowing water was present in Stream S3, and the depth of water was approximately 1 foot. Stream S3 primarily has a silty-clay substrate with occasional medium to small sized-cobble (less than 6 inches in diameter). The banks of Stream 3 are mostly dominated by native and non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard.

Based on aerial imagery and field conditions at the time of the survey, Stream 3 intersects the eastern berm of an unnamed agricultural canal (39.094810°N, -121.431042°W) and flows south until it empties into Hutchinson Creek. As Hutchinson Creek eventually empties into the Bear River (which subsequently empties into the Sacramento River delta system), Stream S3 displays evidence of a significant nexus to the Sacramento River and likely falls under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.2.6 Agricultural Canals

Approximately 6.8 acres of canals intersect both the northern and southern survey areas in three separate locations. Generally flowing north to south, the Yuba County Water Agency (YCWA) South Canal intersects the northern survey area at coordinates (39.150888°N, -121.467747°W) and (39.144502° N, -121.467569°W) and the southern survey area at coordinates (39.100208°N, -121.468188°W). Additionally, the Yuba-Wheatland Canal parallels the southern survey area for approximately 2,000 feet from 39.100489°N, -121.438148°W to 39.100621°N, -121.431120°W.

The OHWM, which was mapped via desktop and in the field (when accessible) with a sub-meter-accurate GPS antenna, was well-defined due to an abrupt break-in-slope. Approximately 6.78 acres and 9,228 linear feet of agricultural canals was mapped within the northern and southern survey areas. The width of the canals, as measured from the bank to bank OHWMs, averages 30 feet. The height of the banks, as measured at the OHWM, averages 3 feet within the survey area. During the field survey, flowing water was present in all the canals and the depth of water was approximated to be 4 feet. The canals appear to have a variety of substrate materials including concrete, rip-rap, and natural silt-clay. The banks of the canals are mostly

dominated by non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent upland habitats mostly consist of croplands and occasional annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard.

Based on aerial imagery, field conditions at the time of the survey, and YCWA documents (YCWA 2015), the YCWA South Canal receives inflows from the Yuba River to the north and distributes water to agricultural fields south of Beale AFB as well as outflows to Reeds Creek. The Yuba-Wheatland Canal receives Yuba River water via the YCWA South canal and distributes water to agricultural fields to areas south of Beale AFB as well as outflows to Hutchinson Creek. As Reeds Creek and Hutchinson Creek both eventually empty in to the Bear River (which subsequently empties into the Sacramento River delta system), and the canals display perennial flows, these agricultural canals display evidence of a significant nexus to the Sacramento River and an indirect connection to interstate commerce. As such, these canals likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

TABLE 5 LINEAR AQUATIC FEATURES										
Feature Name	**Latitude/Longitude (Decimal Degrees)**	**Periodicity**	**OHWM**	**Sediment Transport**	**Connection to Water Body**	**Distinct Banks/ Channelization**	**Additional Notes**	**Average Linear Width (Bank to Bank)**	**Linear Length within Study Area (Feet)**	**Acreage within Survey Area (Acres)**
Reeds Creek	[39.144400°N, -121.465431°W], [39.161579°N, -121.452956°W], [39.164010°N, -121.445798°W], [39.163697°N, -121.441946°W], [39.164038°N, -121.437161°W]	Intermittent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have intermittently flowing water during certain times of the year. Flowing water was observed during the field visit and aerial imagery shows the waterway to have surficial connectivity to the Sacramento River.	75	6000	4.45
Hutchinson Creek	[39.100792°N -121.400187°W]	Intermittent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have intermittently flowing water during certain times of the year. Flowing water was observed during the field visit and aerial imagery shows the waterway to have surficial connectivity to the Sacramento River.	70	660	1.12
Stream S1	[39.100595°N, -121.481271°W]	Intermittent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have intermittently flowing water during certain times of the year. Flowing water was observed during the field visit and aerial imagery shows the waterway to have surficial connectivity to the Sacramento River.	40	4300	4.85

TABLE 5 LINEAR AQUATIC FEATURES										
Feature Name	**Latitude/Longitude (Decimal Degrees)**	**Periodicity**	**OHWM**	**Sediment Transport**	**Connection to Water Body**	**Distinct Banks/ Channelization**	**Additional Notes**	**Average Linear Width (Bank to Bank)**	**Linear Length within Study Area (Feet)**	**Acreage within Survey Area (Acres)**
Stream S2	[39.100882°N, -121.468854°W]	Intermittent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have intermittently flowing water during certain times of the year. Flowing water was observed during the field visit and aerial imagery shows the waterway to have surficial connectivity to the Sacramento River.	30	2140	2.36
Stream S3	[39.100441°N, -121.426682°W]	Intermittent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have intermittently flowing water during certain times of the year. Flowing water was observed during the field visit, but it is not apparent whether this waterway has surficial connectivity to a WOTUS.	15	250	0.14
YCWA South Canal (Northern Survey Area)	[39.143885° N, -121.472940°W]	Perennial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have perennially flowing water. Flowing water was observed during the field visit, but it is not apparent whether this waterway has surficial connectivity to a WOTUS.	30	4351	2.96
YCWA South Canal (Southern Survey Area)	[39.100212° N, -121.468197°W]	Perennial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have perennially flowing water. Flowing water was observed during the field visit, but it is not apparent whether this waterway has surficial connectivity to a WOTUS.	30	3842	2.97

TABLE 5 LINEAR AQUATIC FEATURES										
Feature Name	**Latitude/Longitude (Decimal Degrees)**	**Periodicity**	**OHWM**	**Sediment Transport**	**Connection to Water Body**	**Distinct Banks/ Channelization**	**Additional Notes**	**Average Linear Width (Bank to Bank)**	**Linear Length within Study Area (Feet)**	**Acreage within Survey Area (Acres)**
Yuba-Wheatland Canal	[39.100889° N, -121.438196°W]	Perennial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	This waterway appears to have perennially flowing water. Flowing water was observed during the field visit, but it is not apparent whether this waterway has surficial connectivity to a WOTUS.	30	1035	0.85
								TOTALS	22,578	19.70

5.3 Wetlands

The pre-field desktop review indicated the potential presence of multiple freshwater emergent wetlands throughout the study area. The majority of these wetlands were located on Beale AFB; were evident from the LIDAR data (USACE 2006); and were categorized as vernal pools, swales, wetlands, or ditches. During the field visit, many of these wetlands on-Base were confirmed through visual inspection. Due to the high number of these wetlands and limitations on ground disturbance on Beale AFB (i.e., digging restrictions), sampling site data was not collected for those wetlands already mapped via the LIDAR data.

During the field visit, there were also several areas identified within the survey area that exhibited potential wetland characteristics (based on vegetation, soil, and hydrology assessments following USACE guidelines) that were not evident from the pre-field desktop review. The edges of these wetlands were delineated visually based on vegetation type and/or topography and, if possible, were confirmed from soil samples collected at the sampling sites. Partial sampling site data (no soil pits due to digging restrictions) was collected for 17 wetland features (16 vernal pools and 1 swale) that were identified within the survey area on-Base.

The Wetland Determination Data Forms in **Appendix B** document plant species and percentages, soil profile descriptions, hydric soil indicators, and wetland hydrology indicators for sampling points. A summary of the wetlands located within the Survey area is provided below (**Table 6**), and representative photos of the wetlands are included in **Appendix A**.

5.3.1 Vernal Pools

Vernal pools—seasonal freshwater wetlands—were the most abundant wetland type encountered in the survey area, accounting for nearly 64 acres. Dominant vegetation at the time of the surveys consisted mostly of OBL and FACW plant species including Carter's buttercup (*Ranunculus bonariensis* var. *trisepalus*), pale spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), coyote thistle, and winged water starwort (*Callitriche marginata*). Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard. The vast majority (greater than 90 percent) of vernal pools were inundated at the time of the surveys and averaged 6 inches in depth.

The majority of the vernal pools within the survey area were primarily mapped using pre-existing spatial data (USACE 2006) that was confirmed in the field. Field work included confirmation of the presence of both appropriate vernal pool plant species, vernal pool hydrology, and/or topography. Sampling points were not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB, though numerous georeferenced photos of vernal pools were taken (**Appendix A**). Sixteen potential vernal pools not mapped by the LIDAR data, ranging from 40 square feet to 0.1 acre in size, were documented within the survey area. Each pool was delineated based on hydrology and topography, and partial sampling site data (hydrology & plant species data) was collected for the majority of them.

Many of these vernal pools have surficial connection to one another by swales and ditches (and likely via subsurface hydrology as well). Many of the vernal pools, swales, and ditches in this system are also hydrologically linked to at least one of the aforementioned Other WOTUS (e.g., Reeds Creek) that are likely jurisdictional waters. As such, the majority of the vernal pools within the survey area likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.3.2 Swales

Swales, another type of seasonal freshwater wetland, accounted for nearly 8.45 acres of the survey area. Swales connect and channel water to and from adjacent vernal pools but are typically shallower and experience shorter periods of inundation. Dominant vegetation at the time of the surveys consisted of a

combination of OBL, FACW, FAC, and UPL plant species such Carter's buttercup, coyote thistle, Italian ryegrass, Fremont's tidy-tips (*Layia fremontii*), and butter-and-eggs (*Triphysaria eriantha*). Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard. The majority of the swales were inundated at the time of the surveys, with depths averaging 3 to 6 inches.

The swales identified within the survey area were primarily mapped using pre-existing spatial data (USACE 2006) that was confirmed in the field. Field work included confirmation of the presence of both appropriate plant species, hydrology, and/or topography. Sampling points were not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB, though numerous georeferenced photos of the swales were taken (**Appendix A**). One swale (0.04 acre) not mapped by the LIDAR data was documented within the southern survey area. The swale was delineated based on hydrology and topography, and partial sampling site data (hydrology & plant species data) was collected.

As previously stated, many of the swales within the survey area are hydrologically linked to at least one of the aforementioned Other WOTUS (e.g., Reeds Creek) that are likely jurisdictional waters. As such, the majority of the swales within the survey area likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.3.3 Ditches

Another type of manmade seasonal freshwater wetland, hereafter referred to as "ditches," accounts for approximately 16.06 acres of the survey area. Originally mapped using LIDAR (USACE 2006), these ditches occur throughout the Survey area on Beale AFB and are linear depressional features typically associated with roadsides and other historic manmade earthen features (e.g., berms). These ditches display similar characteristics to the swale features described above, with a mixture of OBL, FACW, FAC, and UPL plant species such Carter's buttercup, coyote thistle, Italian ryegrass, Fremont's tidy-tips, and butter-and-eggs. Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard. The majority of the ditches were inundated at the time of the surveys, with depths averaging 3 to 6 inches.

The majority of the ditches within the survey area were primarily mapped using pre-existing spatial data (USACE 2006) that was confirmed in the field. Field work included confirmation of the presence of both appropriate plant species, hydrology, and/or topography. Sampling points were not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB, though numerous georeferenced photos of ditches were taken (**Appendix A**).

As previously stated, many of the ditches within the survey area are hydrologically linked to at least one of the aforementioned Other WOTUS (e.g., Reeds Creek) that are likely jurisdictional waters. As such, the majority of the ditches within the survey area likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB. Approximately 300–480 square feet (depending on project alternative) of project impacts to these ditches are anticipated from the installation of culverts for new access roads.

5.3.4 Wetlands—Reeds and Hutchinson Creeks

Approximately 42.91 acres of wetlands were identified in the floodplains associated with Reeds and Hutchinson Creeks, occupying the lowlands immediately adjacent to the creeks. The dominant vegetation of these wetlands includes Pacific rush, Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), bulrush, and cattails interspersed with native and non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard. The wetlands are likely intermittently flooded or saturated as the majority of them were inundated (hydrology indicator A1) at the time of the field surveys to depths between 6 to 12 inches.

These wetlands were mapped using pre-existing spatial data (USACE 2006) that was confirmed in the field. Field work included confirmation of the presence of both appropriate wetland plant species, hydrology, and/or topography. Sampling points were not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB, though numerous georeferenced photos of these wetlands were taken (**Appendix A**).

As these wetlands are hydrologically linked to their respective intermittent creeks (Reeds and Hutchinson Creeks) that are likely jurisdictional waters, these wetlands likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.3.5 Wetlands—Stream S1

Approximately 4 acres of wetlands (five distinct wetlands) were identified in the floodplain associated with Stream S1, occupying both the lowlands and upper terrace immediately adjacent to the waterway. Three of the wetlands were mapped during the field survey while two wetlands on inaccessible properties were mapped via desktop and distant field observations. The dominant vegetation of these wetlands includes Pacific rush, sedges, bulrush, and cattails interspersed with native and non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard. The wetlands are likely intermittently flooded, as the majority of them were inundated or saturated (hydrology indicators A1 or A3) at the time of the field surveys at depths between 0 to 6 inches.

Four sampling points (S1W, S1U, S2W, and S2U) and associated soil samples were taken for two of the Stream S1 wetland features. Sampling points S1W and S2W were both within identified wetlands and exhibited signs of hydrophytic vegetation (i.e., Pacific rush, Baltic rush), hydric soil indicators (depleted matrix [F3]), and wetland hydrology indicators (surface water [A1], high water table [A2], saturation [A3], and/or inundation visible on aerial imagery [B7]). Additional sampling sites were not deemed necessary due to obvious differences in topography and between upland and wetland vegetation types.

As these wetlands are hydrologically linked to Stream S1, which is likely a jurisdictional water due to its connectivity with Reeds Creek (which subsequently empties into the Feather River and Sacramento River delta system), these wetlands likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

5.3.6 Wetlands—Stream S2

Approximately 10.24 acres of wetlands (four distinct wetlands) were identified in the floodplain associated with Stream S2, occupying both the lowlands and upper terrace immediately adjacent to the waterway. All of these wetlands were mapped via desktop and distant field observations due to inaccessibility at the time of the survey. The dominant vegetation of these wetlands includes Pacific rush, sedges, bulrush, and cattails interspersed with native and non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent upland habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, and black mustard. The wetlands are likely intermittently or permanently flooded, as the majority of them appeared inundated or saturated (hydrology indicators A1 or A3) at the time of the field surveys. No sampling points were collected at any of these wetlands as they were all located on private parcels with access restrictions.

As these wetlands are hydrologically linked to Stream S2, which is likely a jurisdictional water due to its connectivity with Reeds Creek (which subsequently empties into the Feather River and Sacramento River delta system), these wetlands likely fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE and RWQCB.

TABLE 6 WETLAND FEATURES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA					
Delineated Wetland	**Wetland Type**	**Wetland Classification Code** *	**Mapped Area (acres)**	**Potential Temporary Disturbance (acres)**	**Potential Permanent Disturbance (acres)**
Vernal Pools	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM2E	63.94	0	0.03**
Swales	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM2C	8.45	0	0
Ditches	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM2C	16.06	0.05	0.02
Wetlands (Reeds Creek)	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	42.53	0	0
Wetlands (Hutchinson Creek)	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	0.38	0	0
Wetlands (Stream S1)	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	4.00	0	0
Wetlands (Stream S2)	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	10.24	0	0
		TOTALS	**145.52**	**0.05**	**0.05**

***Note:** Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats Classification (Cowardin et al. 1979): **System:** P=Palustrine; **Class:** EM=Emergent; **Subclass:** 1=Persistent, 2=Non-Persistent; **Modifiers:** A=Temporarily Flooded, C=Seasonally Flooded, E=Seasonally Flooded/Saturated

**Permanent impacts related to the Southern Alternative only.

5.4 Non-Waters of the United States

The following aquatic features were identified within the survey area but are potentially excluded from regulation under the CWA for reasons addressed here (**Table 7**).

5.4.1 Agricultural Ditches

Approximately 12.49 acres of agricultural ditches were mapped within the survey area, all of which are located on private properties off-Base. These ditches are all located adjacent to existing agricultural fields and/or Erle Road. The dominant vegetation of these ditches includes a mix of sedges, bulrush, and occasional cattails interspersed with native and non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, black mustard, and other agricultural weeds.

Unlike the agricultural canals described in Section 5.2.6, these agricultural ditches either contain only ephemeral or intermittent flows or fail to flow into a jurisdictional water (or both). As such, the ditches are potentially excluded from regulation under the CWA per § 230.3(s)(2) (iii)).[2]

[2] Per § 230.3(s)(2) (iii) of the CWA, ditches that meet the following criteria are not "waters of the US':
(A) Ditches with ephemeral flow that are not a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary;
(B) Ditches with intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, excavated in a tributary, or drain wetlands; or

5.4.2 Settling Basins/Stock Water Ponds

Approximately 1.65 acres of settling basins were mapped within the survey area, both on- and off-Base. The dominant vegetation of these ditches includes a mix of emergent vegetation on the boundaries (sedges, bulrush) interspersed with native and non-native grasses and forbs. Adjacent habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, black mustard, and other agricultural weeds. These settling basins are potentially excluded from regulation under the CWA per § 230.3(s)(2)(iv)(B).[3]

5.4.3 Rice Fields

Approximately 324 acres of agricultural fields likely intermittently flooded for growing rice were identified within the survey area. At the time of the survey, the fields were either fallow or flooded with no apparent vegetation. Adjacent habitats consist of annual grasslands dominated by Italian ryegrass, medusahead, vetch, black mustard, and other agricultural weeds. These rice fields are potentially excluded from regulation under the CWA per Rule Text § 230.3(s)(2)(iii)(B).[4]

TABLE 7
NON-WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE SURVEY AREA

Feature Type	Mapped Area (acres)
Agricultural Ditches	12.49
Settling Basins	1.65
Rice Fields	324

(C) Ditches that do not flow, either directly or through another water, into [a traditional navigable water, interstate water, or the territorial seas.]"

[3] Per § 230.3(s)(2)(iv)(B) of the CWA, "Artificial, constructed lakes and ponds created in dry land such as farm and stock watering ponds, irrigation ponds, settling basins, fields flooded for rice growing, log cleaning ponds, or cooling ponds…" are excluded from regulation under the CWA.

[4] Per § 230.3(s)(2)(iii)(B) of the CWA "(B) Artificial, constructed lakes and ponds created in dry land such as farm and stock watering ponds, irrigation ponds, settling basins, fields flooded for rice growing, log cleaning ponds, or cooling ponds;" are excluded from regulation under the CWA.

SECTION 6 CONCLUSION

Based on field review, seven potentially jurisdictional waters and multiple wetland features were identified within the survey area. Based on known connectivity to the Sacramento River, all the other waters identified in the survey area likely have jurisdictional status and are likely subject to regulation by the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA.

All efforts are being made to ensure that the Project will not impact these potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands. Tower foundations, underground facilities, substations, and laydown areas will be sited outside of the identified aquatic features. However, depending upon the selected route, approximately 480–700 square feet of permanent impacts and up to 2,016 square feet of temporary impacts to potentially jurisdictional ditches are anticipated from the installation of culverts for new access roads. If the Southern Alternative is constructed, approximately 1,306 square feet of vernal pool wetlands would be permanently removed. In order to ensure any unanticipated impacts to these aquatic resources, all aquatic features will be further protected through the implementation of best management practices during the course of construction.

REFERENCES

Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, and E. T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. FWS/OBS-79-31. USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 103 pp.

Esri. 2018. Aerial imagery. Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Accessed April 2018.

Google Earth. 2018. Aerial imagery. Accessed April 2018.

Landscope America. 2017. Accessed September 8, 2017. URL: http://www.landscope.org/explore/natural_geographies/ecoregions/Colorado%20Plateau/.

Lichvar, R. and J. Kartesz. 2009. *Nomenclature and the National Wetland Plant List.* Washington: United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Lichvar, R. W., & McColley, S. M. 2008. A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the Western United States: A Delineation Manual (No. ERDC/CRREL-TR-08-12). Engineer Research and Development Center Hanover Nh Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab.

Munsell Color X-Rite. 2009. Munsell Soil Color Charts. Grand Rapids, Michigan.

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2018a. Web Soil Survey Tabular Data: Yuba County, California. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed March 2018. URL: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/ WebSoilSurvey.aspx

_____. 2018b. National Water and Climate Center Data, "Marysville 5.0 N Station". U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed November 2018. URL: https:// http://agacis.rcc-acis.org/

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

_____. 2005. Regulatory Guidance Letter No. 05-05. Ordinary High-Water Mark Identification. December 7, 2005. URL: http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/regulatory/cwa_guide/app_h_rgl05-05.pdf.

_____. 2006. Delineating and Evaluating Vegetation Conditions of Vernal Pools Using Spaceborne and Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques, Beale Air Force Base, California. ERDC/CRREL TN-06-03. July 2006.

_____. 2007. United States Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook. May 30, 2007. URL: http://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/civilworks/regulatory/cwa_guide/jd_guidebook_051207final.pdf.

_____. 2008. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0). U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. Vicksburg, Mississippi.

United States Climate Data (USCD). 2018. Accessed March 3, 2018. URL: https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/marysville/california/united-states/usca0676

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2017. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), Wetlands Mapper. URL: http://fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html.

United States Geological Service (USGS). 2017. Gap Analysis Program (GAP) Land Cover Data Viewer, Version 2. URL: http://gis1.usgs.gov/csas/gap/viewer/land_cover/Map.aspx.

_____. 1973. Browns Valley and Wheatland 7.5" Quadrangle Maps.

Vasilas, L.M., G.W. Hurt, and C.V. Noble (eds.). 2010. Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, Version 7.0. USDA, NRCS, in cooperation with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils. URL: http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/ or ftp://ftp-c.sc.egov.usda.gov/NSSC/Hydric_Soils/Field Indicators_v7.pdf.

Yuba County Water Agency (YCWA). 2015. Yuba County Water Agency Agricultural Water Management Plan. December 2015.

APPENDIX A

DELINEATED AQUATIC RESOURCES MAPS

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

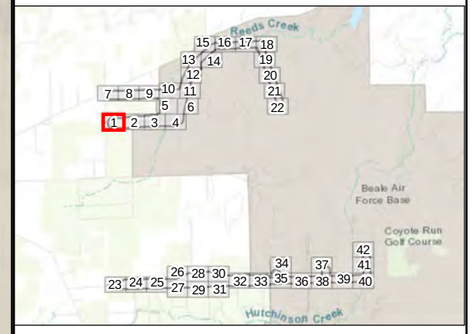
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

Survey Area

Non-Waters of the U.S.

Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

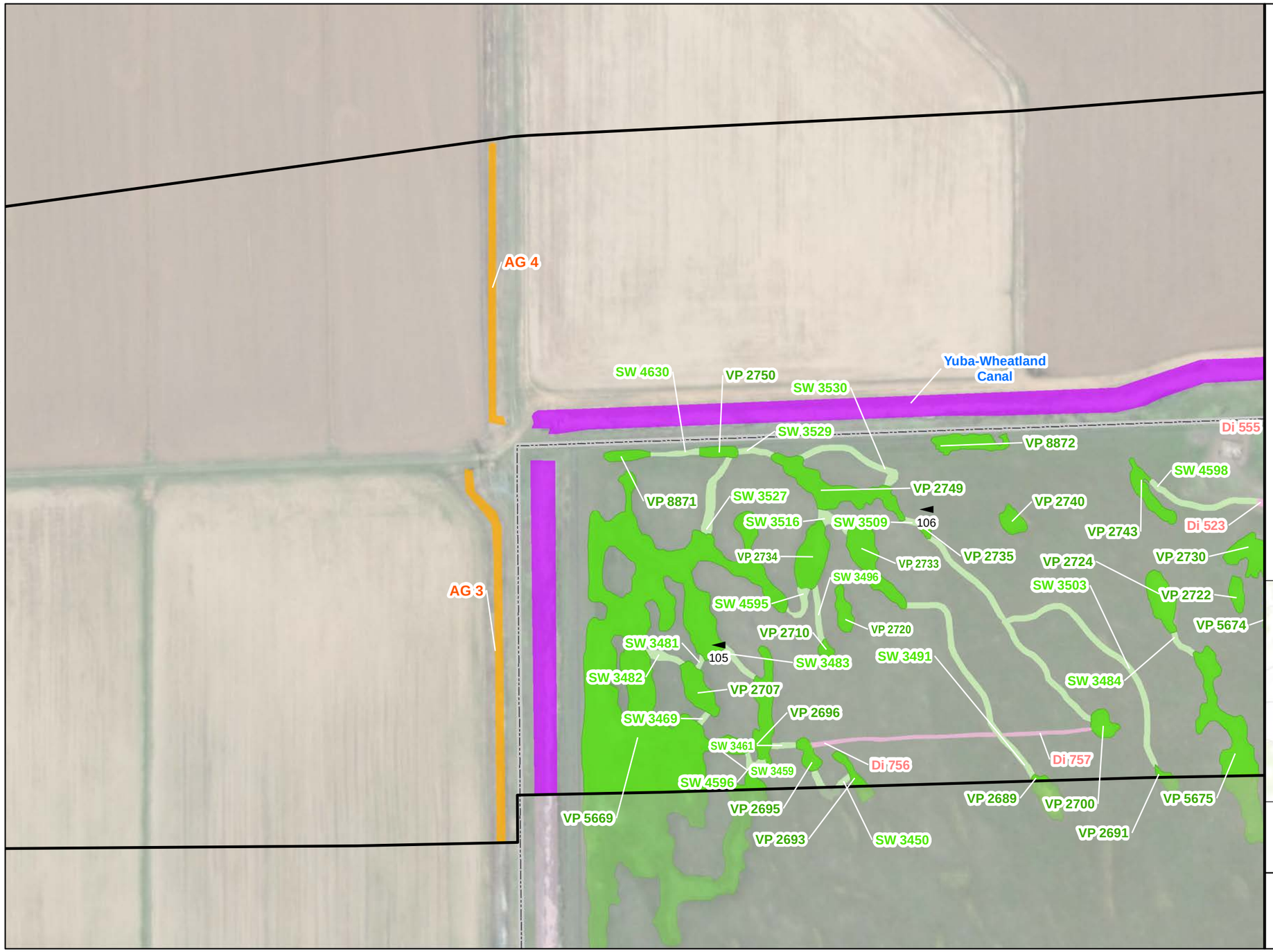
N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 1

TRANSCON environmental



Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

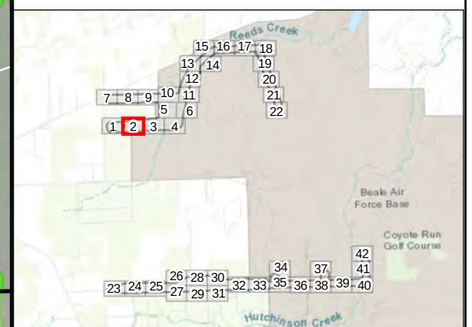
- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 2

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

SW 4623
95
VP 8861
SW 4622
91
REEDS 2
SW 4633
97
VP 4137
WT 156
VP 4136
SW 3536
WT 151
Yuba-Wheatland Canal
VP 4133
VP 4131
VP 11032
VP 2764
100
Di 564
Di 560
Di 562
Di 523
VP 5687
Di 555
VP 2728
VP 4132
SW 3506
VP 8873
VP 4134
96
VP 4135
REEDS 1
102
99
VP 2730
VP 5673
VP 5674
VP 8749
VP 2698
VP 8750
WT 144
WT 149
Di 553

Legend

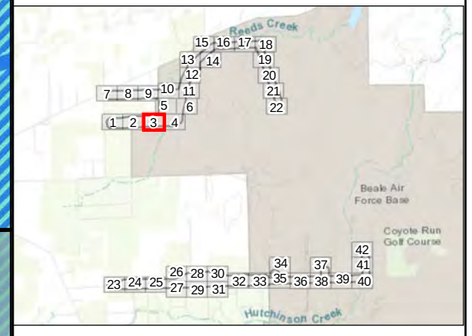
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal
- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

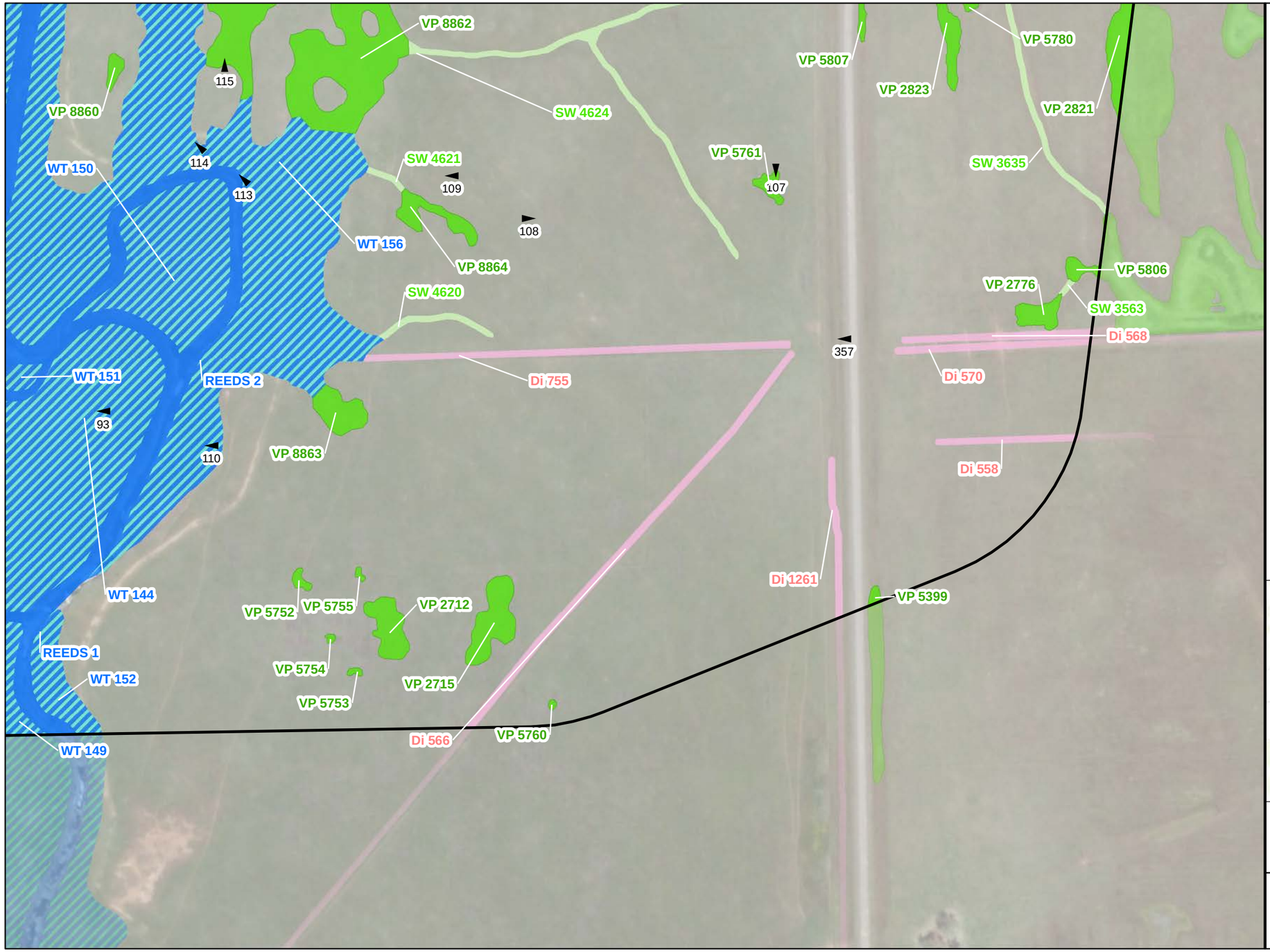
N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 3

TRANSCON environmental



Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

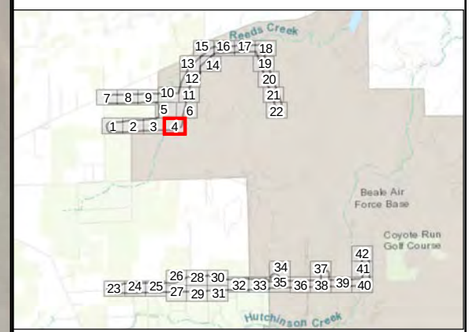
Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream

- Beale Air Force Base



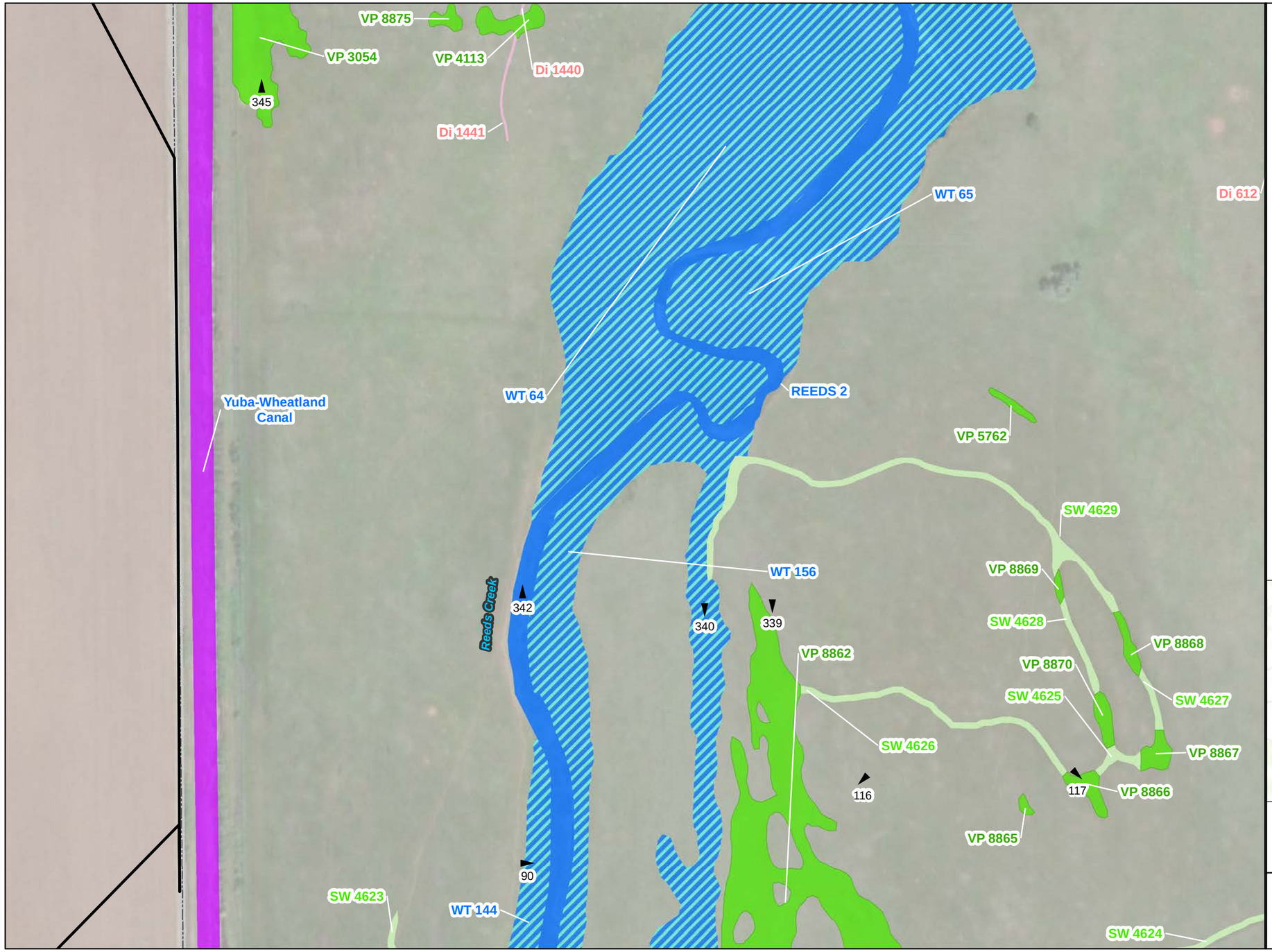
0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 4

TRANSCON environmental



Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

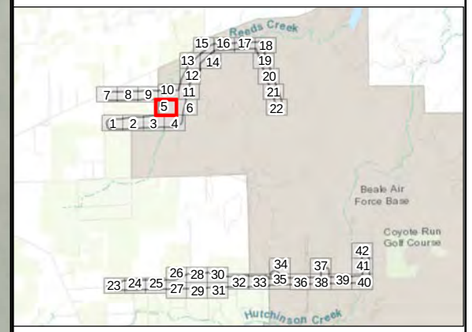
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal
- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 5

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

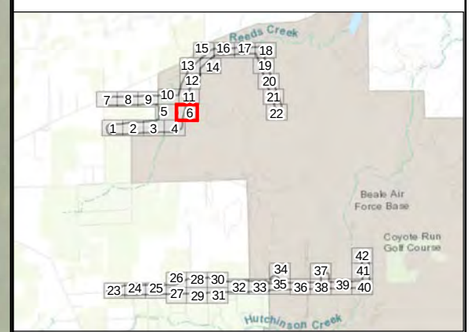
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

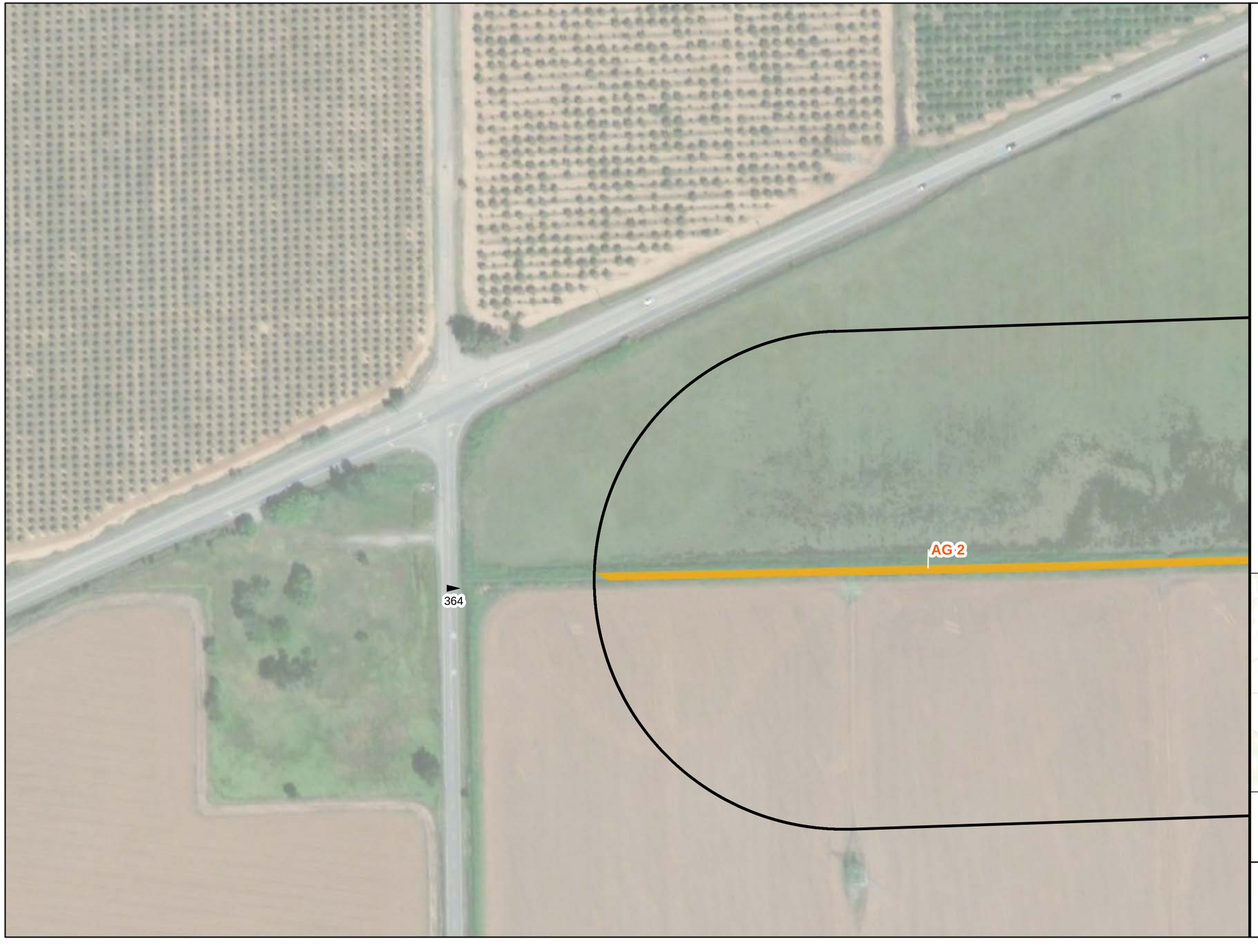
Map 6

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

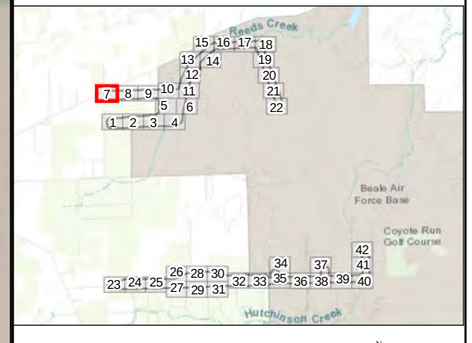


Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

N
W E
S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 7

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_watersn.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

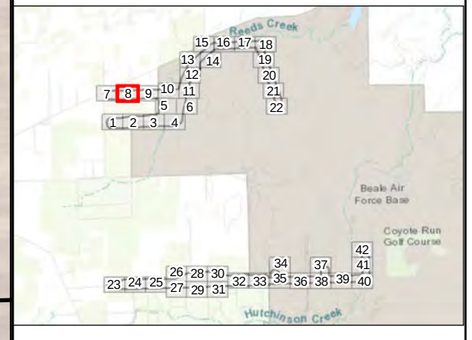
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch
- Settling Basin



0 100 200 Feet

N
W E
S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 8

TRANSCON environmental

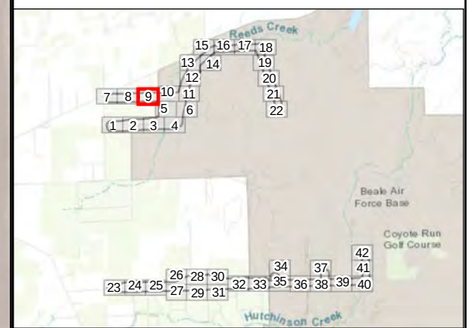
Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 9

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

VP 4115
Di 1432
VP 3125
Di 1458
Di 1448
SW 3996
Di 1435
Di 1434
VP 4116
SW 3977
Di 1433
SW 3994
Di 1461
SW 3990
VP 4120
VP 4117
348
Di 1437
Di 1449
SW 3967
Di 1436
Di 1462
SW 3965
VP 4114
Di 1438
VP 3059
SW 3946
SW 3947
VP 4121
Yuba-Wheatland Canal
SW 3918
Di 1439
SW 3928
VP 3054
VP 3018
Di 1440
346
VP 8875
WT 66
WT 68
REEDS 2
349
WT 65
VP 5775
SW 4028
Reed Is Creek
SW 13
WT 64
Di 611
Di 612

Legend

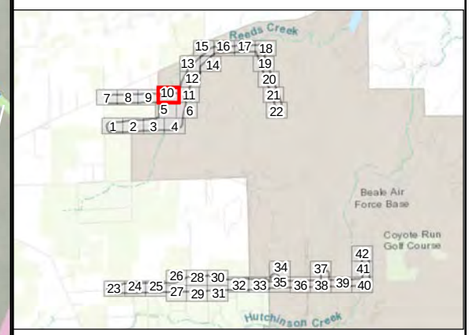
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal
- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 10

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_watersmxd

VP 5764 VP 5770 VP 8777 137 SW 4061 VP 3194 VP 3190 VP 5767 SW 4050 361 SW 4047 SW 4045 VP 3178 VP 3165 SW 4053 Di 636 VP 10329 VP 10327 VP 3167 VP 3161 VP 5766 Di 1295 SW 4021 VP 3152 VP 11041-U VP 11041 VP 11041-W VP 3140 VP 3160 VP 3127 SW 4019 Di 626 SW 4022 SW 4028 133 VP 5400 VP 3162 VP 6080 VP 3145 VP 5772 VP 5771 VP 6069 SW 3979 SW 13 SW 3971 Di 627 VP 5773 SW 3976 VP 3112 VP 6072 VP 6070 VP 6074 VP 6071 VP 3114 VP 6073 VP 3088 VP 3089 360 SW 3956 VP 5778 VP 6076 VP 5774 SW 3960 Di 616 130 VP 10328 VP 6077 Di 614 Di 613 SW 3934 SW 3954 VP 3074 SW 3936 VP 5777 SW 3939 SW 3944 VP 3060 VP 6078 VP 8632 SW 3925 VP 6075 129 SW 3916 SW 3919 VP 3043 Di 611 Di 612 SW 3885 VP 5776 VP 8776 Di 610 SW 3862

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

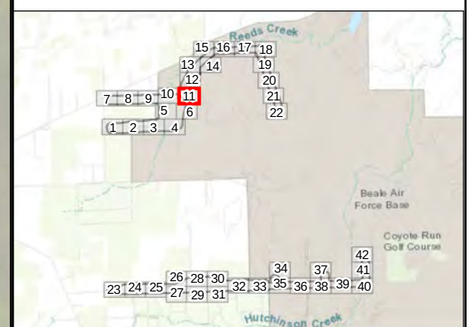
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 11

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Reeds Creek

SW 4309 VP 3286 Di 775 Di 776 Di 647 VP 3285 Di 774 Di 644 134 VP 6099 Di 773 Di 777 VP 6098 VP 6044 VP 6049 SW 4179 Di 643 Di 772 SW 4167 Di 779 VP 6047 VP 6048 VP 6045 SW 4176 SW 4156 VP 6046 141 Di 640 WT 161 VP 8778 140 Di 638 135 362 Di 636 VP 5765 Di 626 139 SW 5773 VP 6067 VP 6050 Di 627 WT 114 Di 635 SW 4083 VP 5770 VP 3192 SW 4087 VP 5769 138 VP 8777 VP 3194 SW 13 SW 4078 SW 4079 VP 3190

VP 6064 SW 4159 SW 4164 VP 6062 SW 4151 VP 6061 SW 4168 SW 4152 SW 4150 VP 6056 VP 6060 SW 4143 SW 4139 VP 6063 SW 4635 VP 6059 SW 4154 VP 6058 VP 6053 VP 6055 VP 6054 VP 6057 SW 4132 VP 6051 SW 4108 VP 6052

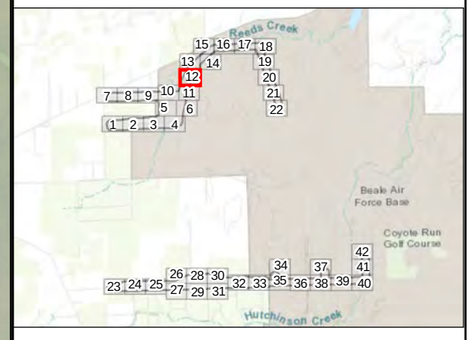
VP 3298 SW 4277 SW 4275 SW 4238 VP 3271 VP 3274 VP 3262 SW 4183 SW 4233 VP 3248 VP 3251 SW 4169

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 12

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

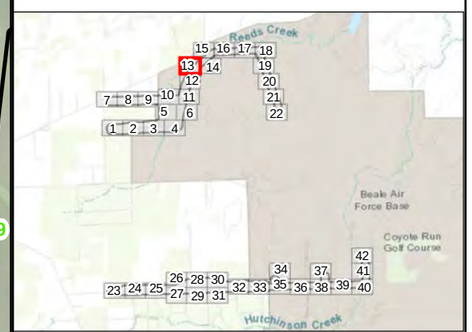
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 13

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

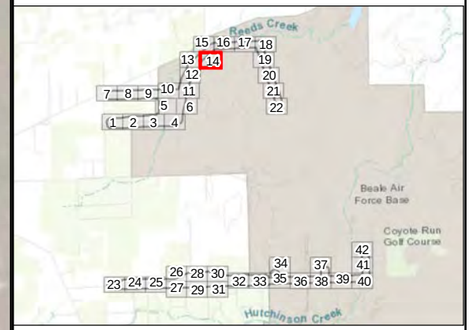
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 14

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

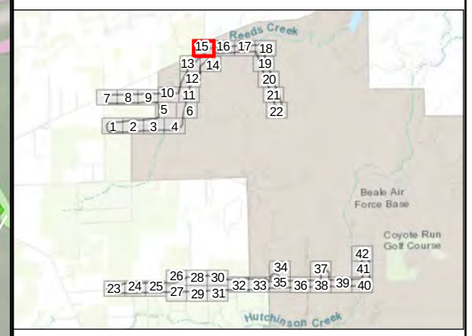
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 15

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

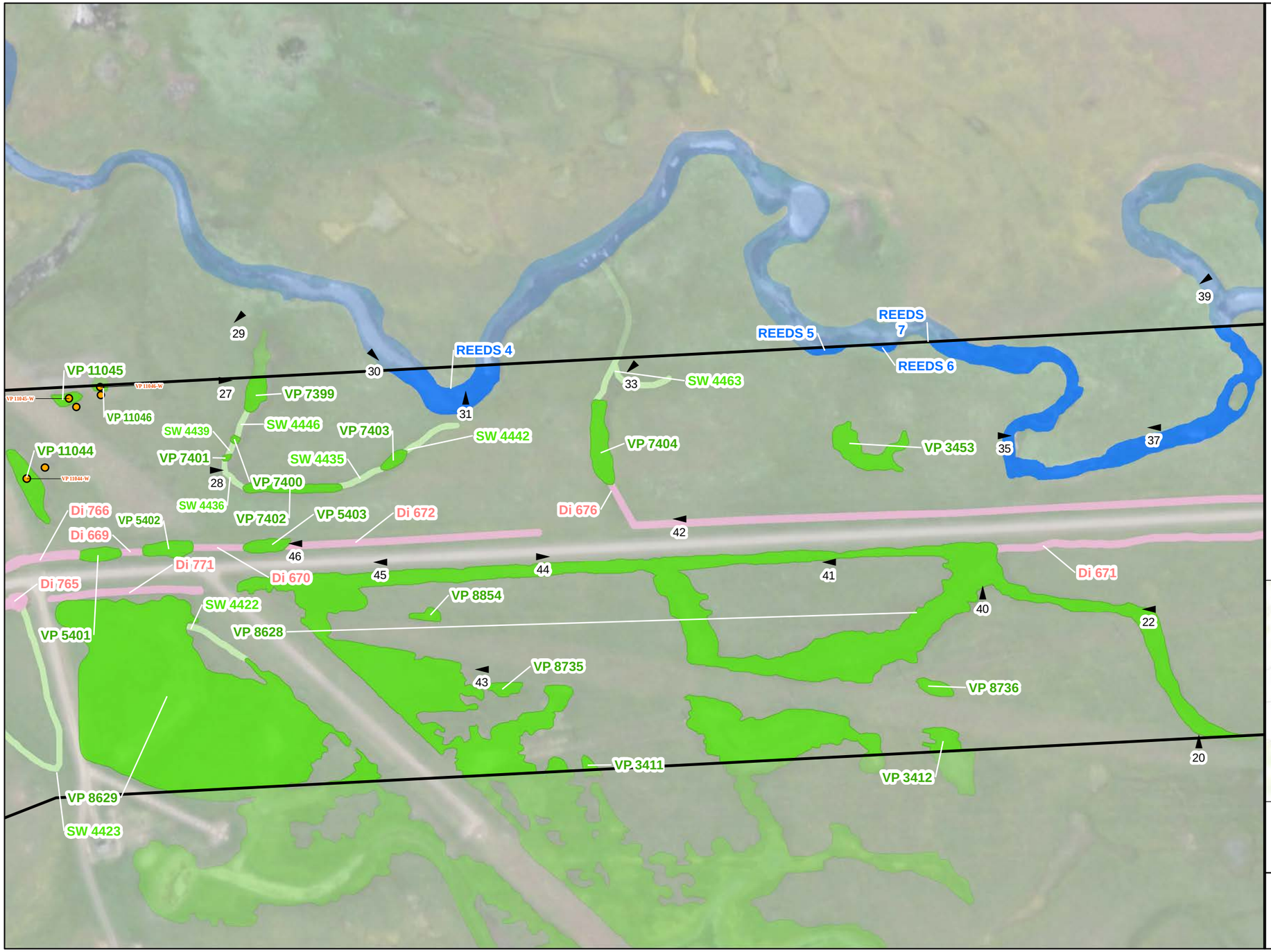
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

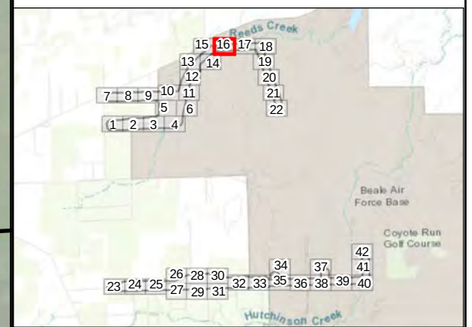
Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary





0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 16

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

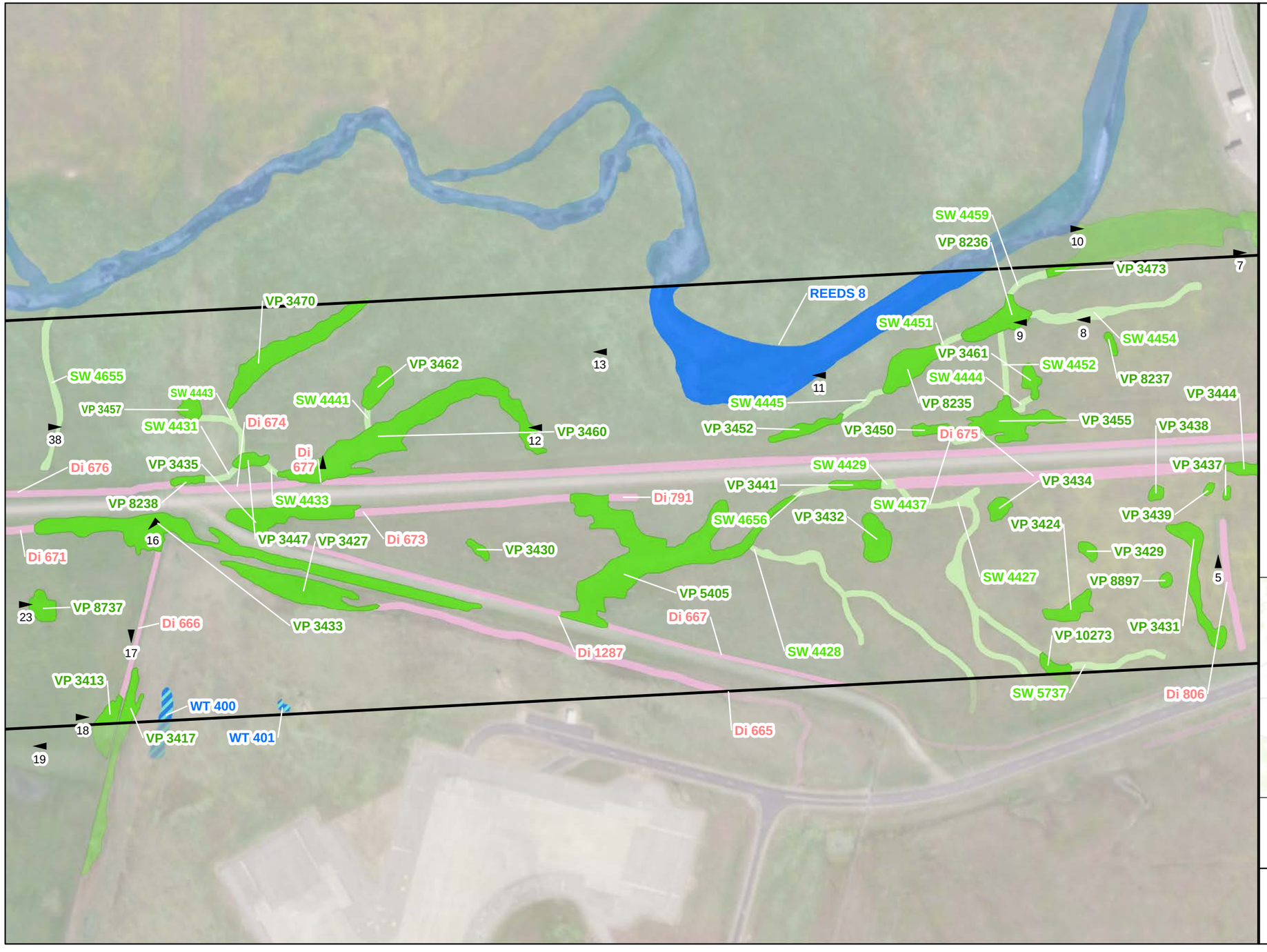
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

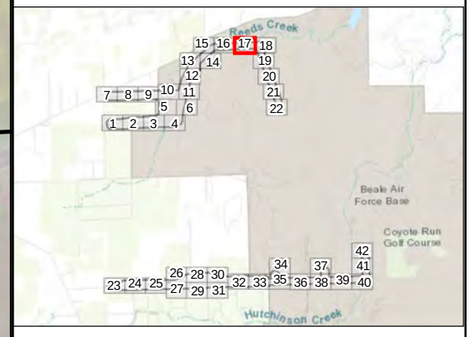
Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary





0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 17

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

VP 3471
Di 679
Di 677
VP 3444
Di 805
Di 804
VP 8277
VP 3414
VP 7342
VP 11039
Di 742
VP 11039-U
VP 11039-W
VP 3661
VP 3659
VP 3660
VP 3652
VP 3653
Di 660

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

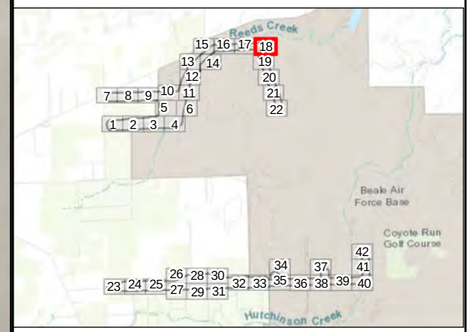
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 18

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

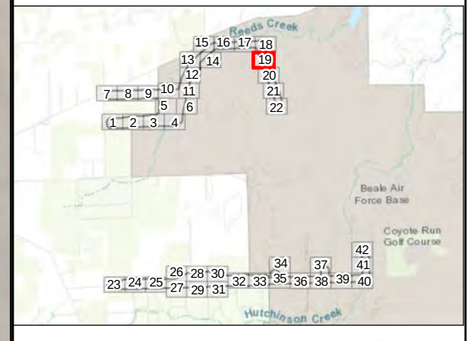
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 19

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

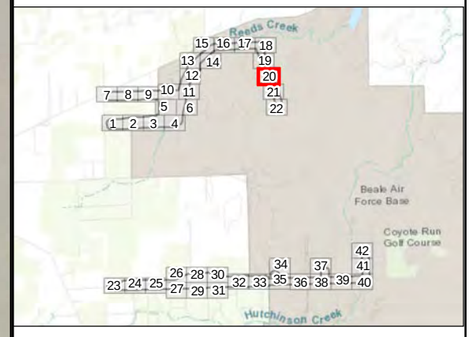
Di 652
VP 3281
SW 4229
VP 3280
VP 8373
VP 10472
VP 8376
82
VP 8375
VP 10474
VP 10473
Di 650
VP 10275
VP 8377
VP 8378
SW 5841
81
VP 10274
SW 5834
VP 10506
VP 8341
Di 639
VP 10507
SW 5842
VP 5406
SW 5843
VP 10276
VP 8340
217
VP 10508
VP 8339
218
VP 8899
216
Di 1399
SW 4093
SW 4095
VP 8342
Di 1288
215
VP 10509
VP 3188
SW 4062
VP 8345

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 20

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

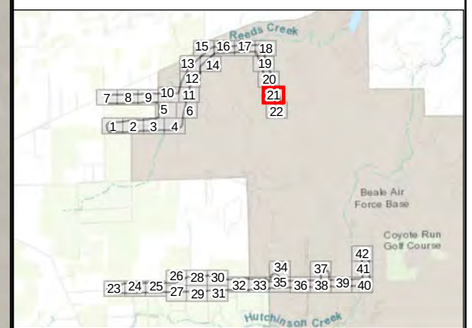
SW 4048
VP 8345
SW 5395
VP 101
SW 5396
VP 3170
VP 10290
VP 10285
VP 10288
210
VP 8634
209
207
VP 8746
VP 10513
208
VP 10512
VP 10514
SW 3955
205
VP 10515
206

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 21

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

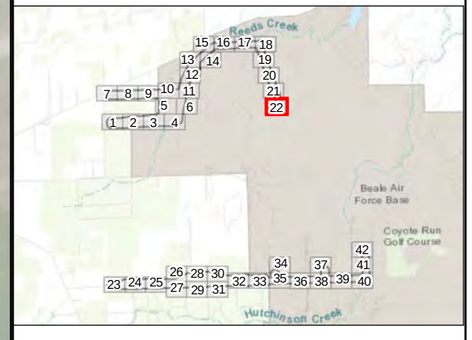
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Data points

Wetlands

- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 22

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

STRM S1.1

BASIN 2

AG 6

AG 7

AG 5

AG 8

AG 9

WT 17

159

S1W

149

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

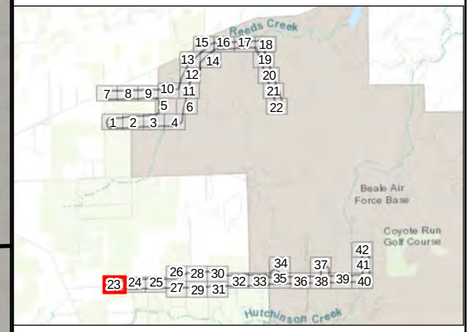
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch
- Settling Basin



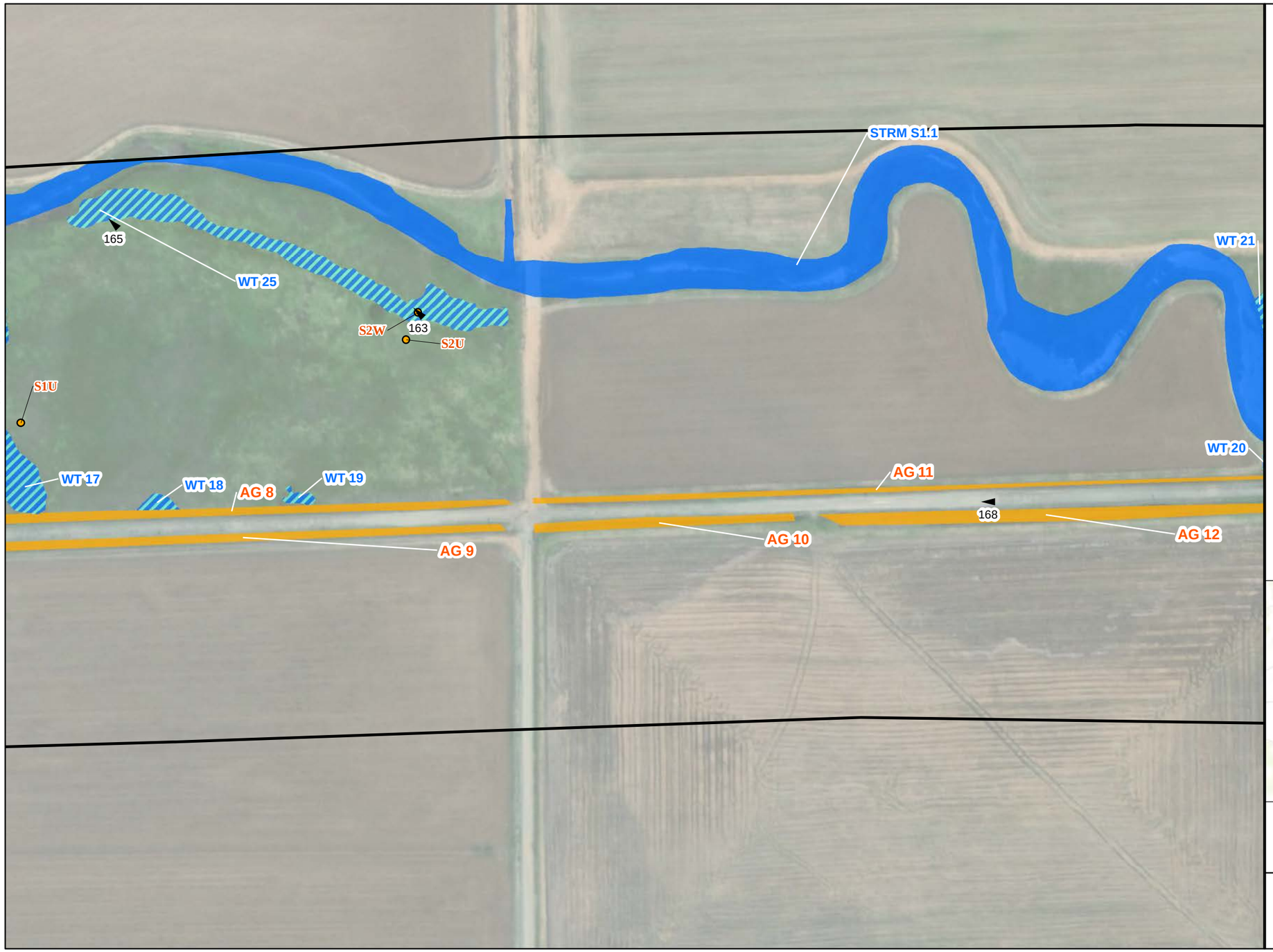
0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 23

TRANSCON environmental



Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

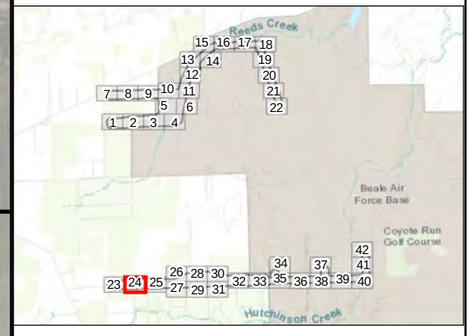
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



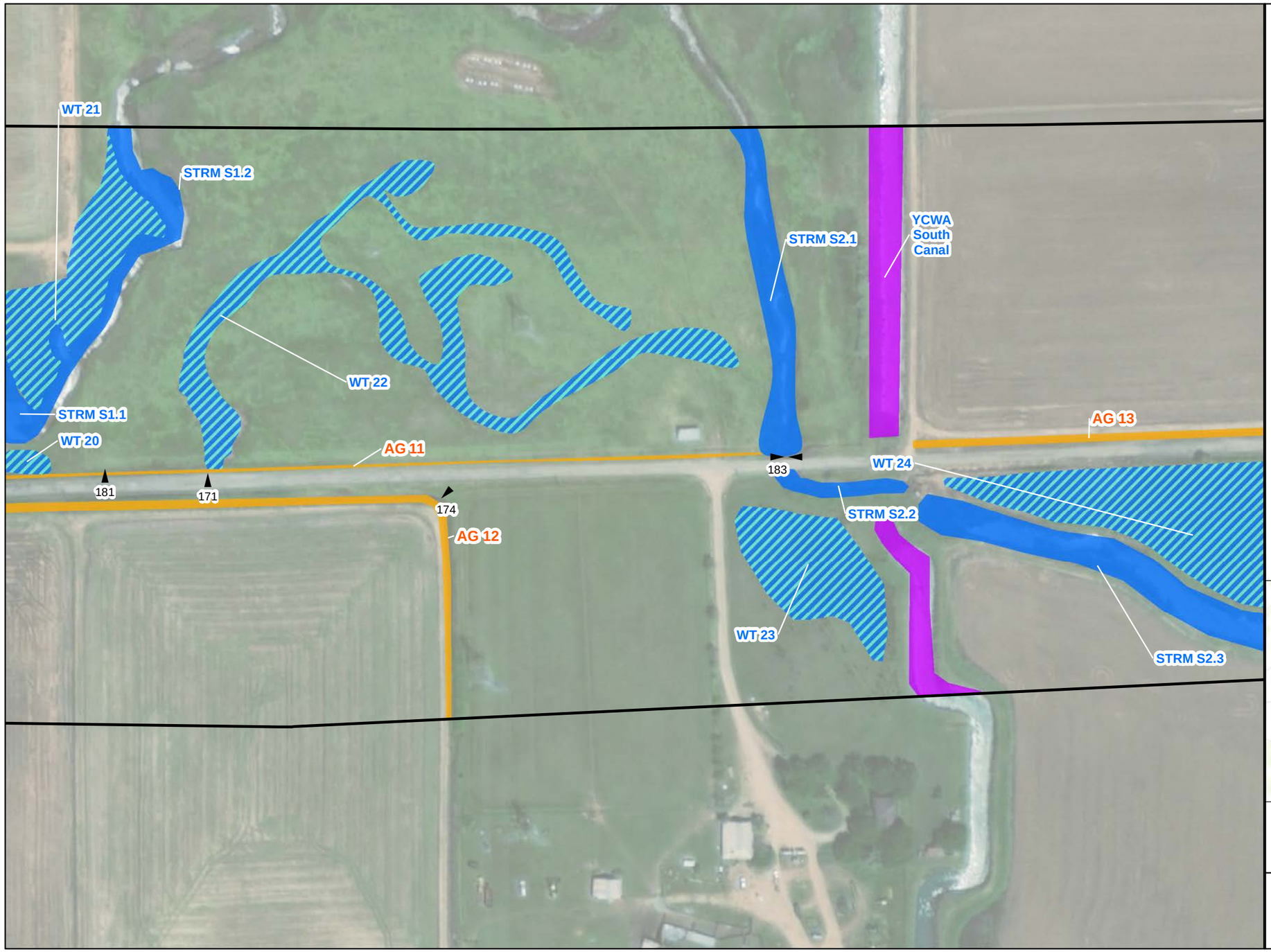
0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 24

TRANSCON environmental



Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

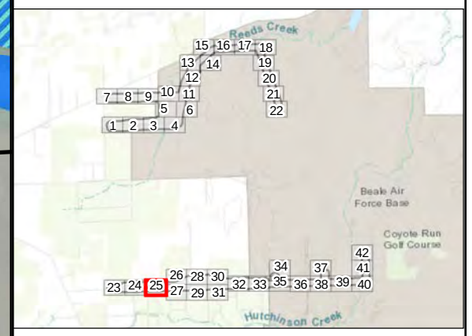
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal
- Stream

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 25

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

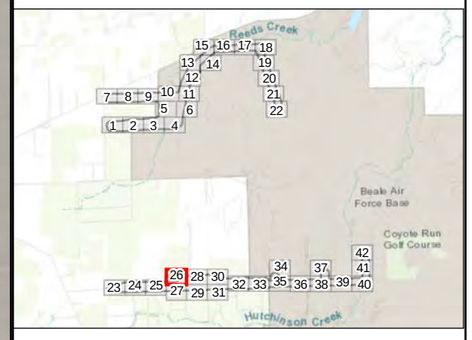
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

Survey Area

Non-Waters of the U.S.

Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

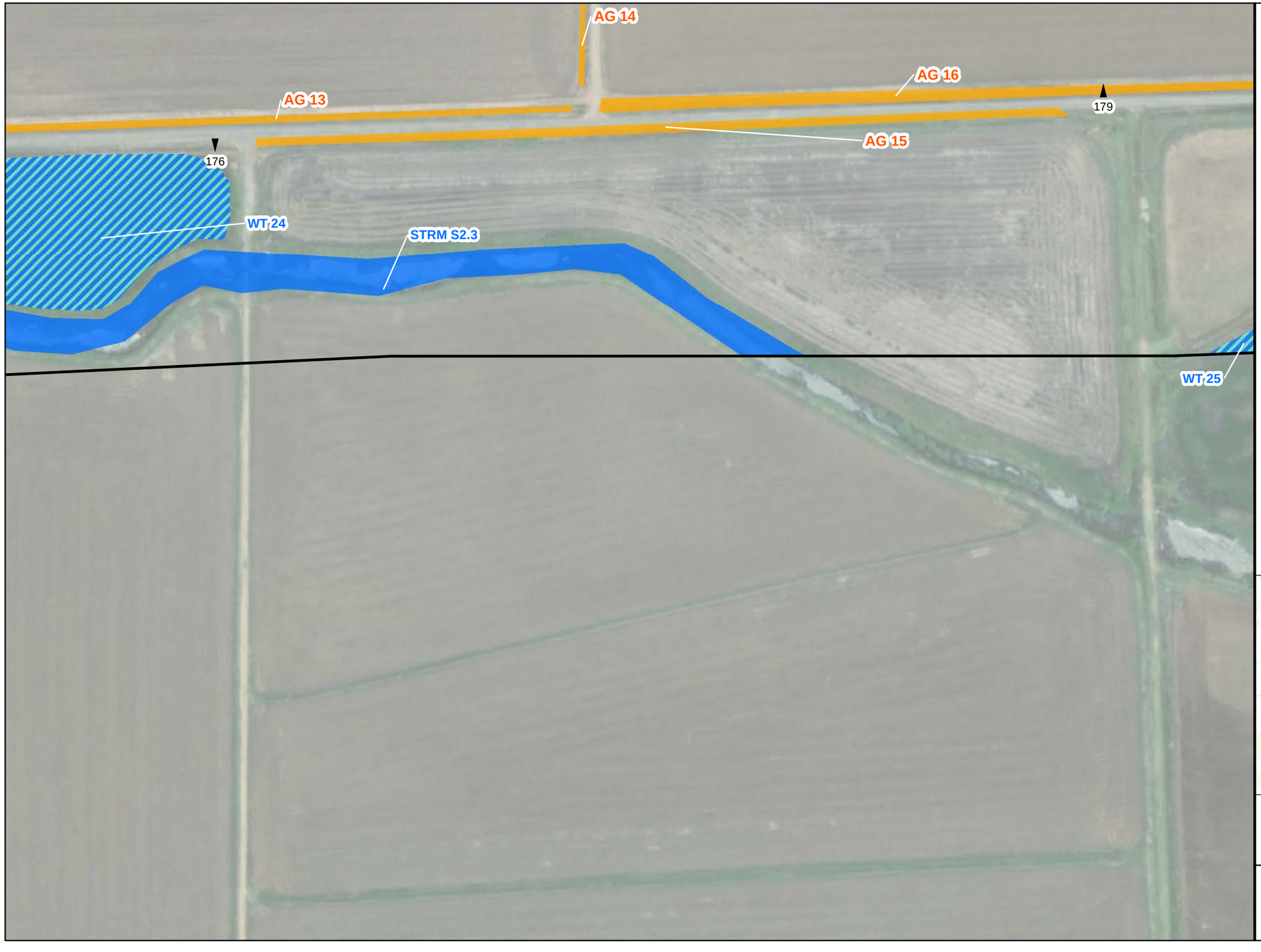
N
W
E
S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 26

TRANSCON environmental



Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

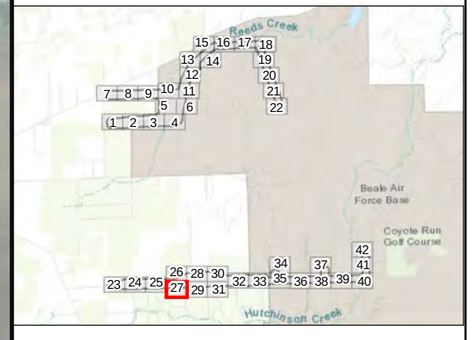
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 27

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

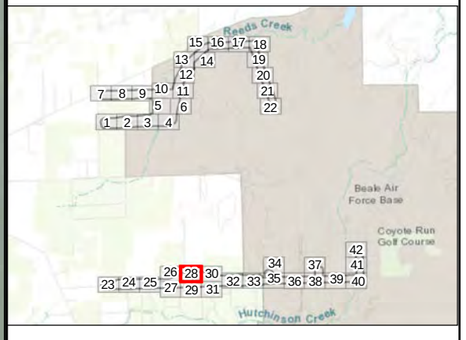
Survey Area

Wetlands

Wetland

Non-Waters of the U.S.

Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 28

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

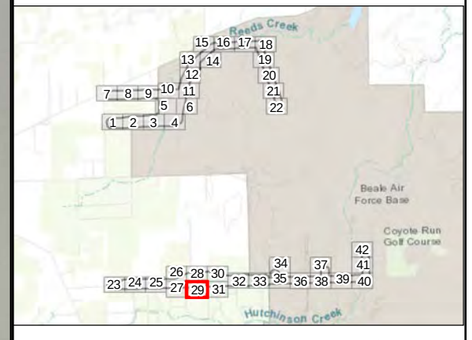
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Wetland

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 29

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

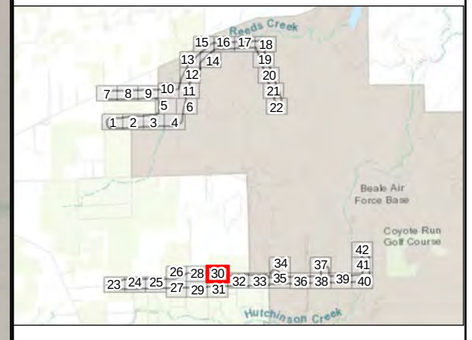
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

Survey

Non-Waters of the U.S.

Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 30

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

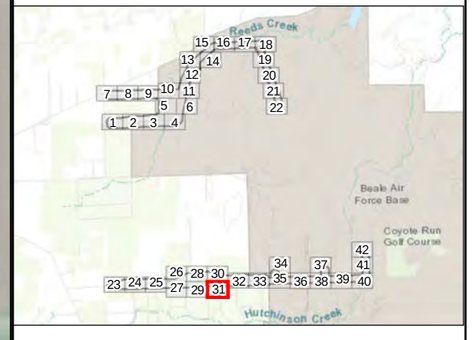
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

N
W
E
S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 31

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

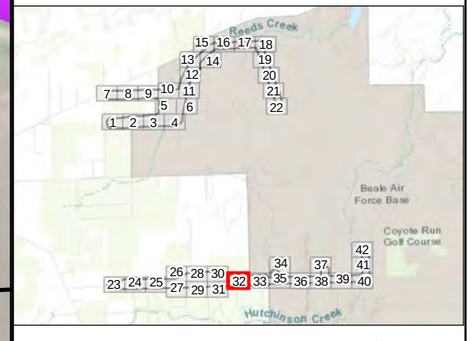
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 32

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

VP 889 SW 1138 VP 8697 VP 8698 SW 1144 VP 935 SW 1150 SW 1140
VP 4025 VP 8703 SW 1127 Di 129 VP 8679
SW 1100 SW 1116 VP 8699 VP 6634
VP 4021 VP 8702 VP 859 SW 1095 SW 1114
223 220
SW 1107 SW 1098 SW 1124 VP 868 VP 849
VP 8704 SW 1094 SW 1097 SW 1088 SW 4668 SW 1083
AG 21 VP 850
VP 6635
VP 864 SW 1092 VP 4018 SW 1080 VP 866 SW 1087 VP 863 SW 1078
SW 1081 SW 1085 VP 4020 SW 1084 VP 846
VP 843 VP 847 VP 6638
224
VP 844 VP 8701 SW 1074 VP 8700 VP 4016 SW 1071
VP 835 VP 828 VP 839
VP 4022 SW 1067
VP 4015 VP 836 Di 811
VP 4023 231 Di 843 Di 108
Di 810 VP 4017
AG 20 VP 4019
Di 801 Di 802 232
VP 807

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

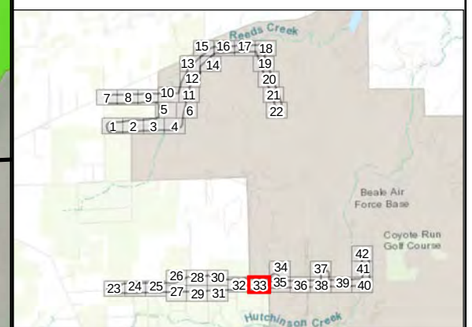
- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Canal

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Agricultural Ditch
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 33

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

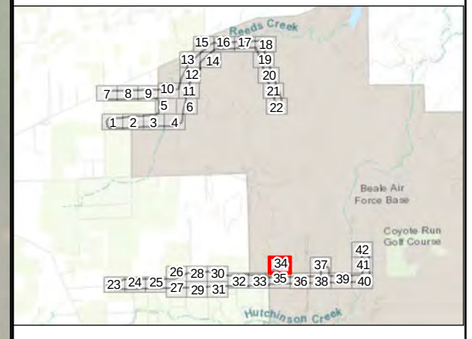
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area

Wetlands

- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 34

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

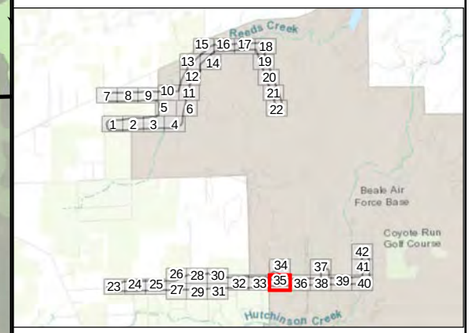
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 35

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

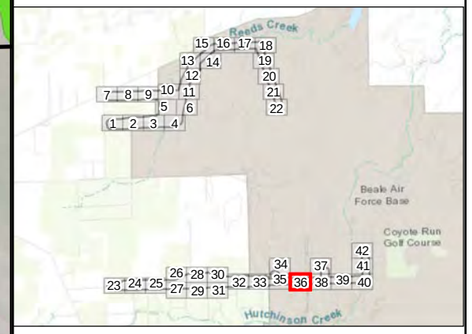
Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Non-Waters of the U.S.

- Settling Basin
- Beale Air Force Base

VP 7529 VP 10981 VP 10975 SW 5972 SW 5973 VP 10963 SW 5996 VP 7519 SW 5960 VP 10955 VP 10977 VP 10956 SW 5971 VP 10985 VP 10986 VP 10974 VP 10967 VP 4093 VP 10954 SW 5963 Di 1514 VP 10980 VP 10979 VP 10978 SW 5965 SW 5962 SB 1 Di 1162 VP 10957 SW 5968 VP 10984 VP 10982 SW 5970 SW 5966 SW 5964 Di 1381 VP 803 VP 10983 VP 9604 SW 5967 VP 10966 Di 98 Di 113 Di 1515 VP 4090 VP 10961 Di 107 Di 0 VP 10960 Di 1513 SW 1060 SW 5969 274 VP 806 Di 819 VP 10962 VP 4088 Di 1512 Di 1511 Di 1509 Di 1510 VP 4086 VP 10959 VP 804 VP 808 VP 4087 VP 4084 VP 4082 VP 1516 VP 10414 VP 10410 VP 4089 VP 4085 VP 10953 269 SW 801 VP 798 VP 4091 VP 9756 VP 7573 VP 814 VP 7574 273 VP 10951 VP 10952 SW 1040 SW 1043 VP 4100 VP 10987 Di 106 SW 5433 VP 9758 VP 36 VP 10958 VP 9757



0 100 200 Feet

N W E S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 36

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

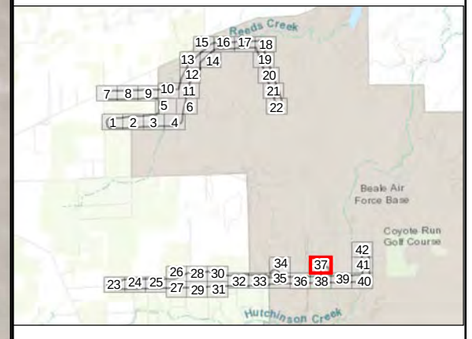
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area

Wetlands

- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 37

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

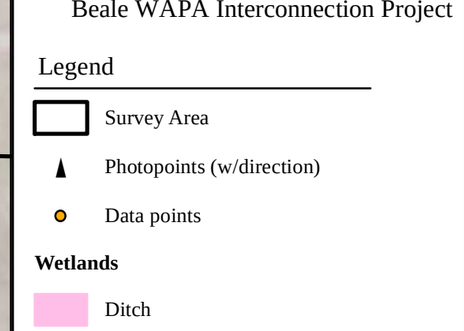
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)
- Data points

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 38

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

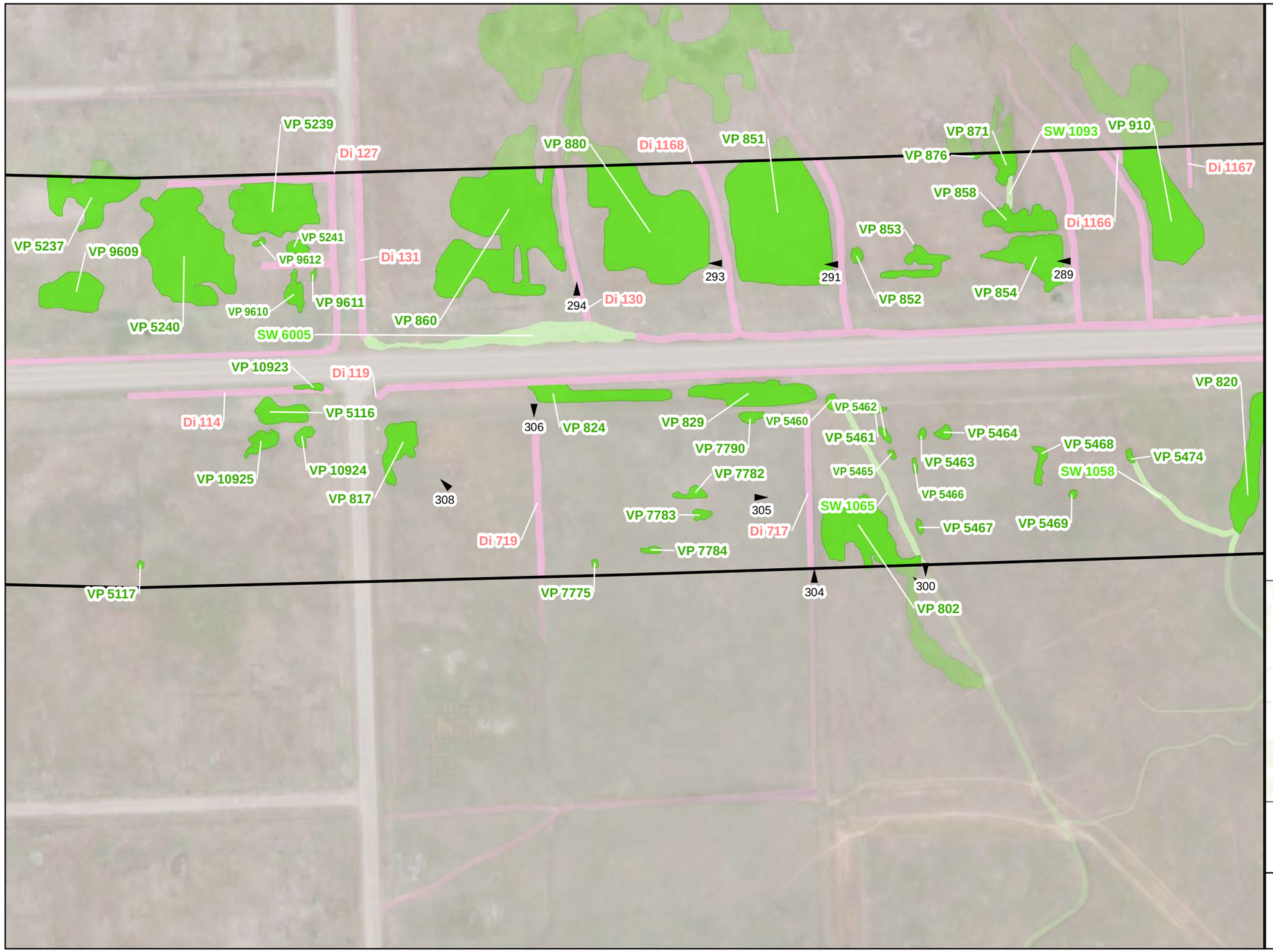
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

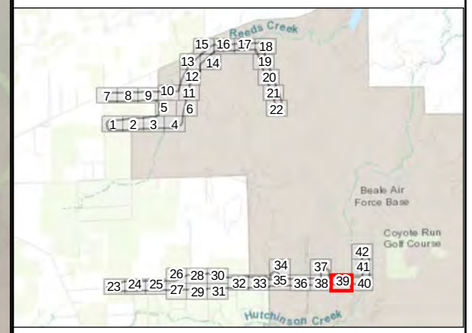
Legend

- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Beale Air Force Base





0 100 200 Feet

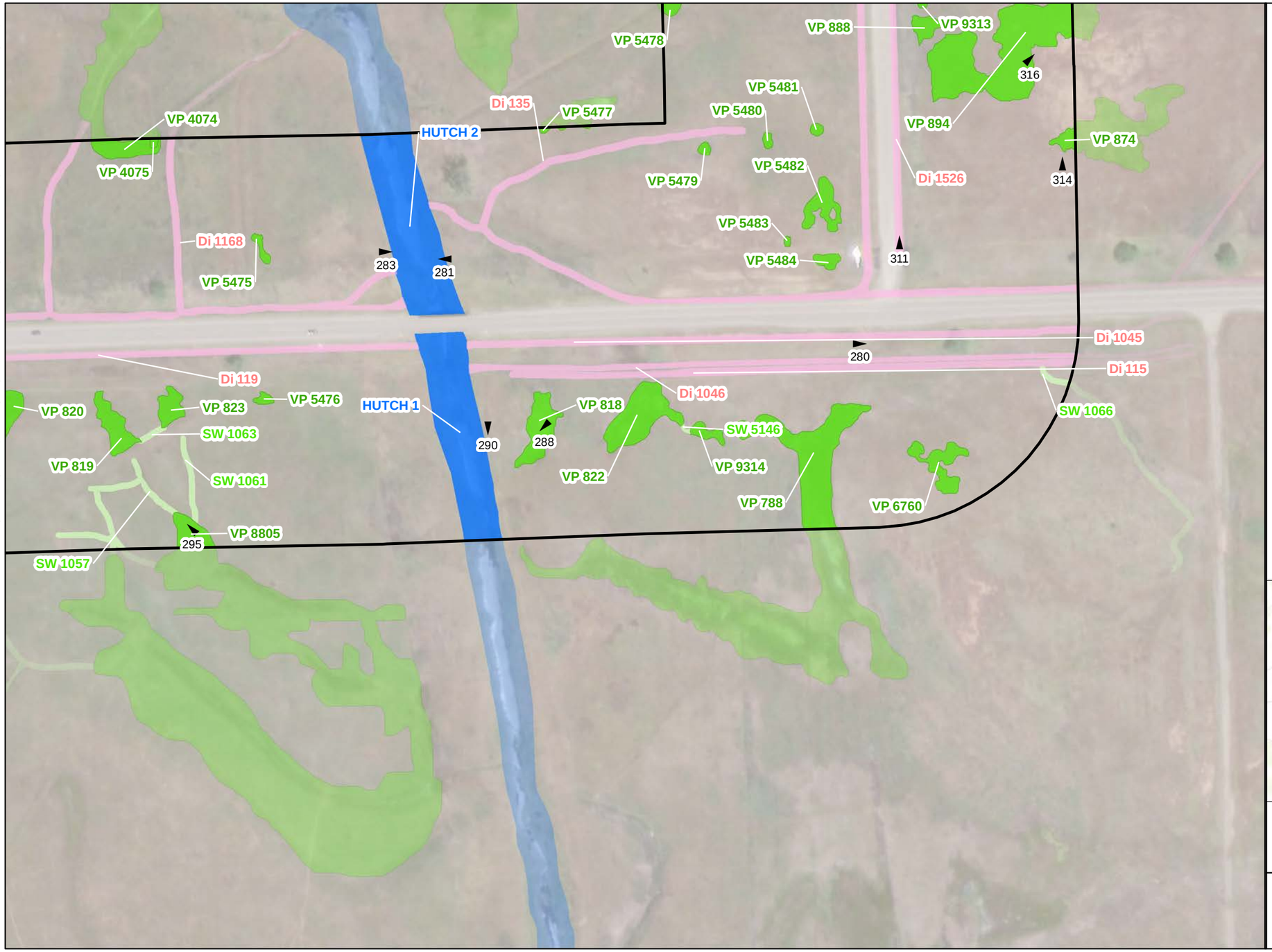
Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 39

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd



Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

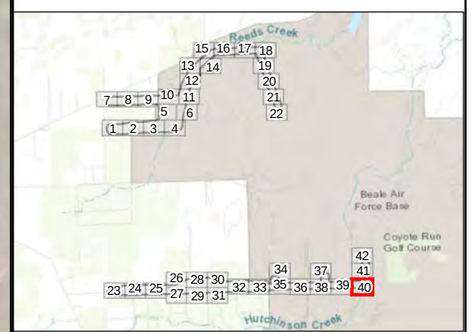
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base Boundary



0 100 200 Feet

N
W E
S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

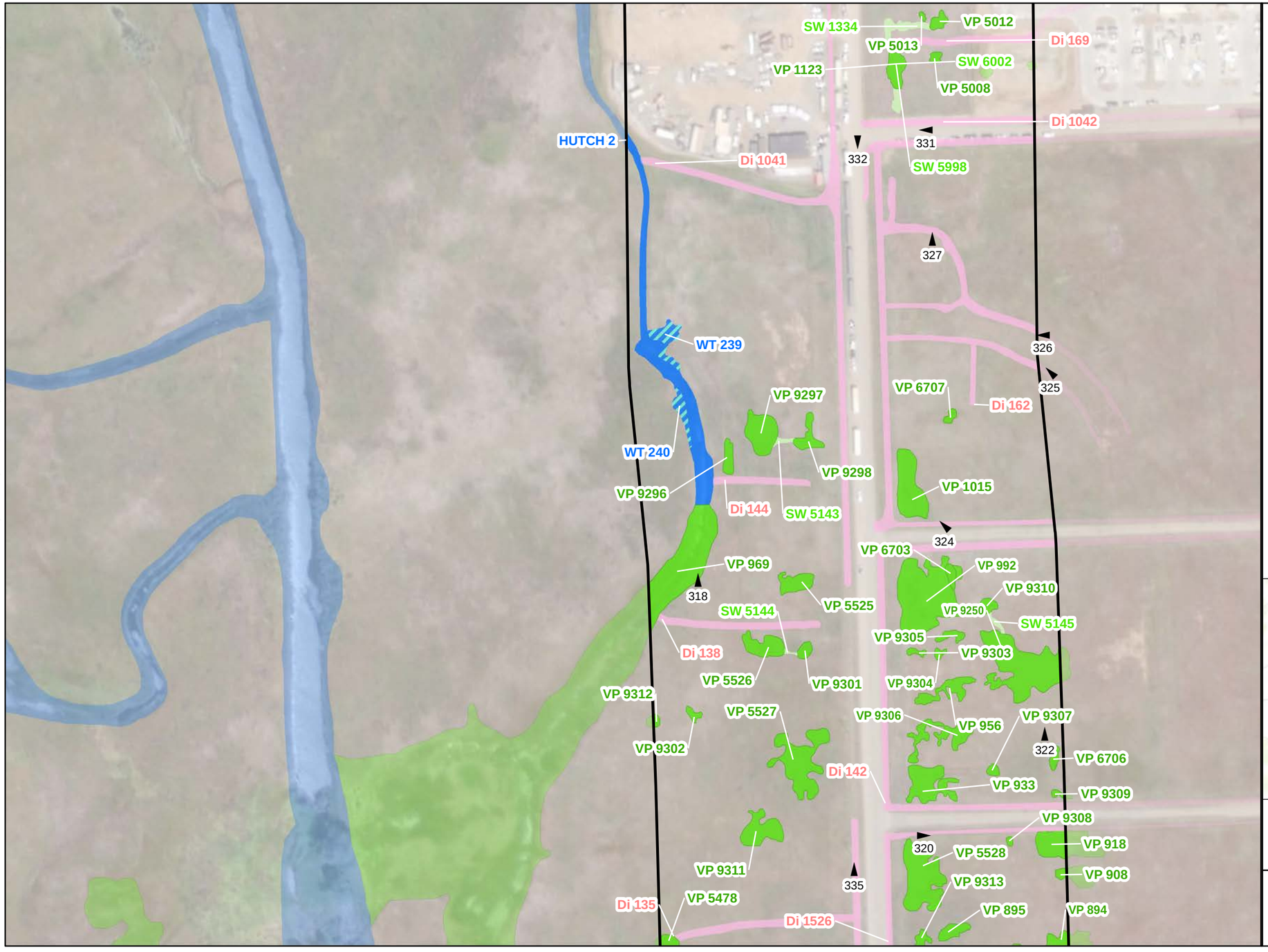
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 40

TRANSCON environmental

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Beale WAPA Interconnection Project



Legend

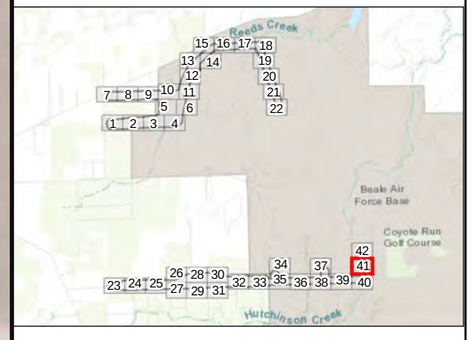
- Survey Area
- Photopoints (w/direction)

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Swale
- Vernal Pool
- Wetland

Other Waters of the U.S.

- Stream
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 41

TRANSCON environmental

Map Created on: January 3, 2019 Document Path: G:\Projects\Wapa\Beale WAPA Interconnection EA\Biological\BWIP_AQ_mapped_waters.mxd

Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

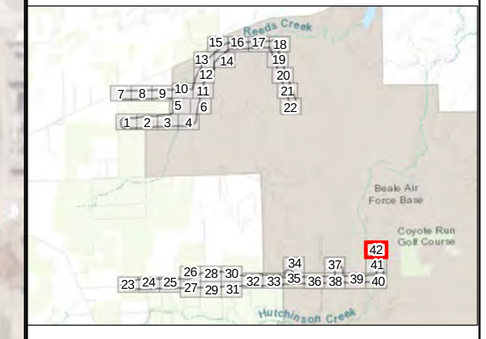
Beale WAPA Interconnection Project

Legend

- Survey Area

Wetlands

- Ditch
- Beale Air Force Base



0 100 200 Feet

N
W E
S

Delineations conducted:
3/12/18 to 3/15/18 and 10/4/18
by Ben Lardiere and Molly Dodge

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

Map 42

TRANSCON environmental

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTATIVE SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX C

PLANT LIST

Photo 1. Reeds Creek (Intermittent)
[-121.442749, 39.163850] - Facing East

Photo 2. Reeds Creek (Intermittent)
[-121.464482, 39.144570] – Facing Northwest

Photo 3.
Emergent freshwater wetland (Reeds Creek)
[-121.466180, 39.144621] – Facing East

Photo 4.
Emergent freshwater wetland (Reeds Creek)
[-121.464690, 39.143457] – Facing West

Photo 5. Hutchinson Creek (Intermittent)
[-121.400166, 39.101128] – Facing North

Photo 6.
Freshwater emergent wetland (Hutchinson Creek)
[-121.398710, 39.103825] – Facing North

Photo 7. Stream S1 (Intermittent stream)
[-121.481565, 39.100012] – Facing Southwest

Photo 8. Wetland (Freshwater emergent wetland—Stream S1) [-121.480112, 39.100122] – Facing South

Photo 9. Wetland (Freshwater emergent wetland—Stream S1) [-121.477585, 39.100661] – Facing Northwest

Photo 10. Stream S2 (Intermittent stream) [-121.468716, 39.100016] – Facing North

Photo 11. Stream S3 (Intermittent stream) [-121.426721, 39.100115] – Facing South

Photo 12. Vernal Pool (Freshwater emergent wetland)
[-121.436043, 39.101721] – Facing South

Photo 13. Vernal Pool (Freshwater emergent wetland) [-121.430372, 39.159209] – Facing South

Photo 14. Vernal Pool vegetation (Freshwater emergent wetland)

Photo 15. Vernal Pool vegetation (Freshwater emergent wetland)

Photo 16. Swale (Freshwater emergent wetland) [-121.435203, 39.164210] – Facing West

Photo 17. Swale (Freshwater emergent wetland)
[-121.426763, 39.150507] – Facing West

Photo 18. Swale (Freshwater emergent wetland)
[-121.450461, 39.162911] – Facing West

Photo 19. Ditch (Freshwater emergent wetland) [-121.406512, 39.101078] – Facing North

Photo 20. Ditch (Freshwater emergent wetland) [-121.434208, 39.162880] – Facing North

Photo 21. Agricultural canal (off-base) [-121.438002, 39.100503] – Facing Northeast

Photo 22. Agricultural ditch (off-base)

Photo 23. Settling basin (Beale AFB)
[-121.417659, 39.101091] – Facing South

PLANTS SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS			
GENUS	**Common Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Wetland indicator status**
APIACEAE	coyote thistle	*Eryngium vaseyi*	FACW
ASTERACEAE	coyote brush	*Baccharis pilularis*	NL
	prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*	FACU
	Fremont's goldfields	*Lasthenia fremontii*	OBL
	tarweed	*Madia elegans*	NL
	pineapple weed	*Matricaria discoidea*	FACU
	dwarf wooly marbles	*Psilocarphus brevissimus*	FACW
	milk thistle	*Silybum marianum*	NL
	cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	FAC
BORAGINACEAE	fiddleneck	*Amsinckia mensiesii* var. *mensiesii*	NL
BRASSICACEAE	black mustard	*Brassica nigra*	NL
	wild radish	*Raphanus sativus*	NL
CONVOLVULACEAE	field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*	NL
CYPERACEAE	sedge	*Carex* sp.	UNK
	umbrella sedge	*Cyperus eragrostis*	FACW
	common spikerush	*Eleocharis macrostachya*	OBL
	hardstem bulrush	*Schoenoplectus acutus*	OBL
EUPHORBIACEAE	doveweed	*Eremocarpus setigerus*	NL
FABACEAE	trefoil	*Lotus* sp.	UNK
	miniature lupine	*Lupinus bicolor*	NL
	bur-clover	*Medicago polymorpha*	NL
	common vetch	*Vicia sativa*	UPL
GERANIACEAE	filaree	*Erodium cicutarium*	NL
JUNCACEAE	Baltic rush	*Juncus balticus*	FACW
ONAGRACEAE	willow-herb	*Epilobium* sp.	UNK
OROBANCHACEAE	field owl's-clover	*Castilleja campestris*	OBL
PAPAVERACEAE	frying pan poppy	*Eschscholzia lobbii*	NL
PLANTAGINACEAE	California plantain	*Plantago erecta*	FACU

PLANTS SPECIES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SURVEY AREAS			
GENUS	**Common Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Wetland indicator status***
POACEAE	short-awn foxtail	*Alopecurus aequalis*	OBL
	pacific foxtail	*Aleopecurus saccatus*	OBL
	wild oat	*Avena fatua*	NL
	ripgut brome	*Bromus diandrus*	FAC
	soft chess	*Bromus hardeaceus*	FACU
	Bermuda grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	FAC
	medusahead	*Elymus caput-medusae*	NL
	foxtail barley	*Hordeum jubatum*	FAC
	mediterranean barley	*Hordeum marinum*	FAC
	Italian ryegrass	*Lolium perennis*	FAC
	California melic	*Melica californica*	NL
	annual bluegrass	*Poa annua*	FAC
	purple needlegrass	*Stipa pulchra*	NL
POLEMONIACEAE	white head navarretia	*Navarretia leucocephala*	OBL
POLYGONACEAE	knotweed	*Polygonum* sp.	UNK
	curly dock	*Rumex crispus*	FAC
RANUNCULACEAE	Carter's buttercup	*Ranunculus bonariensisRanunculus bonariensis*	OBL
SALICACEAE	willow	*Salix* sp.	UNK
THEMIDACEAE	California brodiaea	*Brodiaea californica*	NL
	blue-dicks	*Dichelostemma capitatum*	FACU
TYPHACEAE	cattail	*Typha latifolia*	OBL

***OBL =** Obligate, **FACW** = Facultative Wetland, **FAC** = Facultative, **FACU** = Facultative Upland, **UPL** = Obligate Upland, **NL** = Not Listed

APPENDIX D

WETLAND DELINEATION FORMS

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: SW 6012U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 04, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100015 Long: -121.427634 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: SW 6012U

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: SW 6012W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 04, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100015 Long: -121.427559 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	20	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	20	Y	NL
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	5		OBL
5. Eryngium vaseyi	5		FACW
6. Eleocharis spp.	10		UNK
7. Poaceae spp. 2	20		UNK
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; multiple dominant grass species were unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: SW 6012W

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11037W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 07, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.161232 Long: -121.45344 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	20	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	20	Y	NL
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	10		OBL
5. Eryngium vaseyi	10		FACW
6. Eleocharis spp	10		UNK
7.			
8.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 10 % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Could not definitively prove presence/absence of hydrophytic vegetation; several species could not be identified during the season in which surveys were conducted

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11037

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Unknown...soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11037U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 07, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.161182 Long: -121.45339 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 20 % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11037

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11038W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 07, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.15927 Long: -121.453505 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM2E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

The sampled area is a wetland; wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation emblematic of ephemeral wetlands (i.e. vernal pools) were present; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
2. Brassica rapa	5	N	NL
3. Ranunuculus bonariensis	30	Y	OBL
4. Aleopecurus saccatus	25	Y	OBL
5. Callitriche marginata	25	Y	OBL
6. Poaceae spp.	10	N	UNK
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation present

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11038

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11038U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 07, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.159302 Long: -121.453484 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11038

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11040W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.147858 Long: -121.459128 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM2E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

The sampled area is a wetland; wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation emblematic of ephemeral wetlands (i.e. vernal pools) were present; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. Aleopecurus saccatus	50	Y	OBL
2. Ranunuculus bonariensis	15	N	OBL
3. Brassica rapa	15	N	NL
4. Poaceae spp.	5	N	UNK
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	85 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation present

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11040

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11040U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.147887 Long: -121.459152 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11040

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11041W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.15239 Long: -121.459896 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	20	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	20	Y	NL
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	10	N	OBL
5. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
6. Alopecurus saccatus	5	N	OBL
7. Poaceae spp. 2	20	Y	UNK
8.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	20	x 1 =	20
FACW species	5	x 2 =	10
FAC species		x 3 =	
FACU species		x 4 =	
UPL species	45	x 5 =	225
Column Totals:	70 (A)		255 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.21

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; multiple dominant grass species were unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11041

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11041U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.15245 Long: -121.459883 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11041

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11042W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 16, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.148776 Long: -121.426304 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	30	Y	UNK
2. Poaceae spp. 2	30	Y	UNK
3. Elymus caput-medusae	10	N	NL
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	10	N	OBL
5. Aleopecurus saccatus	10	N	OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; multiple dominant grass species were unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11042

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11042U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 16, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.148767 Long: -121.426257 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11042

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11043W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101173 Long: -121.4287 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	35	Y	UNK
2. Poaceae spp. 2	30	Y	UNK
3. Elymus caput-medusae	20	Y	NL
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	5	N	OBL
5. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
6. Aleopecurus saccatus	5	N	OBL
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; multiple dominant grass species were unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11043

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11043U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101173 Long: -121.428779 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11043

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11044W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 08, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.16367 Long: -121.44821 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	25	Y	UNK
2. Poaceae spp. 2	25	Y	UNK
3. Elymus caput-medusae	20	Y	NL
4. Brassica rapa	20	N	OBL
5. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals:	(A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; multiple dominant grass species were unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11044

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11043U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 08, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.163746 Long: -121.448108 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11043

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11045W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 08, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.164045 Long: -121.447967 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM2E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

The sampled area is a wetland; wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation emblematic of ephemeral wetlands (i.e. vernal pools) were present; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. Ranunculus bonariensis	30	Y	OBL
2. Aleopecurus saccatus	20	Y	OBL
3. Callitriche marginata	5	N	OBL
4. Eleocharis spp.	10	N	UNK
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	65 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 35 % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation present

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11045

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11045U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 08, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.164008 Long: -121.447926 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11045

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11047W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 08, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.163688 Long: -121.448922 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	25	Y	UNK
2. Poaceae spp. 2	25	Y	UNK
3. Elymus caput-medusae	20	Y	NL
4. Brassica rapa	20	N	NL
5. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals:	(A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; multiple dominant grass species were unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11047

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11047U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 08, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.163694 Long: -121.448771 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11047

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11048W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101127 Long: -121.428333 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	90	Y	UNK
2. Elymus caput-medusae	10	N	UNK
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals:	(A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; dominant grass species was unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11048

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11048U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101114 Long: -121.428314 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11048

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11049W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 04, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100264 Long: -121.425497 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM2E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

The sampled area is a wetland; wetland hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation emblematic of ephemeral wetlands (i.e. vernal pools) were present; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft radius)			
1. Ranunculus bonariensis	40	Y	OBL
2. Aleopecurus saccatus	40	Y	OBL
3. Callitriche marginata	5	N	OBL
4. Poaceae spp.	5	N	UNK
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	90 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation present

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11049

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11049U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 04, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100245 Long: -121.425424 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11049

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11050W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.10101 Long: -121.415137 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	25	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Eryngium vaseyi	20	Y	FACW
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	10	N	OBL
5. Aleopecurus saccatus	10	N	OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
	85 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; dominant grass species was unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11050

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11050U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101062 Long: -121.415046 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11050

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11051W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101354 Long: -121.41559 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	35	Y	UNK
2. Poaceae spp. 2	35	Y	NL
3. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	10	N	OBL
5. Brassica rapa	10	N	NL
6.			
7.			
8.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; dominant grass species was unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11051

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11051U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.101294 Long: -121.41564 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11051

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11052W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100892 Long: -121.423969 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation ✓, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Inconclusive - some plant species were unidentified and hydrophytic vegetation test was inconclusive; also soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp. 1	45	Y	UNK
2. Poaceae spp. 2	45	Y	NL
3. Eryngium vaseyi	5	N	FACW
4. Ranunuculus bonariensis	5	N	OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	
OBL species	x 1 =	
FACW species	x 2 =	
FAC species	x 3 =	
FACU species	x 4 =	
UPL species	x 5 =	
Column Totals: (A)		(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Inconclusive; dominant grass species was unidentified due to lack of inflorescence.

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11052

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 3

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology present (A1)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: VP 11052U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 33, Township 15N, Range 5E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100857 Long: -121.423976 Datum: NAD83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____ No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is within an upland area; soil samples could not be collected due to U.S. Navy restrictions for Beale Air Force Base.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5' radius)			
1. Poaceae spp.	30	Y	UNK
2. Brassica rapa	20	Y	NL
3. Elymus caput-medusae	30	Y	NL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	80 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present; grass species was not identified due to lack of inflorescence

SOIL

Sampling Point: VP 11052

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Soil sample was not taken due to ground disturbance restrictions on Beale AFB

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: S1U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 36, Township 15N, Range 4E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100909 Long: -121.480106 Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is not a wetland; sampled area emblematic of similar adjacent upland areas interspersed with wetland/swale features.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 foot radius)			
1. Elymus caput-medusae	80	Y	FACU
2. Brassica nigra	10	Y	NL
3. Vicia sativa	10	Y	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	= Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90 (A)		360 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present

SOIL

Sampling Point: S1U

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	7.5 YR 3/2	100					silty-clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✓

Remarks:

Hydric soils not present

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** _____ **No** ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present; no signs of inundation via historic aerial imagery

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: S1W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 36, Township 15N, Range 4E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100391 Long: -121.480320 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM1C

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓ No _____	

Remarks:

Feature is within a wetland (swale)

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 foot radius)			
1. Unknown Poaceae	30	Y	UNK
2. Rumex crispus	10	N	FAC
3. Juncus effusus	15	N	FACW
4. Juncus balticus	10	N	FACW
5. Cyperus eragrostis	5	N	FACW
6. Persicaria hydropiper	25	Y	OBL
7.			
8.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	25	x 1 =	25
FACW species	35	x 2 =	70
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species	_____	x 4 =	_____
UPL species	30	x 5 =	150
Column Totals:	100 (A)		275 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.75

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

✓ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation present; although dominant grass was not indentified, prevalence index indicated hydrophytic vegetation; Persicaria was dead herbage from previous growing season

SOIL

Sampling Point: S1W

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0 - 8	7.5YR 3/2	60	2.5 YR	40	D	M	silty-clay	Depleted matrix very prevalent

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Remarks:

Depleted matrix (F3) very prevalent throughout

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ✓ Surface Water (A1)
- ✓ High Water Table (A2)
- ✓ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ✓ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): see notes

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 4 inches

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No _____ Depth (inches): 0-8

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ✓ **No** _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Ponded water in small portion of site at lowest end; soil saturated; soil pit filled with water up to 4 inches from surface; inundation visible on several years of historic aerial imagery

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: S2U

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 36, Township 15N, Range 4E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100795 Long: -121.477942 Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

The sampled area is not a wetland; sampled area emblematic of similar adjacent upland areas interspersed with wetland/swale features.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 foot radius)			
1. Elymus caput-medusae	80	Y	FACU
2. Brassica nigra	10	Y	NL
3. Vicia sativa	10	Y	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90 (A)		360 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydrophytic vegetation not present

SOIL

Sampling Point: S2U

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	7.5 YR 3/2	100					silty-clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

Hydric soils not present

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Wetland hydrology not present; no signs of inundation via historic aerial imagery

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project City/County: Yuba County Sampling Date: 3/12/2018

Applicant/Owner: WAPA State: CA Sampling Point: S2W

Investigator(s): Ben Lardiere Section, Township, Range: Section 36, Township 15N, Range 4E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): <1%

Subregion (LRR): C-California Subtropical Lat: 39.100923 Long: -121.477856 Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: Perkins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes NWI classification: PEM1C

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ✓ No _____

Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

Feature is LIKELY a wetland (swale) that comes to a confluence with nearby intermittent creek; however, presence of hydrophytic vegetation was not confirmed due to timing of survey

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 foot radius)			
1. Poaceae sp.	80	Y	Unk
2. Rumex crispus	15	Y	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	95 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. n/a			
2.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust _____

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Dominance Test is >50%

___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

Dominant grass species could not be identified in the field

SOIL

Sampling Point: S2W

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5 YR 3/2	80	2.5 YR 3/6	20	D	PL	Silty-clay	
8-12	7.5 YR 3/2	90	GLY 2.5/5PB	10	D	M	silty-clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Remarks:

Redox very apparent

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ✓ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ✓ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ✓ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 8 inches

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Multiple wetland hydrology indicators present

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Beale WAPA Interconnection Project
Project Number: S1 OHWM
Stream: Stream S1
Investigator(s): B.Lardiere, M.Dodge

Date: 3/14/18 **Time:** 1:30 pm
Town: **State:** CA
Photo begin file#: **Photo end file#:**

Y ☒ / N ☐ Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y ☐ / N ☒ Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details:

Projection: UTM **Datum:** NAD 83
Coordinates: -121.480790, 39.101425

Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:

Channelized intermittent stream;

Brief site description:

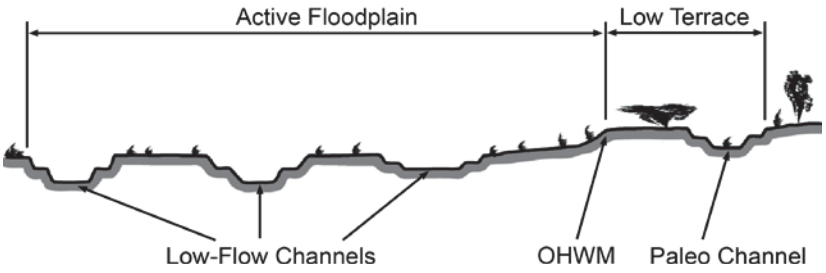
Stream S1 is a channelized intermittent stream. However, in some years, it likely has perennial characteristics due to agricultural run-off

Checklist of resources (if available):

- ☒ Aerial photography
  Dates:
- ☒ Topographic maps
- ☐ Geologic maps
- ☐ Vegetation maps
- ☒ Soils maps
- ☐ Rainfall/precipitation maps
- ☐ Existing delineation(s) for site
- ☒ Global positioning system (GPS)
- ☐ Other studies

- ☐ Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
- ☐ History of recent effective discharges
- ☐ Results of flood frequency analysis
- ☐ Most recent shift-adjusted rating
- ☐ Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

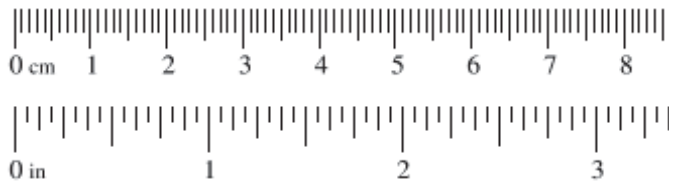


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - ☐ Mapping on aerial photograph
   - ☒ Digitized on computer
   - ☒ GPS
   - ☐ Other:

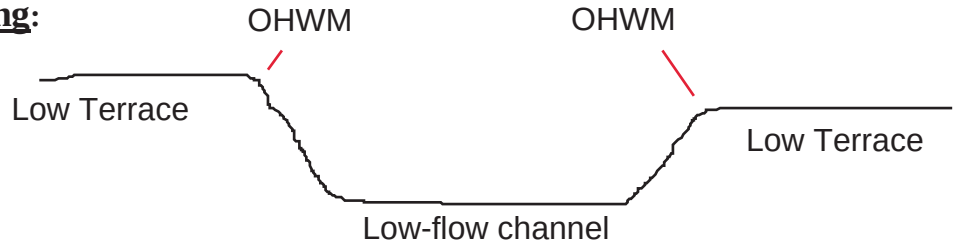
Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class	
10.08	256	Boulder	
2.56	64	Cobble	Gravel
0.157	4	Pebble	
0.079	2.00	Granule	
0.039	1.00	Very coarse sand	
0.020	0.50	Coarse sand	
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand	Sand
1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand	
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand	
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt	
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt	Silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt	
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt	
		Clay	Mud



Project ID: S1 OHWM **Cross section ID:** S1 OHWM **Date:** 3/14/18 **Time:** 1:30 pm

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: -121.478699, 39.101493

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☒ Change in vegetation species
- ☐ Change in vegetation cover
- ☒ Break in bank slope
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

OHWM very evident due to abrupt break in slope and obvious change in vegetation species (upland grasses and forbs to bulrush)

Floodplain unit:

☒ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: -121.478706, 39.101574

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: Unknown

Total veg cover: 15 % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: 15 %

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☒ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☒ Presence of bed and bank
- ☒ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Low-flow channel is apparent due to the presence of water during the survey. Low-flow channel was intermittently bordered by bulrush.

Project ID: S1 OHWM **Cross section ID:** S1 OHWM **Date:** 3/14/18 **Time:** 1:30 pm

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☒ Low Terrace

GPS point: -121.478706 , 39.101439

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: Coarse silt

Total veg cover: 90 % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: 90 %

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☒ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☒ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☒ Soil development
- ☒ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

The low terrace is apparent due to an obvious change in vegetation and break in slope. Vegetation species consist of weedy FAC/UPL/NL grasses and forbs.

Floodplain unit: ☐ Low-Flow Channel ☐ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: _____

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: _____

Total veg cover: _____ % Tree: _____% Shrub: _____% Herb: _____%

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☐ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☐ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☐ Drift and/or debris
- ☐ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☐ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

No apparent active floodplain

APPENDIX L

ACAM Air Quality Modeling Results

This page intentionally left blank.

BEALE WAPA INTERCONNECT PROJECT ACAM ASSUMPTIONS

Project Characteristics

- Air Basin; Sacramento Valley
- Construction Start Date: 4/1/2021
- Construction duration:
  - 60kV underground line: 362 days
  - On-base 230kV T-line: 284 days
  - Off-base 230kV T-line: 468 days
  - Substation construction: 408 days
- Operational Year: 2023
- Climate Zone: 3
- Land Use Setting: Rural
- Utility Provider: N/A
- 6-day work weeks, 10 hours per day of productivity

Transmission Line and Substation Disturbance

Table A-1. Transmission Line Footprint by Alternative

Alternative	Length (miles)	Tower Estimate
Preferred Route	1.8 mi OH / 2.5 mi UG	21
Northern A Alternative	2.0 mi OH / 2.5 mi UG	21
Southern Alternative	4.4 mi OH / 1.0 mi UG	30

Table A-2A. Phases – Preferred Route

Phases	Phase Description	Start Date	Duration* (working days)	Footprint (acres)	Footprint (sq. ft.)
1. ROW/Grading/Access Roads	Vegetation clearing and building access roads	6/7/2022	120	4.7	205,000
2. Monopole/Tower Foundation and Tower Erection	Installation of structure foundations. Assembly and erection of towers.	9/7/2022	355	12.6	549,000
3. Conductor Stringing and Tensioning	Conductor stringing and sagging	9/22/2023	60	16.3	710,000
4. Disturbance Area Restoration	Restoration	9/1/2023	60	44.3	1,930,000
5. Substation Construction	Construction of substation	5/3/2022	408	11.8	514,000
6. Underground Line Construction	Construction of the underground line segment on Beale AFB	4/1/2021	362	1.0	44,000
*Estimates – Full calendar schedule is approximately 530 days; activities will be staggered					

Table A-2B. Phases – Northern A Alternative

Phases	Phase Description	Start Date	Duration* (working days)	Footprint (acres)	Footprint (sq. ft.)
1. ROW/Grading/Access Roads	Vegetation clearing and building access roads	6/7/2022	120	7.9	344,000
2. Monopole/Tower Foundation and Tower Erection	Installation of structure foundations. Assembly and erection of towers.	9/7/2022	355	12.8	558,000
3. Conductor Stringing and Tensioning	Conductor stringing and sagging	9/22/2023	60	18.1	788,000
4. Disturbance Area Restoration	Restoration	9/1/2023	60	49.6	2,160,000
5. Substation Construction	Construction of substation	5/3/2022	408	11.8	514,000
6. Underground Line Construction	Construction of the underground line segment on Beale AFB	4/1/2021	362	1.0	44,000
*Estimates – Full calendar schedule is approximately 530 days; activities will be staggered					

Table A-2C. Phases – Southern Alternative

Phases	Phase Description	Start Date	Duration* (working days)	Footprint (acres)	Footprint (sq. ft.)
1. ROW/Grading/Access Roads	Vegetation clearing and building access roads	6/7/2022	120	1.4	61,000
2. Monopole/Tower Foundation and Tower Erection	Installation of structure foundations. Assembly and erection of towers.	9/7/2022	355	11.5	501,000
3. Conductor Stringing and Tensioning	Conductor stringing and sagging	9/22/2023	60	15.3	667,000
4. Disturbance Area Restoration	Restoration	9/1/2023	60	38.5	1,680,000
5. Substation Construction	Construction of substation	5/3/2022	408	11.8	514,000
6. Underground Line Construction	Construction of the underground line segment on Beale AFB	4/1/2021	362	0.6	26,000
*Estimates – Full calendar schedule is approximately 530 days; activities will be staggered					

Table A-3. Off-Road Equipment for Above Ground Construction

Phase	Equipment	Amount	Hours/Day
ROW Clearing (4 personnel)	Rubber-tired Dozers	2	10
	Graders	1	10
	Excavator	1	10
	Backhoe	1	10
	Dump Truck[1]	1	-
	Pickup truck[2]	2	6
Foundation Excavation (6 personnel)	Augers	2	10
	Backhoes	2	10
	Pickup Truck[2]	2	6
	Air Compressor	2	10
	Fuel Trucks[1]	1	-
Foundation Installation (6 personnel)	Flat Bed Truck	2	6
	Pickup Truck[2]	2	6
	Air Compressor	2	10
	Aerial Lifts	2	8
	Welder	2	10
	Concrete trucks[1]	2	-
Structure Assembly (6 personnel)	Cranes	2	8
	Aerial Lifts	2	8
	Pickup Truck[2]	2	6
	Tractors	1	10
	Fuel Truck[1]	1	-
	Helicopter[3]	1	0.25
Conductor Stringing (6 personnel)	Puller/tensioner	2	10
	Rubber-tired Dozers	2	10
	Aerial Lift	2	8
	Pickup truck[2]	6	6
	Materials truck[1]	1	-
	Light truck[1]	1	-
Restoration (4 personnel)	Rubber-tired Dozers	1	10
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	10
	Light/dump truck[1]	1	-
Substation Construction (6 personnel)	Rubber-tired Dozers	2	10
	Crane	2	8
	Excavator	2	10
	Tensioner	1	8
	Tractor/blader	2	10
	Fuel/materials truck[1]	3	-
	Concrete truck[1]	2	-
	Pickup truck[2]	5	6

1. Emissions are counted in vendor trip calculations, not off-road
2. Pickup use on site. Pickup use offsite calculated as labor trips.
3. Helicopter use likely exaggerated

Table A-4. Off-Road Equipment for 60kV Below Ground Construction

Phase	Equipment	Amount	Hours/Day
	Trencher	1	10

Phase	Equipment	Amount	Hours/Day
60-xV Below Ground Construction	Excavator	1	10
	Materials truck[1]	1	-
	Light truck[1]	1	-
	Pickup trucks[2]	2	6

1. Emissions are counted in vendor trip calculations, not off-road
2. Pickup use on site. Pickup use offsite calculated as labor trips.

Table A-5. Trips and VMT

Phase	Number Workers	Daily Worker Trips	Total Estimated Vendor/Local Trips	Total Estimated Haul Trips	Worker/ Vendor Trip Length (mi)	Haul Trip Length (mi)
1. ROW/Grading	4	8	80	0	20.0	90.0
2. Foundation excavation	6-8	14	80	0	20.0	90.0
3. Foundation installation	6-8	14	500	350	20.0	90.0
3.Monopole/Tower assembly and erection	6-8	14	100	80	20.0	90.0
4. Conductor stringing	6-8	14	50	250	20.0	90.0
5. Disturbance restoration	4	8	40	10	20.0	90.0
6. Substation Construction	6-8	14	400	600	20.0	90.0
7. Underground Line Construction	4-6	10	400	100	20.0	90.0

Construction Assumptions

- Assume 1 construction crew per phase for all alternatives, due to fairly short line length
- Haul trips primarily during phases 2 and 4
- Haul converted to cubic yards of material for modeling purposes assuming 20-yd truck
- Total haul scaled to ~10% of CoSu project, converted to capacity for ACAM
- Substation and underground line construction rough estimates based on other phases
- Worker trips= average workers x 2
- Average haul distance: 90-mile round-trip
- Average labor/vendor trip distance: 20-mile round-trip
- Vendor trips include cement and water trucks
- Road Dust
  - Assume last mile of each trip is unpaved
    - Worker trips: 85% paved
    - Vendor trips: 85% paved
    - Hauling trips: 95% paved

Operation and Maintenance Assumptions

- Total number of miles in the San Joaquin, Alameda, and Contra Costa counties: 228.3
- Total O&M equipment usage among these three counties: 18%
- Scaled hours per line-mile for equipment given in table below

Table A-6. Maintenance Equipment Usage

Equipment	Type	Total 2017 Usage (hours – off-road, miles – on-road)	Usage for Beale Interconnect (hours or miles)
2017 JLG 600 AJ Boomlift	Off-road	30	0.071
2015 Hyundai 33D-9 Forklift	Off-road	13	0.031
2014 Bobcat T550 Skid Loader	Off-road	25	0.059
2014 Bobcat E35 Excavator	Off-road	62	0.147
2013 JLG Telehandler	Off-road	2	0.005
2013 Caterpillar D6N XL Tractor	Off-road	15	0.036
2013 JLG Telehandler	Off-road	30	0.071
2014 Toyota Forklift	Off-road	16	0.038
2014 Toyota Forklift	Off-road	46	0.109
2014 Toyota Forklift	Off-road	2	0.005
2012 JLG 45 Ft	Off-road	21	0.050
2012 JLG 45 Ft	Off-road	37	0.087
2009 Toyota Forklift	Off-road	38	0.089
2007 JLG	Off-road	8	0.019
2004 New Holland Backhoe, LB90	Off-road	10	0.028
Helicopter	Off-road	16	0.038
2016 Ford F350 Utility Truck	On-road	9,027	21.35
2016 Ford F550 Utility Truck	On-road	9,656	22.83
2008 Freightliner/Versalift Bucket Truck	On-road	2,665	6.30
2015 Freightliner Tractor Truck	On-road	1,676	3.96
2015 Bronto SI 197 HDT Aerial Lift Truck	On-road	2,159	5.11
2015 Altec/Peterbilt AC 2395 Crane Truck	On-road	1,133	2.68
2015 Altec/Freightliner Digger Truck	On-road	1,786	4.22
2016 Ford F350 Utility Truck	On-road	8,780	20.77
2018 National 400B Crane Boom Truck	On-road	130	0.31
TOTAL HOURS	OFF-ROAD		<1
TOTAL MILES	ON-ROAD		88

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Construction equipment engines all meet minimum Tier 3 requirements
- Water exposed area 2 times per day (resulting in 55% reduction in fugitive dust)
- Reduce vehicle speed on unpaved roads to 15 mph (reduction in fugitive dust)
- Replace ground cover after construction
- Sweep dirt and dust tracked onto paved roads

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

1. General Information: The Air Force's Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) was used to perform an analysis to assess the potential air quality impact/s associated with the action in accordance with the Air Force Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR 989); and the General Conformity Rule (GCR, 40 CFR 93 Subpart B). This report provides a summary of the ACAM analysis.

a. Action Location:

Base: BEALE AFB
State: California
County(s): Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

b. Action Title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Environmental Assessment

c. Project Number/s (if applicable):

d. Projected Action Start Date: 4 / 2021

e. Action Description:

The Proposed Action, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The Proposed Action alignment would begin at its interconnection point and perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, following existing agricultural dirt up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property. The proposed substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV and then the line would be constructed undergoround to the northeast before following Doolittle Drive to and terminating at the existing Doolittle substation.

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Proposed Action alignment, sited about 0.5 mile north and crossing Reed's Creek at a different location. It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and the same undergound 60-KV connection to Doolittle substation would be constructed.

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Proposed Action and Northern A Alternatives. It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line; approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2.5 miles of overhead installation off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile on Beale AFB, then it would consist of 1 mile of underground installation and 1.5 miles of overhead 60-kV installation. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and a similar underground connection to C Street substation would be constructed.

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Ian Snyder
Title: Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist
Organization: Transcon Environmental
Email: isnyder@transcon.com
Phone Number: (707) 786-6501 x503

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

2021

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.223	100	No
NOx	1.429	100	No
CO	1.509		
SOx	0.005	100	No
PM 10	4.001		
PM 2.5	0.057	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.002	100	No
CO2e	432.8		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.223		
NOx	1.429		
CO	1.509		
SOx	0.005		
PM 10	4.001		
PM 2.5	0.057		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.002		
CO2e	432.8		

2022

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.516	100	No
NOx	3.265	100	No
CO	3.474		
SOx	0.010	100	No
PM 10	9.716		
PM 2.5	0.131	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003	100	No
CO2e	914.3		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.516		
NOx	3.265		
CO	3.474		
SOx	0.010		
PM 10	9.716		

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

PM 2.5	0.131		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003		
CO2e	914.3		

2023

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.817	100	No
NOx	4.964	100	No
CO	4.966		
SOx	0.014	100	No
PM 10	84.170		
PM 2.5	0.196	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003	100	No
CO2e	1403.8		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.817		
NOx	4.964		
CO	4.966		
SOx	0.014		
PM 10	84.170		
PM 2.5	0.196		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003		
CO2e	1403.8		

2024 - (Steady State)

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.000	100	No
NOx	0.000	100	No
CO	0.000		
SOx	0.000	100	No
PM 10	0.000		
PM 2.5	0.000	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.000	100	No
CO2e	0.0		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.000		
NOx	0.000		
CO	0.000		
SOx	0.000		
PM 10	0.000		
PM 2.5	0.000		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	0.0		

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

Ian Snyder, Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist

DATE

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

1. General Information: The Air Force's Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) was used to perform an analysis to assess the potential air quality impact/s associated with the action in accordance with the Air Force Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR 989); and the General Conformity Rule (GCR, 40 CFR 93 Subpart B). This report provides a summary of the ACAM analysis.

a. Action Location:

Base: BEALE AFB
State: California
County(s): Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

b. Action Title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Environmental Assessment

c. Project Number/s (if applicable):

d. Projected Action Start Date: 4 / 2021

e. Action Description:

The Proposed Action, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The Proposed Action alignment would begin at its interconnection point and perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, following existing agricultural dirt up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property. The proposed substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV and then the line would be constructed undergoround to the northeast before following Doolittle Drive to and terminating at the existing Doolittle substation.

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Proposed Action alignment, sited about 0.5 mile north and crossing Reed's Creek at a different location. It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and the same undergound 60-KV connection to Doolittle substation would be constructed.

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Proposed Action and Northern A Alternatives. It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line; approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2.5 miles of overhead installation off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile on Beale AFB, then it would consist of 1 mile of underground installation and 1.5 miles of overhead 60-kV installation. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and a similar underground connection to C Street substation would be constructed.

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Ian Snyder
Title: Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist
Organization: Transcon Environmental
Email: isnyder@transcon.com
Phone Number: (707) 786-6501 x503

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

2021

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.223	100	No
NOx	1.429	100	No
CO	1.509		
SOx	0.005	100	No
PM 10	4.001		
PM 2.5	0.057	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.002	100	No
CO2e	432.8		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.223		
NOx	1.429		
CO	1.509		
SOx	0.005		
PM 10	4.001		
PM 2.5	0.057		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.002		
CO2e	432.8		

2022

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.533	100	No
NOx	3.365	100	No
CO	3.634		
SOx	0.010	100	No
PM 10	15.261		
PM 2.5	0.135	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003	100	No
CO2e	944.1		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.533		
NOx	3.365		
CO	3.634		
SOx	0.010		
PM 10	15.261		

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

PM 2.5	0.135		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003		
CO2e	944.1		

2023

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.817	100	No
NOx	4.965	100	No
CO	4.966		
SOx	0.014	100	No
PM 10	94.108		
PM 2.5	0.196	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003	100	No
CO2e	1404.1		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.817		
NOx	4.965		
CO	4.966		
SOx	0.014		
PM 10	94.108		
PM 2.5	0.196		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003		
CO2e	1404.1		

2024 - (Steady State)

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.000	100	No
NOx	0.000	100	No
CO	0.000		
SOx	0.000	100	No
PM 10	0.000		
PM 2.5	0.000	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.000	100	No
CO2e	0.0		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.000		
NOx	0.000		
CO	0.000		
SOx	0.000		
PM 10	0.000		
PM 2.5	0.000		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	0.0		

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

Ian Snyder, Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist

DATE

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

1. General Information: The Air Force's Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) was used to perform an analysis to assess the potential air quality impact/s associated with the action in accordance with the Air Force Instruction 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance And Resource Management; the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR 989); and the General Conformity Rule (GCR, 40 CFR 93 Subpart B). This report provides a summary of the ACAM analysis.

a. Action Location:

Base: BEALE AFB
State: California
County(s): Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

b. Action Title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Environmental Assessment

c. Project Number/s (if applicable):

d. Projected Action Start Date: 4 / 2021

e. Action Description:

The Proposed Action, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The Proposed Action alignment would begin at its interconnection point and perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, following existing agricultural dirt up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property. The proposed substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV and then the line would be constructed undergoround to the northeast before following Doolittle Drive to and terminating at the existing Doolittle substation.

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Proposed Action alignment, sited about 0.5 mile north and crossing Reed's Creek at a different location. It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and the same undergound 60-KV connection to Doolittle substation would be constructed.

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Proposed Action and Northern A Alternatives. It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line; approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2.5 miles of overhead installation off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile on Beale AFB, then it would consist of 1 mile of underground installation and 1.5 miles of overhead 60-kV installation. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and a similar underground connection to C Street substation would be constructed.

f. Point of Contact:

Name: Ian Snyder
Title: Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist
Organization: Transcon Environmental
Email: isnyder@transcon.com
Phone Number: (707) 786-6501 x503

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

2. Analysis: Total combined direct and indirect emissions associated with the action were estimated through ACAM on a calendar-year basis for the "worst-case" and "steady state" (net gain/loss upon action fully implemented) emissions. General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the action described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B.

Based on the analysis, the requirements of this rule are: _____ applicable
__X__ not applicable

Conformity Analysis Summary:

2021

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.223	100	No
NOx	1.429	100	No
CO	1.509		
SOx	0.005	100	No
PM 10	2.389		
PM 2.5	0.057	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.002	100	No
CO2e	432.8		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.223		
NOx	1.429		
CO	1.509		
SOx	0.005		
PM 10	2.389		
PM 2.5	0.057		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.002		
CO2e	432.8		

2022

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.480	100	No
NOx	3.036	100	No
CO	3.248		
SOx	0.009	100	No
PM 10	3.447		
PM 2.5	0.122	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003	100	No
CO2e	860.9		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.480		
NOx	3.036		
CO	3.248		
SOx	0.009		
PM 10	3.447		

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

PM 2.5	0.122		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003		
CO2e	860.9		

2023

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.730	100	No
NOx	4.334	100	No
CO	4.761		
SOx	0.013	100	No
PM 10	87.047		
PM 2.5	0.170	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003	100	No
CO2e	1285.5		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.730		
NOx	4.334		
CO	4.761		
SOx	0.013		
PM 10	87.047		
PM 2.5	0.170		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.003		
CO2e	1285.5		

2024 - (Steady State)

Pollutant	Action Emissions (ton/yr)	GENERAL CONFORMITY	
		Threshold (ton/yr)	Exceedance (Yes or No)
Yuba City-Marysville, CA			
VOC	0.000	100	No
NOx	0.000	100	No
CO	0.000		
SOx	0.000	100	No
PM 10	0.000		
PM 2.5	0.000	100	No
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.000	100	No
CO2e	0.0		
NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA			
VOC	0.000		
NOx	0.000		
CO	0.000		
SOx	0.000		
PM 10	0.000		
PM 2.5	0.000		
Pb	0.000		
NH3	0.000		
CO2e	0.0		

AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT
RECORD OF CONFORMITY ANALYSIS (ROCA)

None of estimated emissions associated with this action are above the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b); Therefore, the requirements of the General Conformity Rule are not applicable.

Ian Snyder, Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist

DATE

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

1. General Information

- Action Location

Base: BEALE AFB
State: California
County(s): Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Action Title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Environmental Assessment

- Project Number/s (if applicable):

- Projected Action Start Date: 4 / 2021

- Action Purpose and Need:

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued an Electric Power Resilience memorandum in December 2013 that documented key resilience policies and requested DoD installations adherence to them. It directed an electric power resilience review to examine installation adherence to key resilience policies, identify gaps in policy, and define future energy resilience requirements.

In response to this directive, Beale AFB began planning to repair aged and outdated electrical infrastructure following the components defined in satisfying critical energy/power supply requirements. Currently, all electricity to Beale AFB is delivered solely from two existing Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) lines, for which PG&E is contracted to deliver 25 megawatts (MW) to Beale AFB. As part of the planning activities in response to the DoD's memorandum, it was determined that Beale AFB is expected to require 38MW by 2022. Additionally, communications between Beale AFB and PG&E revealed that, in the event of a power outage, PG&E will prioritize first responders and other institutions (e.g., hospitals) before Beale AFB.

For these reasons, Beale AFB is requesting an interconnection with WAPA's existing line to provide Beale AFB electricity supply that will support their current and future missions and because WAPA would prioritize restoring Beale AFB power in the event of an outage.

- Action Description:

The Proposed Action, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The Proposed Action alignment would begin at its interconnection point and perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, following existing agricultural dirt up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property. The proposed substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV and then the line would be constructed undergoround to the northeast before following Doolittle Drive to and terminating at the existing Doolittle substation.

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Proposed Action alignment, sited about 0.5 mile north and crossing Reed's Creek at a different location. It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and the same undergound 60-KV connection to Doolittle substation would be constructed.

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Proposed Action and Northern A Alternatives. It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line; approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2.5 miles of overhead installation off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile on Beale AFB, then it would consist of 1 mile of underground installation and 1.5 miles of overhead 60-kV

installation. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and a similar underground connection to C Street substation would be constructed.

- Point of Contact

Name: Ian Snyder
Title: Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist
Organization: Transcon Environmental
Email: isnyder@transcon.com
Phone Number: (707) 786-6501 x503

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	ROW Grading and Access Roads
3.	Construction / Demolition	Monopole/Tower Foundation and Erection
4.	Construction / Demolition	Conductor Stringing and Tensioning
5.	Construction / Demolition	Disturbance Area Restoration
6.	Construction / Demolition	Substation Construction
7.	Construction / Demolition	Underground Line Construction

Emission factors and air emission estimating methods come from the United States Air Force's Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Stationary Sources, Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, and Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Transitory Sources.

2. Construction / Demolition

2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location

County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: ROW Grading and Access Roads

- Activity Description:

Vegetation clearing and construction of access roads for the project.

- Activity Start Date

Start Month: 6
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date

Indefinite: False
End Month: 9
End Month: 2022

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.160623
SO_x	0.002659
NO_x	0.981202
CO	0.990161
PM 10	8.198234

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.040516
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000337
CO_2e	258.6

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

2.1 Site Grading Phase

2.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 6
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 4
Number of Days: 0

2.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 205000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 0
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	1	8
Graders Composite	1	8
Other Construction Equipment Composite	1	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	2	7

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

2.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Excavators Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e

Emission Factors	0.0648	0.0013	0.3170	0.5103	0.0136	0.0136	0.0058	119.72
Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0806	0.0014	0.4657	0.5731	0.0217	0.0217	0.0072	132.92
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0507	0.0012	0.2785	0.3488	0.0105	0.0105	0.0045	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1919	0.0024	1.3611	0.7352	0.0536	0.0536	0.0173	239.51
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0383	0.0007	0.2301	0.3598	0.0095	0.0095	0.0034	66.884

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

2.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3. Construction / Demolition

3.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Monopole/Tower Foundation and Erection

- Activity Description:
Installation of structure foundations. Assembly and erection of towers.

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.284719
SO_x	0.005632
NO_x	1.564564

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.060445
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.001279

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

CO	2.093249	CO_2e	531.8
PM 10	0.275475		

3.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

3.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 8
Number of Days: 0

3.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 2676
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 7000
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

3.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

3.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase
$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)

1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.2 Building Construction Phase

3.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 3
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 10
Number of Days: 0

3.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 2676
Height of Building (ft): 40
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	4
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips

Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

3.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0754	0.0013	0.5027	0.3786	0.0181	0.0181	0.0068	128.79
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0258	0.0006	0.1108	0.2145	0.0034	0.0034	0.0023	54.454
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

3.2.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

4. Construction / Demolition

4.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Conductor Stringing and Tensioning

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

- Activity Description:
Conductor stringing and sagging

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 11
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.021410
SO_x	0.000433
NO_x	0.109279
CO	0.161482
PM 10	7.067398

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.004278
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000056
CO_2e	40.6

4.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

4.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 3
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 2
Number of Days: 0

4.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 710000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 0
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips

Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

4.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

4.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)

HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

5. Construction / Demolition

5.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Disturbance Area Restoration

- Activity Description:
Restoration

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.471270

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.116238

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

SO_x	0.007658
NO_x	2.897973
CO	2.449006
PM 10	76.915300

Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000674
CO_2e	763.8

5.1 Site Grading Phase

5.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 4
Number of Days: 0

5.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 1930000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 20
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Graders Composite	2	8
Other Construction Equipment Composite	2	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	2	8
Scrapers Composite	4	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	2	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

5.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0757	0.0014	0.4155	0.5717	0.0191	0.0191	0.0068	132.91
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0483	0.0012	0.2497	0.3481	0.0091	0.0091	0.0043	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1830	0.0024	1.2623	0.7077	0.0494	0.0494	0.0165	239.49
Scrapers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1640	0.0026	1.0170	0.7431	0.0406	0.0406	0.0148	262.85
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

5.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)

HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

6. Construction / Demolition

6.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Substation Construction

- Activity Description:
Construction of substation

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 5
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 6
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.320687
SO_x	0.006000
NO_x	2.199545
CO	2.243105
PM 10	0.095303

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.086791
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.003532
CO_2e	579.1

6.1 Building Construction Phase

6.1.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 5
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 13
Number of Days: 15

6.1.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 204160
Height of Building (ft): 20
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	6
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Generator Sets Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8
Welders Composite	3	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips

Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

6.1.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0797	0.0013	0.5505	0.3821	0.0203	0.0203	0.0071	128.81
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0274	0.0006	0.1265	0.2146	0.0043	0.0043	0.0024	54.457
Generator Sets Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0340	0.0006	0.2783	0.2694	0.0116	0.0116	0.0030	61.069
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0383	0.0007	0.2301	0.3598	0.0095	0.0095	0.0034	66.884
Welders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0260	0.0003	0.1557	0.1772	0.0077	0.0077	0.0023	25.661

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

6.1.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)

BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

7. Construction / Demolition

7.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Underground Line Construction

- Activity Description:
Construction of the underground line segment on Beale AFB

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 4
Start Month: 2021

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 3
End Month: 2022

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.297591
SO_x	0.006030
NO_x	1.905757
CO	2.012623
PM 10	5.334465

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.075569
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.002341
CO_2e	577.0

7.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

7.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 4
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2021

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 12
Number of Days: 0

7.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 44000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 54000
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust

Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips

Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

7.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)

HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

1. General Information

- Action Location

Base: BEALE AFB
State: California
County(s): Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Action Title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Environmental Assessment

- Project Number/s (if applicable):

- Projected Action Start Date: 4 / 2021

- Action Purpose and Need:

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued an Electric Power Resilience memorandum in December 2013 that documented key resilience policies and requested DoD installations adherence to them. It directed an electric power resilience review to examine installation adherence to key resilience policies, identify gaps in policy, and define future energy resilience requirements.

In response to this directive, Beale AFB began planning to repair aged and outdated electrical infrastructure following the components defined in satisfying critical energy/power supply requirements. Currently, all electricity to Beale AFB is delivered solely from two existing Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) lines, for which PG&E is contracted to deliver 25 megawatts (MW) to Beale AFB. As part of the planning activities in response to the DoD's memorandum, it was determined that Beale AFB is expected to require 38MW by 2022. Additionally, communications between Beale AFB and PG&E revealed that, in the event of a power outage, PG&E will prioritize first responders and other institutions (e.g., hospitals) before Beale AFB.

For these reasons, Beale AFB is requesting an interconnection with WAPA's existing line to provide Beale AFB electricity supply that will support their current and future missions and because WAPA would prioritize restoring Beale AFB power in the event of an outage.

- Action Description:

The Proposed Action, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The Proposed Action alignment would begin at its interconnection point and perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, following existing agricultural dirt up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property. The proposed substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV and then the line would be constructed undergoround to the northeast before following Doolittle Drive to and terminating at the existing Doolittle substation.

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Proposed Action alignment, sited about 0.5 mile north and crossing Reed's Creek at a different location. It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and the same undergound 60-KV connection to Doolittle substation would be constructed.

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Proposed Action and Northern A Alternatives. It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line; approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2.5 miles of overhead installation off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile on Beale AFB, then it would consist of 1 mile of underground installation and 1.5 miles of overhead 60-kV

installation. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and a similar underground connection to C Street substation would be constructed.

- Point of Contact

Name: Ian Snyder
Title: Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist
Organization: Transcon Environmental
Email: isnyder@transcon.com
Phone Number: (707) 786-6501 x503

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	ROW Grading and Access Roads
3.	Construction / Demolition	Monopole/Tower Foundation and Erection
4.	Construction / Demolition	Conductor Stringing and Tensioning
5.	Construction / Demolition	Disturbance Area Restoration
6.	Construction / Demolition	Substation Construction
7.	Construction / Demolition	Underground Line Construction

Emission factors and air emission estimating methods come from the United States Air Force's Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Stationary Sources, Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, and Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Transitory Sources.

2. Construction / Demolition

2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location

County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: ROW Grading and Access Roads

- Activity Description:

Vegetation clearing and construction of access roads for the project.

- Activity Start Date

Start Month: 6
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date

Indefinite: False
End Month: 9
End Month: 2022

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.177700
SO_x	0.002971
NO_x	1.081225
CO	1.149494
PM 10	13.733532

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.044681
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000393
CO_2e	288.3

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

2.1 Site Grading Phase

2.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 6
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 4
Number of Days: 0

2.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 344000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 0
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	1	8
Graders Composite	1	8
Other Construction Equipment Composite	1	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	3	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

2.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Excavators Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e

Emission Factors	0.0648	0.0013	0.3170	0.5103	0.0136	0.0136	0.0058	119.72
Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0806	0.0014	0.4657	0.5731	0.0217	0.0217	0.0072	132.92
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0507	0.0012	0.2785	0.3488	0.0105	0.0105	0.0045	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1919	0.0024	1.3611	0.7352	0.0536	0.0536	0.0173	239.51
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0383	0.0007	0.2301	0.3598	0.0095	0.0095	0.0034	66.884

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

2.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3. Construction / Demolition

3.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Monopole/Tower Foundation and Erection

- Activity Description:
Installation of structure foundations. Assembly and erection of towers.

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.284754
SO_x	0.005635
NO_x	1.565423

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.060466
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.001284

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

CO	2.093453	CO_2e	532.0
PM 10	0.295727		

3.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

3.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 8
Number of Days: 0

3.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 2930
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 7000
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

3.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

3.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase
$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)

1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.2 Building Construction Phase

3.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 3
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 10
Number of Days: 0

3.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 2930
Height of Building (ft): 40
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	4
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips

Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

3.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0754	0.0013	0.5027	0.3786	0.0181	0.0181	0.0068	128.79
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0258	0.0006	0.1108	0.2145	0.0034	0.0034	0.0023	54.454
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

3.2.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

4. Construction / Demolition

4.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Conductor Stringing and Tensioning

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

- Activity Description:
Conductor stringing and sagging

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 11
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.021410
SO_x	0.000433
NO_x	0.109279
CO	0.161482
PM 10	7.843339

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.004278
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000056
CO_2e	40.6

4.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

4.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 3
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 2
Number of Days: 0

4.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 788000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 0
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips

Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

4.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

4.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)

HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

5. Construction / Demolition

5.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Disturbance Area Restoration

- Activity Description:
Restoration

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.471270

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.116238

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

SO_x	0.007658
NO_x	2.897973
CO	2.449006
PM 10	86.067427

Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000674
CO_2e	763.8

5.1 Site Grading Phase

5.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 4
Number of Days: 0

5.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 2160000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 20
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Graders Composite	2	8
Other Construction Equipment Composite	2	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	2	8
Scrapers Composite	4	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	2	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

5.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0757	0.0014	0.4155	0.5717	0.0191	0.0191	0.0068	132.91
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0483	0.0012	0.2497	0.3481	0.0091	0.0091	0.0043	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1830	0.0024	1.2623	0.7077	0.0494	0.0494	0.0165	239.49
Scrapers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1640	0.0026	1.0170	0.7431	0.0406	0.0406	0.0148	262.85
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

5.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)

HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

6. Construction / Demolition

6.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Substation Construction

- Activity Description:
Construction of substation

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 5
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 6
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.320687
SO_x	0.006000
NO_x	2.199545
CO	2.243105
PM 10	0.095303

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.086791
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.003532
CO_2e	579.1

6.1 Building Construction Phase

6.1.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 5
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 13
Number of Days: 15

6.1.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 204160
Height of Building (ft): 20
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	6
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Generator Sets Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8
Welders Composite	3	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips

Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

6.1.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0797	0.0013	0.5505	0.3821	0.0203	0.0203	0.0071	128.81
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0274	0.0006	0.1265	0.2146	0.0043	0.0043	0.0024	54.457
Generator Sets Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0340	0.0006	0.2783	0.2694	0.0116	0.0116	0.0030	61.069
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0383	0.0007	0.2301	0.3598	0.0095	0.0095	0.0034	66.884
Welders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0260	0.0003	0.1557	0.1772	0.0077	0.0077	0.0023	25.661

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

6.1.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)

BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

7. Construction / Demolition

7.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Underground Line Construction

- Activity Description:
Construction of the underground line segment on Beale AFB

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 4
Start Month: 2021

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 3
End Month: 2022

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.297591
SO_x	0.006030
NO_x	1.905757
CO	2.012623
PM 10	5.334465

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.075569
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.002341
CO_2e	577.0

7.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

7.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 4
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2021

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 12
Number of Days: 0

7.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 44000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 54000
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust

Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips

Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

7.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)

HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

1. General Information

- Action Location

Base: BEALE AFB
State: California
County(s): Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Action Title: Beale WAPA Interconnection Environmental Assessment

- Project Number/s (if applicable):

- Projected Action Start Date: 4 / 2021

- Action Purpose and Need:

The Department of Defense (DoD) issued an Electric Power Resilience memorandum in December 2013 that documented key resilience policies and requested DoD installations adherence to them. It directed an electric power resilience review to examine installation adherence to key resilience policies, identify gaps in policy, and define future energy resilience requirements.

In response to this directive, Beale AFB began planning to repair aged and outdated electrical infrastructure following the components defined in satisfying critical energy/power supply requirements. Currently, all electricity to Beale AFB is delivered solely from two existing Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) lines, for which PG&E is contracted to deliver 25 megawatts (MW) to Beale AFB. As part of the planning activities in response to the DoD's memorandum, it was determined that Beale AFB is expected to require 38MW by 2022. Additionally, communications between Beale AFB and PG&E revealed that, in the event of a power outage, PG&E will prioritize first responders and other institutions (e.g., hospitals) before Beale AFB.

For these reasons, Beale AFB is requesting an interconnection with WAPA's existing line to provide Beale AFB electricity supply that will support their current and future missions and because WAPA would prioritize restoring Beale AFB power in the event of an outage.

- Action Description:

The Proposed Action, also referred to as the Northern B Alternative, totals approximately 4.3 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.9 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.4 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 1.8 miles of overhead installation (0.9 mile off Beale AFB and 0.9 mile on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). The Proposed Action alignment would begin at its interconnection point and perpendicular to the existing Cottonwood-Roseville line; overhead double-circuit 230-kV lines would continue in a near-straight east-to-west line, following existing agricultural dirt up to the westernmost edge of Beale AFB. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property. The proposed substation would step down the voltage to 60-kV and then the line would be constructed undergoround to the northeast before following Doolittle Drive to and terminating at the existing Doolittle substation.

The Northern A Alternative alignment is very similar to the Proposed Action alignment, sited about 0.5 mile north and crossing Reed's Creek at a different location. It totals approximately 4.5 miles of transmission line; approximately 0.8 mile located off Beale AFB and 3.7 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2 miles of overhead installation (0.8 mile off Beale AFB and 1.2 miles on Beale AFB), and 2.5 miles of underground installation (all within Beale AFB boundaries). A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and the same undergound 60-KV connection to Doolittle substation would be constructed.

The Southern Alternative is located about 3.25 miles south of the Proposed Action and Northern A Alternatives. It totals approximately 5 miles of transmission line; approximately 2.5 miles located off Beale AFB and 2.5 on Beale AFB. It would consist of approximately 2.5 miles of overhead installation off Beale AFB, 0.4 mile on Beale AFB, then it would consist of 1 mile of underground installation and 1.5 miles of overhead 60-kV

installation. A substation would be constructed on Beale AFB property, and a similar underground connection to C Street substation would be constructed.

- Point of Contact

Name: Ian Snyder
Title: Environmental Planner, EIT, Noise & Air Specialist
Organization: Transcon Environmental
Email: isnyder@transcon.com
Phone Number: (707) 786-6501 x503

- Activity List:

Activity Type		Activity Title
2.	Construction / Demolition	ROW Grading and Access Roads
3.	Construction / Demolition	Monopole/Tower Foundation and Erection
4.	Construction / Demolition	Conductor Stringing and Tensioning
5.	Construction / Demolition	Disturbance Area Restoration
6.	Construction / Demolition	Substation Construction
7.	Construction / Demolition	Underground Line Construction

Emission factors and air emission estimating methods come from the United States Air Force's Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Stationary Sources, Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Mobile Sources, and Air Emissions Guide for Air Force Transitory Sources.

2. Construction / Demolition

2.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location

County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: ROW Grading and Access Roads

- Activity Description:

Vegetation clearing and construction of access roads for the project.

- Activity Start Date

Start Month: 6
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date

Indefinite: False
End Month: 9
End Month: 2022

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.124908
SO_x	0.002109
NO_x	0.752770
CO	0.764216
PM 10	2.458685

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.031059
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000281
CO_2e	205.2

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

2.1 Site Grading Phase

2.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 6
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 4
Number of Days: 0

2.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 61000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 0
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	1	8
Graders Composite	1	6
Other Construction Equipment Composite	1	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1	6
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	7

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

2.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Excavators Composite								
	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	CH_4	CO_2e

Emission Factors	0.0648	0.0013	0.3170	0.5103	0.0136	0.0136	0.0058	119.72
Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0806	0.0014	0.4657	0.5731	0.0217	0.0217	0.0072	132.92
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0507	0.0012	0.2785	0.3488	0.0105	0.0105	0.0045	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1919	0.0024	1.3611	0.7352	0.0536	0.0536	0.0173	239.51
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0383	0.0007	0.2301	0.3598	0.0095	0.0095	0.0034	66.884

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

2.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3. Construction / Demolition

3.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Monopole/Tower Foundation and Erection

- Activity Description:
Installation of structure foundations. Assembly and erection of towers.

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.284747
SO_x	0.005634
NO_x	1.565247

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.060461
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.001283

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

CO	2.093411	CO_2e	532.0
PM 10	0.291581		

3.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

3.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 8
Number of Days: 0

3.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 2878
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 7000
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

3.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

3.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase
$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)

1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

3.2 Building Construction Phase

3.2.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 3
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 10
Number of Days: 0

3.2.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 2878
Height of Building (ft): 40
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	4
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips

Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

3.2.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0754	0.0013	0.5027	0.3786	0.0181	0.0181	0.0068	128.79
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0258	0.0006	0.1108	0.2145	0.0034	0.0034	0.0023	54.454
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

3.2.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT$

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

4. Construction / Demolition

4.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Conductor Stringing and Tensioning

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

- Activity Description:
Conductor stringing and sagging

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.064230
SO_x	0.001299
NO_x	0.327837
CO	0.484446
PM 10	19.918905

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.012835
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000168
CO_2e	121.7

4.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

4.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 3
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 3
Number of Days: 0

4.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 667000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 0
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips

Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

4.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

4.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)

HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

5. Construction / Demolition

5.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Disturbance Area Restoration

- Activity Description:
Restoration

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Month: 2023

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 12
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.340934

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.081994

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

SO_x	0.005700
NO_x	2.048083
CO	1.921577
PM 10	66.932962

Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.000562
CO_2e	564.2

5.1 Site Grading Phase

5.1.1 Site Grading Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 9
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2023

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 4
Number of Days: 0

5.1.2 Site Grading Phase Assumptions

- General Site Grading Information
Area of Site to be Graded (ft^2): 1680000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 20
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Site Grading Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Excavators Composite	1	8
Graders Composite	1	8
Other Construction Equipment Composite	1	8
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1	8
Scrapers Composite	3	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	3	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

5.1.3 Site Grading Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Excavators Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0614	0.0013	0.2820	0.5096	0.0117	0.0117	0.0055	119.71
Graders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0757	0.0014	0.4155	0.5717	0.0191	0.0191	0.0068	132.91
Other Construction Equipment Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0483	0.0012	0.2497	0.3481	0.0091	0.0091	0.0043	122.61
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1830	0.0024	1.2623	0.7077	0.0494	0.0494	0.0165	239.49
Scrapers Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.1640	0.0026	1.0170	0.7431	0.0406	0.0406	0.0148	262.85
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0364	0.0007	0.2127	0.3593	0.0080	0.0080	0.0032	66.879

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**Pb**	**NH_3**	**CO_2e**
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

5.1.4 Site Grading Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

6. Construction / Demolition

6.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Substation Construction

- Activity Description:
Construction of substation

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 5
Start Month: 2022

- Activity End Date

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

Indefinite: False
End Month: 6
End Month: 2023

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.320687
SO_x	0.006000
NO_x	2.199545
CO	2.243105
PM 10	0.095303

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.086791
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.003532
CO_2e	579.1

6.1 Building Construction Phase

6.1.1 Building Construction Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 5
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2022

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 13
Number of Days: 15

6.1.2 Building Construction Phase Assumptions

- General Building Construction Information
Building Category: Office or Industrial
Area of Building (ft^2): 204160
Height of Building (ft): 20
Number of Units: N/A

- Building Construction Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of Equipment	Hours Per Day
Cranes Composite	1	6
Forklifts Composite	2	6
Generator Sets Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8
Welders Composite	3	8

- Vehicle Exhaust
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips
Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

- Vendor Trips

Average Vendor Round Trip Commute (mile): 40 (default)

- Vendor Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

6.1.3 Building Construction Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

Cranes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0797	0.0013	0.5505	0.3821	0.0203	0.0203	0.0071	128.81
Forklifts Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0274	0.0006	0.1265	0.2146	0.0043	0.0043	0.0024	54.457
Generator Sets Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0340	0.0006	0.2783	0.2694	0.0116	0.0116	0.0030	61.069
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0383	0.0007	0.2301	0.3598	0.0095	0.0095	0.0034	66.884
Welders Composite								
	VOC	**SO_x**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM 10**	**PM 2.5**	**CH_4**	**CO_2e**
Emission Factors	0.0260	0.0003	0.1557	0.1772	0.0077	0.0077	0.0023	25.661

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.114	000.003	000.084	000.992	000.047	000.020		000.023	00298.845
LDGT	000.288	000.004	000.178	001.871	000.048	000.021		000.024	00379.038
HDGV	000.600	000.011	001.339	008.875	000.183	000.078		000.045	01128.468
LDDV	000.026	000.003	000.125	000.281	000.060	000.032		000.008	00271.718
LDDT	000.094	000.003	000.533	000.594	000.112	000.082		000.008	00364.857
HDDV	000.194	000.014	004.796	001.133	000.211	000.117		000.028	01514.699
MC	004.452	000.002	001.252	023.791	000.019	000.009		000.054	00187.891

6.1.4 Building Construction Phase Formula(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

VMT_{VE} = BA * BH * (0.42 / 1000) * HT

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.42 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.42 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase
VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Vender Trips Emissions per Phase
VMT_{VT} = BA * BH * (0.38 / 1000) * HT

VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
BA: Area of Building (ft^2)
BH: Height of Building (ft)
(0.38 / 1000): Conversion Factor ft^3 to trips (0.38 trip / 1000 ft^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

V_{POL} = (VMT_{VT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VT}: Vender Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

7. Construction / Demolition

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

7.1 General Information & Timeline Assumptions

- Activity Location
County: Yuba
Regulatory Area(s): Yuba City-Marysville, CA; NOT IN A REGULATORY AREA

- Activity Title: Underground Line Construction

- Activity Description:
Construction of the underground line segment on Beale AFB

- Activity Start Date
Start Month: 4
Start Month: 2021

- Activity End Date
Indefinite: False
End Month: 3
End Month: 2022

- Activity Emissions:

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
VOC	0.297591
SO_x	0.006030
NO_x	1.905757
CO	2.012623
PM 10	3.185704

Pollutant	Total Emissions (TONs)
PM 2.5	0.075569
Pb	0.000000
NH_3	0.002341
CO_2e	577.0

7.1 Trenching/Excavating Phase

7.1.1 Trenching / Excavating Phase Timeline Assumptions

- Phase Start Date
Start Month: 4
Start Quarter: 1
Start Year: 2021

- Phase Duration
Number of Month: 12
Number of Days: 0

7.1.2 Trenching / Excavating Phase Assumptions

- General Trenching/Excavating Information
Area of Site to be Trenched/Excavated (ft^2): 26000
Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3): 54000
Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3): 0

- Trenching Default Settings
Default Settings Used: Yes
Average Day(s) worked per week: 5 (default)

- Construction Exhaust (default)

Equipment Name	Number Of	Hours Per Day

	Equipment	
Excavators Composite	2	8
Other General Industrial Equipmen Composite	1	8
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes Composite	1	8

- Vehicle Exhaust

Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3): 20 (default)
Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	0	0	0	0	0	100.00	0

- Worker Trips

Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile): 20 (default)

- Worker Trips Vehicle Mixture (%)

	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDDV	LDDT	HDDV	MC
POVs	50.00	50.00	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.3 Trenching / Excavating Phase Emission Factor(s)

- Construction Exhaust Emission Factors (lb/hour) (default)

- Vehicle Exhaust & Worker Trips Emission Factors (grams/mile)

	VOC	SO_x	NO_x	CO	PM 10	PM 2.5	Pb	NH_3	CO_2e
LDGV	000.240	000.004	000.179	002.019	000.047	000.020		000.034	00349.301
LDGT	000.529	000.004	000.390	003.951	000.049	000.022		000.034	00438.299
HDGV	001.133	000.012	002.177	017.401	000.185	000.079		000.045	01175.364
LDDV	000.057	000.003	000.387	000.455	000.084	000.055		000.008	00322.805
LDDT	000.127	000.004	000.747	000.768	000.138	000.107		000.008	00404.546
HDDV	000.429	000.015	008.814	001.758	000.338	000.240		000.029	01587.930
MC	004.838	000.002	001.285	028.044	000.019	000.009		000.050	00181.592

7.1.4 Trenching / Excavating Phase Formula(s)

- Fugitive Dust Emissions per Phase

$PM10_{FD} = (20 * ACRE * WD) / 2000$

$PM10_{FD}$: Fugitive Dust PM 10 Emissions (TONs)
20: Conversion Factor Acre Day to pounds (20 lb / 1 Acre Day)
ACRE: Total acres (acres)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Construction Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$CEE_{POL} = (NE * WD * H * EF_{POL}) / 2000$

CEE_{POL}: Construction Exhaust Emissions (TONs)
NE: Number of Equipment
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
H: Hours Worked per Day (hours)
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (lb/hour)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

DETAIL AIR CONFORMITY APPLICABILITY MODEL REPORT

- Vehicle Exhaust Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{VE} = (HA_{OnSite} + HA_{OffSite}) * (1 / HC) * HT$

VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
HA_{OnSite}: Amount of Material to be Hauled On-Site (yd^3)
$HA_{OffSite}$: Amount of Material to be Hauled Off-Site (yd^3)
HC: Average Hauling Truck Capacity (yd^3)
(1 / HC): Conversion Factor cubic yards to trips (1 trip / HC yd^3)
HT: Average Hauling Truck Round Trip Commute (mile/trip)

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{VE} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Vehicle Exhaust Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Vehicle Exhaust On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons

- Worker Trips Emissions per Phase

$VMT_{WT} = WD * WT * 1.25 * NE$

VMT_{WT}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
WD: Number of Total Work Days (days)
WT: Average Worker Round Trip Commute (mile)
1.25: Conversion Factor Number of Construction Equipment to Number of Works
NE: Number of Construction Equipment

$V_{POL} = (VMT_{WT} * 0.002205 * EF_{POL} * VM) / 2000$

V_{POL}: Vehicle Emissions (TONs)
VMT_{VE}: Worker Trips Vehicle Miles Travel (miles)
0.002205: Conversion Factor grams to pounds
EF_{POL}: Emission Factor for Pollutant (grams/mile)
VM: Worker Trips On Road Vehicle Mixture (%)
2000: Conversion Factor pounds to tons