



Final Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding
Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2310)
and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project
(FERC No. 14531)

Nevada and Placer Counties, California

February 2021

Prepared for:

State Water Resources Control Board

Prepared by:

HDR



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1 Introduction

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) to provide the public, responsible agencies, and trustee agencies with information about the potential environmental effects of relicensing the two specified Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) hydroelectric projects, collectively referred to as the Proposed Projects:

- Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Project No. 2310; and
- Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (Proposed Lower Drum Project) - FERC Project No. 14531.

The Proposed Projects are located in Placer and Nevada Counties on the South Yuba River, Bear River, North Fork of the North Fork American River, and their tributaries. The Proposed Projects are described in detail in Section 2.2, *Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project Description*, and Section 2.3, *Proposed Lower Drum Project Description*. This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq.). This IS/MND relies on expert opinion, technical studies, and other evidence to substantiate its findings.

1.1 Intent and Scope of this Document

This environmental review reflects a project-level evaluation of the proposed relicensing, including routine maintenance and ongoing operations, of the Proposed Projects within the South Yuba River, Bear River, North Fork of the North Fork American River, and their tributaries (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15378). As part of this new license, FERC has recommended a series of physical improvements, which would be defined and developed through plan development and feasibility studies during early license implementation. While plan development and feasibility studies do not in themselves generate environmental impacts, those plans would consider those environmental factors. Subsequent CEQA analysis would be required once those projects and activities are defined and before those projects could be implemented. At this time, those recommendations and activities are too speculative to analyze.

The scope of analysis included in this IS/MND focuses on the relicensing and, specifically, the routine maintenance and operations within these waterbodies, which is

the basis of the decision to be made by the State Water Board. The State Water Board, as the CEQA Lead Agency, will consider the Proposed Projects' potential environmental impacts when determining whether to approve them. The intent of this IS/MND is to provide the public and decision-making agencies with information about the environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the Proposed Projects.

This IS/MND describes the Proposed Projects and their environmental setting, including existing conditions; identifies the Proposed Projects' potential environmental impacts, and presents mitigation measures that would be implemented to avoid, reduce, or mitigate potentially significant impacts.

1.2 Public Review Process

Public involvement is an integral part of the CEQA environmental review process. CEQA requires the disclosure of information about the Proposed Projects to the public and agency decision-makers and seeks to foster public participation and informed decision making.

This IS/MND was circulated for public review to the California Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse for distribution to appropriate resource agencies and posting on CEQAnet, and to the Placer and Nevada County Clerks for posting. The IS/MND was circulated from December 21, 2020 through January 20, 2021.

A Notice of Intent was distributed to the interested parties mailing list identified by FERC. The Notice of Intent identifies locations where the document was available for public review, including online at CEQAnet, and invited interested parties to provide written comments.

All comments received during the public comment period were considered by the State Water Board during preparation of the final IS/MND. Comments were submitted electronically or by mail to the State Water Board. In addition, the State Water Board has provided the Notice of Intent to adopt an MND by publication, in accordance with section 15072, subdivision (b) of the CEQA Guidelines, by noticing in the Union in Grass Valley and Nevada City. The IS/MND is available at the State Water Board's headquarters at: 1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA, 95814.

During the public comment period, five comment letters were received and considered. The comments were from California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), PG&E, Yuba County Water Agency, Foothills Water Network, and Friends of the North Fork American River. The comments discussed similar topics and concerns, including biological resources mitigation measures, water temperature concerns, annual stakeholder consultation, impacts on the Lower Yuba River from water diversions, and

the CEQA process followed for this IS/MND. The comments prompted minor revisions to clarify two biological resources mitigation measures. Other comments regarding water temperature and cumulative downstream impacts did not result in any revisions because they relate to longstanding issues that pre-date the baseline established for the Proposed Projects. The revisions made in response to comments did not result in a change in the impact analysis or conclusions.

This Final IS/MND has been adopted by the State Water Board. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan for the Proposed Projects is included as Appendix E.

1.3 Organization of this Document

This IS/MND contains the following components:

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction:** Provides a brief description of the intent and scope of this IS/MND, the public and agency involvement process under CEQA, and the organization of and terminology used in this IS/MND.
- **Chapter 2 – Proposed Projects:** This chapter includes the Proposed Projects' description, including existing and proposed facilities; operations; management plans; and relevant required permits and approvals.
- **Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist Form:** Includes an environmental setting description for each resource topic and identifies the Proposed Projects' anticipated environmental impacts, as well as any mitigation measures that would be required to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than-significant level. This chapter also includes the environmental checklists used to assess the Proposed Projects' potential environmental effects, which is based on the model provided in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

1.4 Impact Terminology

This IS/MND uses the following terms to describe the environmental effects of the Proposed Projects:

- **No Impact:** This finding is made when the analysis concludes that the Proposed Projects would not affect a particular environmental resource or issue.
- **Less than Significant:** This finding is made when the analysis concludes that the Proposed Projects would have no substantial adverse environmental impact and no mitigation is needed.
- **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated:** This finding is made when the analysis shows that the Proposed Projects would have no substantial adverse

environmental impact with inclusion of the mitigation measure described, thereby reducing an otherwise potentially significant impact to less than significant.

- **Potentially Significant:** This finding is made when the analysis concludes that the Proposed Projects could have a substantial adverse effect on the environment. This finding is appropriate when mitigation does not reduce the severity of the effect to less than significant.
- **Mitigation:** Mitigation refers to specific measures or activities to avoid or reduce the severity of potentially significant impacts or compensate for potentially significant impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Projects.
- **Cumulative Impact:** Cumulative impacts are impacts that potentially could result when a change in the environment results from the incremental impact of the Proposed Projects when added to other related past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future projects. Significant cumulative impacts may result from individually minor but collectively significant impacts of projects.

1.5 Agency Participation and Application

Compliance with federal, state, and local regulations, as well as environmental permits, is required for construction and operation of the Proposed Projects. PG&E and its contractors would adhere to all applicable requirements. Major federal, state, and local permits, approvals, and consultations identified for the licensing, construction, and operation of the Proposed Projects are described in Section 3, *Environmental Checklist Form*.

1.6 Objectives of the Proposed Projects

The objective of the Proposed Projects is to continue to operate the existing facilities by obtaining and implementing new hydropower licenses for the existing facilities that would provide safe, economical, and reliable electric generation in a responsible and environmentally sensitive manner over the term of the license. The Proposed Projects would obtain a new license for a 30 to 50-year term from FERC.



2 Proposed Projects

This IS/MND evaluates the environmental impacts of continued operations and relicensing on a 30- to 50- year term of the Proposed Projects. For purposes of CEQA analysis, the project being considered by the State Water Board is issuance of a water quality certification, pursuant to section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, for the relicensing of the Proposed Projects, with appropriate conditions to ensure that the Proposed Projects are operated in a manner that is protective of water quality and the designated beneficial uses of water. The Proposed Projects include: (a) PG&E's Proposed Projects as described in its applications to FERC; (b) conditions proposed by United States (U.S.) Forest Service pursuant to Section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act; (c) FERC's Staff Alternatives; and (d) conditions of the water quality certification necessary to protect water quality.

The new licenses for the Proposed Projects would require several changes to recreation sites and facilities. Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. This CEQA analysis does include routine maintenance work to maintain the original function and capacity of facilities, as well as work that involves minor, or no ground disturbance. Site and construction plans for future undefined work associated with the Proposed Projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

2.1 Proposed Projects Background

On June 24, 1963, FERC issued an original license for PG&E's Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project. The FERC license had an effective period from May 1, 1963 to April 30, 2013. Since the original license expired in 2013, the facilities have continued to operate under annual license extensions issued by FERC.

On April 12, 2011, PG&E filed with FERC a license application proposing to relicense the Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project for a new 30- to 50-year term. On February 12, 2012, PG&E filed an application with the State Water Board for a water quality certification for the relicensing. On May 31, 2013, PG&E filed a license application amendment that proposed to split the Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project into three new licensed projects: Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project, Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project, and the Deer Creek Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 14530). PG&E's most recent application for a water quality certification, dated February 4, 2020, did not include the Deer Creek Hydroelectric Project.

The 2011 license application and subsequent license amendment applications proposed minimal changes to existing operations (PG&E 2011). The proposed changes specific to the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project facilities and the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project facilities are described in Section 2.2, *Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project Description*, and Section 2.3, *Proposed Lower Drum Project Description*. PG&E and the Nevada Irrigation District (NID) filed a joint application to transfer the Deer Creek facilities and license from PG&E to NID on January 22, 2019. On October 10, 2019, the California Public Utilities Commission approved the sale, which is awaiting FERC's final approval. NID will be responsible for CEQA compliance for relicensing of, or other actions regarding, the Deer Creek Hydroelectric Project.

2.2 Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project Description

2.2.1 Location and Setting

PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2310, is located in Nevada and Placer Counties, in California, on the South Yuba River, Bear River, and North Fork of the North Fork American River. Given the dispersed nature of the facilities, the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project do not have a single physical address. The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project encompasses the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project in addition to operations changes and environmental measures described below.

PG&E proposes that the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary be amended to 4,212.7 acres. This is a reduction of 172.2 acres from the 4,384.9 acres previously identified as part of the existing FERC license. The change in acreage is a result of increased accuracy in defining the FERC facilities boundary, which has been made possible by new geographic mapping tools developed since the previous license was approved.

The Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary would include federal land in the National Forest System (i.e., National Forest lands) managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, as part of the Tahoe National Forest (949.3 acres, 23 percent of total), which is a reduction of 229.7 acres from previous license boundaries. All other lands within the boundary would be in private ownership, either by PG&E (3,064 acres, 73 percent) or private landowners (199.4 acres, 4 percent), an addition of 57.5 acres. Figure 2-1 illustrates the general regional location of the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project.

2.2.2 Background

The Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project is located in Nevada and Placer Counties, California, and consists of 24 dams and reservoirs, seven powerhouses, four overhead transmission lines, 1 diversion dam, and various water conduits, recreation facilities, and other associated facilities and structures. The Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project's dams are located on the South Yuba River, Bear River, Fordyce Creek, North Fork of the North Fork American River, and associated tributaries (Figure 2-1).

The locations of features included in the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project range in elevation from 7,820 feet (ft) at White Rock Reservoir (above Fordyce Lake) to 2,755 ft at Dutch Flat No.1 powerhouse. Major reservoirs of the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project include Lake Spaulding (74,773 acre-feet [ac-ft]) on the South Yuba River, Fordyce Lake (49,903 ac-ft) on Fordyce Creek above Lake Spaulding, Lake Valley Reservoir (7,964 ac-ft) on the North Fork of the North Fork American River, Culbertson Lake (3,150 ac-ft), and Meadow Lake (4,935 ac-ft) on a tributary to Fordyce Creek (Figure 2-2). All other Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project reservoirs are less than 2,000 ac-ft. The seven powerhouses have a combined normal operating capacity of 147.1 megawatts (MW).

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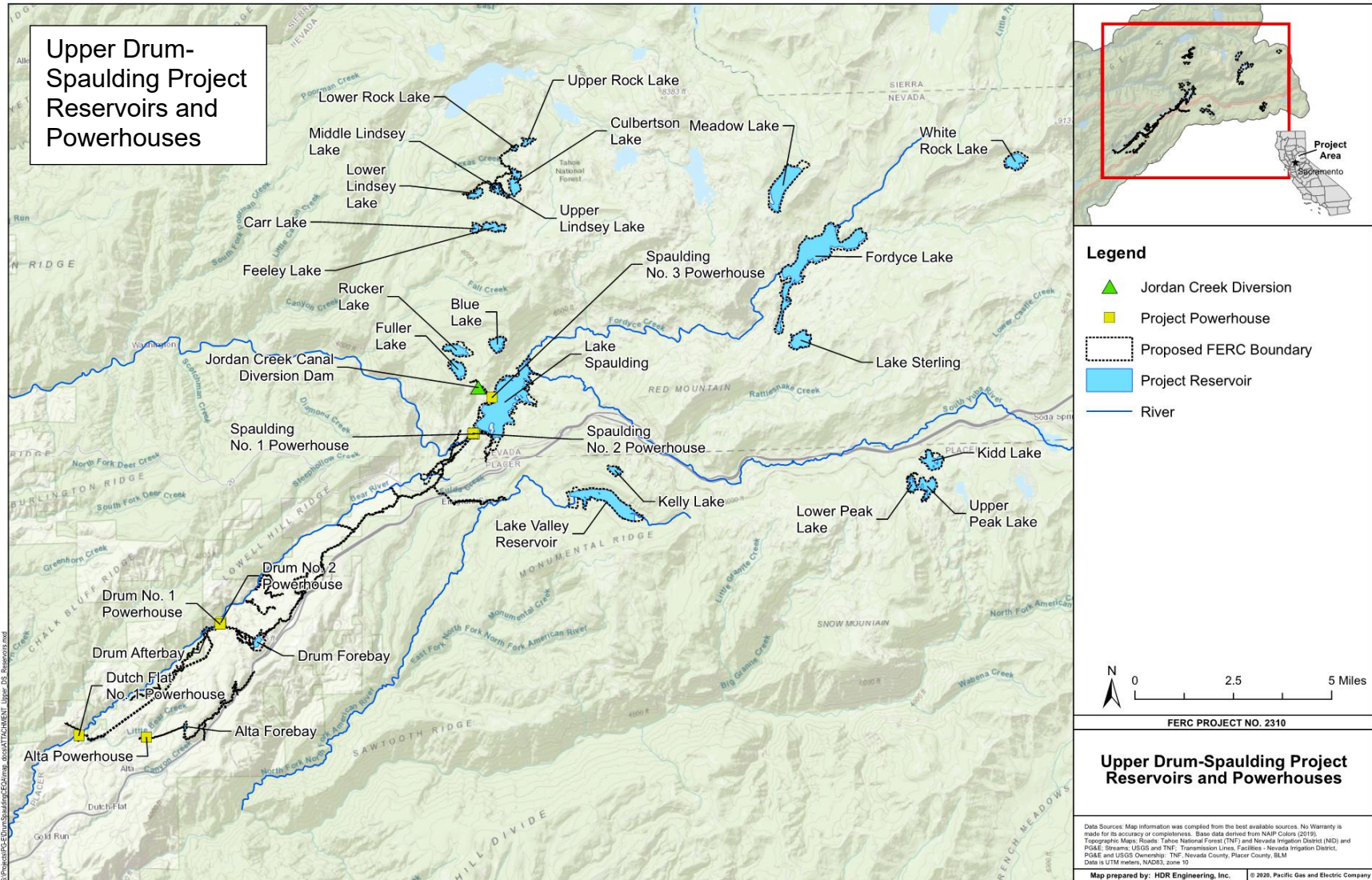


Figure 2-1. Regional Map of Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project

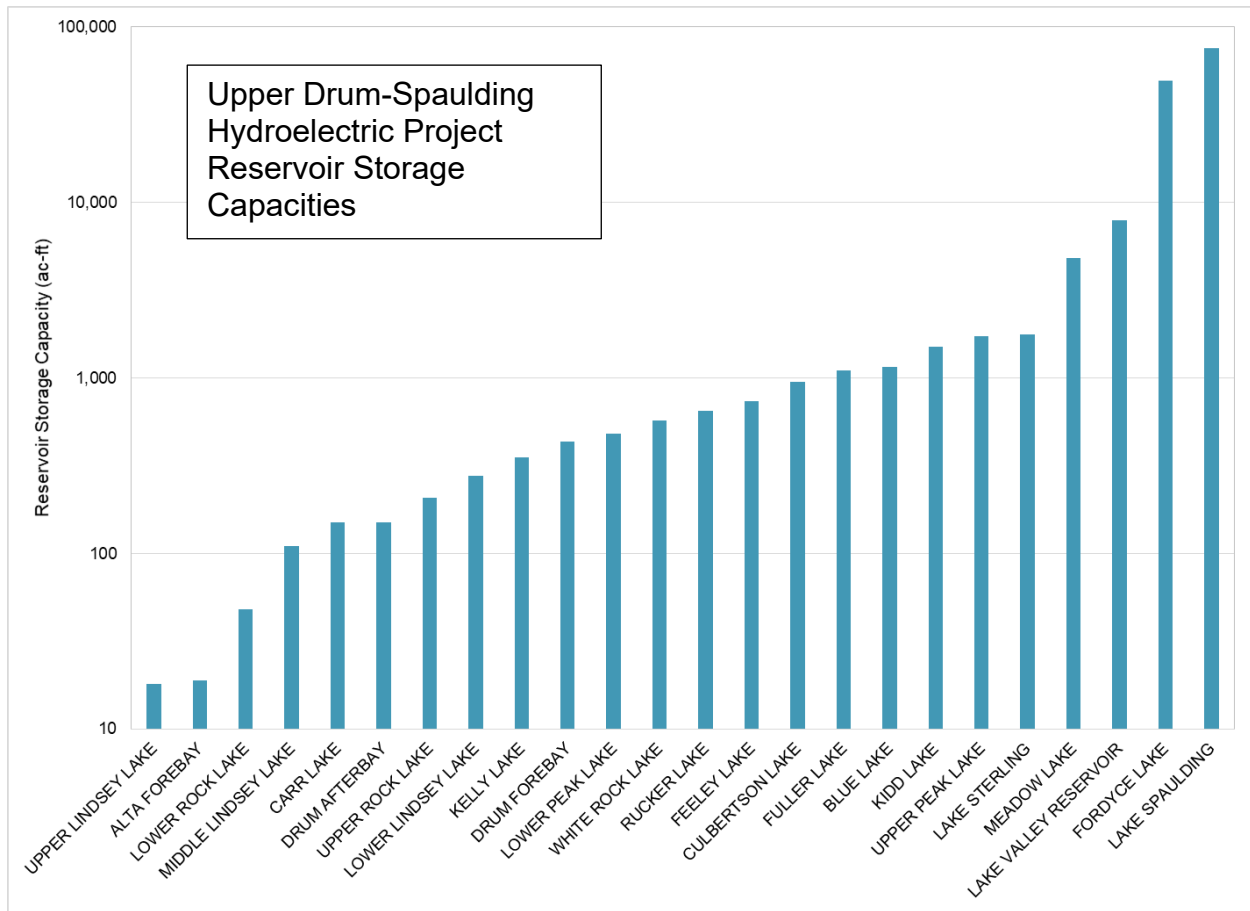


Figure 2-2. Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Reservoir Storage Capacities

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Table 2-1 below presents the existing FERC license minimum streamflows (first number) and additional releases made by PG&E operators to ensure compliance of the minimum streamflow (second number), which is commonly referred to as a buffer flow. The minimum flow plus the buffer flow was used during FERC relicensing in the water operations model to define baseline conditions. Buffer flows were provided by PG&E operations staff with the exception of Fordyce Creek below Fordyce Dam. Fordyce Dam has high rates of leakage that vary based on Fordyce Lake water-surface elevation. Buffer flows at this location (YB-200) are given as a range and represent the typical range of flows within the normal reservoir operating range.

Table 2-1. Baseline Minimum Streamflows/Buffer Flows in Cubic Feet Per Second for Specified Reaches, by Month and Water Year Type

Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
<i>South Yuba River – Below Kidd Lake Dam and Lower Peak Lake Dam (at Cisco Grove) (Compliance Point: YB-316)</i>						
October	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
November	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
December	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
January	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
February	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
March	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
April	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
May	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
June	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
July	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
August	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
September	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7	5/0.7
<i>Fordyce Creek – Below Fordyce Lake Dam (Compliance Point: YB-200)</i>						
October	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
November	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
December	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
January	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
February	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
March	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
April	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
May	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
June	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
July	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
August	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
September	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18	5/7.5-18
South Yuba River – Below Lake Spaulling Dam (Compliance Point: YB-29)						
October	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
November	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
December	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
January	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
February	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
March	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
April	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
May	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
June	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
July	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
August	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
September	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
North Fork of North Fork American River – Below Lake Valley Reservoir Dam (Compliance Point: YB-104)						
October	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
November	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
December	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
January	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
North Fork of North Fork American River – Below Lake Valley Reservoir Dam (Compliance Point: YB-104)						
February	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
March	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
April	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
May	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
June	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
July	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
August	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
September	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
North Fork of North Fork American River – Below Lake Valley Canal Diversion Dam (Compliance Point: YB-236)						
October	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
November	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
December	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
January	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
February	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
March	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
April	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
May	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
June	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
July	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
August	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
September	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Bear River – At Highway 20 Crossing (Compliance Point: YB-198)						
October	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
Bear River – At Highway 20 Crossing (Compliance Point: YB-198)						
November	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
December	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
January	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
February	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
March	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
April	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
May	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
June	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
July	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
August	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
September	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
<i>Bear River – Below Drum Afterbay (Compliance Point: YB-44)</i>						
October	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
November	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
December	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
January	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
February	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
March	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2
April	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2
May	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2
June	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2
July	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2
August	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2	10/2
<i>Bear River – Below Drum Afterbay (Compliance Point: YB-44)</i>						
September	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
<i>Canyon Creek – Below Towle Canal Diversion Dam (Compliance Point: YB-282)</i>						
October	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
November	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
December	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
January	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
February	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
March	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
April	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
May	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
June	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
July	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
August	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
September	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25	1/0.25
<i>Little Bear River – Below Alta Powerhouse Tailrace (Compliance Point: YB-98)</i>						
October	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
November	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
December	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
January	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
February	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
March	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/ 0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
April	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/ 0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
May	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
June	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
July	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
August	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15
September	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15	0.25/0.15

Baseline minimum streamflows for small lakes in the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project are shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Small Lakes' Baseline Minimum Outlet Streamflows in Cubic Feet per Second

Lake/Reservoir	Minimum Flow	Buffer Flow	When Applicable
Blue Lake	0.5	0.2	Year round
Rucker Lake	0.5	0.2	Year round
Feeley Lake	0.5	0.2	Year round



Carr Lake	0.5	0.2	Year round
Middle Lindsey Lake	0.25	0.1	July 1-Sep 30 only
Lower Lindsey Lake	0.5	0.2	Year round
Culbertson Lake	0.75	0.2	Year round
Upper Rock Lake	0.25	0.1	July 1-Sep 30 only
Lower Rock Lake	0.25	0.1	July 1-Sep 30 only

2.2.3 Facilities

PG&E seeks, for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project, to obtain a new FERC license with a total installed capacity of 147.1 MW for a maximum period of 50 years. The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project includes five developments (that is, facilities linked hydraulically to a common powerhouse) consisting of:

1. Spaulding No. 3,
2. Spaulding No. 1 and No. 2,
3. Alta,
4. Drum No. 1 and No. 2, and
5. Dutch Flat No. 1.

Facilities are shown in Figure 2-1, and descriptions of these facilities are available in Appendix A, *Upper Drum-Spaulding Additional Information*.

PG&E's proposed changes to flow release operations at dams are discussed in Section 2.2.3.1, *Modifications to Operations*. Proposed rehabilitation or expansion of existing facilities, and types of construction activities that could occur are described in Section 2.2.3.2, *Construction Activities*. PG&E's current and proposed future maintenance is described in Section 2.2.3.3, *Routine Maintenance*. Section 2.2.3.4, *License Articles*, describes the proposed Articles (i.e., terms and conditions) that FERC, PG&E, the Forest Service, and others propose be included in the new FERC license and the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project, that would result in operational and/or physical modifications or additions within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. PG&E's proposed conditions were included in its 2011 Application for New License and subsequent amendments (PG&E 2011). FERC's recommended articles were provided in its 2014 final EIS (FEIS) document, which also considered recommendations from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and other agencies (FERC 2014). The Forest Service's final 4(e) conditions were filed with FERC on April 10, 2014. A full list of

existing and proposed FERC License Articles, Forest Service 4(e) conditions, and PG&E Conditions is included in Appendix A, *Upper Drum-Spaulding Additional Information*. No modifications to PG&E's water rights would be needed for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project under the proposed new license.

2.2.3.1 Modifications to Operations

Future operation of existing structures that make up the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project would be generally consistent with existing operation, except for new and increased minimum flow releases and modified ramping rates. PG&E also proposes the following: (1) re-operation between PG&E's Dutch Flat No. 1 and NID's Dutch Flat No. 2 powerhouses to be based on water rights rather than operational or efficiency considerations and (2) documentation in new license agreement of use of modified winter/spring operations implemented in 1997.

2.2.3.1.1 *Minimum Stream Flows*

PG&E proposes to modify operations for the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project affecting minimum streamflows, spills from canals and conduits, and the rate of flow fluctuations following spill events, to provide environmental benefits to aquatic resources. Increased flows, reduced flow fluctuations, and cooler water temperatures that would result from flow measures proposed by PG&E and the relicensing stakeholders to enhance aquatic habitat also have the potential to affect habitat for special-status species in some reaches.

Part 1 of Proposed Measure DS-AQR1 in the Final License Application, *Streamflows*, specifies that within 90 days of FERC license issuance PG&E would determine the water year type in each of the months of February, March, April, May, and October and use this determination in implementing articles and conditions of the license (PG&E 2011). Thresholds and criteria for determining water year type are also provided in this section of the proposed license.

Part 2 of Proposed Measure DS-AQR1 specifies minimum streamflows for river reaches by month and water year type (Table 2-3). The proposed FERC license includes six water year types, whereas the previous license categorized releases based on only two water year types (normal and dry).

Table 2-3 below presents the proposed instream flows (first number) and the buffer flows (second number), similar to the baseline table presented above (Table 2-1). The minimum streamflows plus the buffer flows were used during FERC relicensing in the water operations model to define Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project conditions. Buffer flows were provided by PG&E operations staff. The table also



includes the net change in flow between Proposed Project conditions and the baseline. This value was calculated as the proposed minimum streamflow plus the proposed buffer flow, minus the baseline minimum streamflow plus the baseline minimum flow. The net differences presented in this table show that streamflows are equal to or greater than the baseline except for Fordyce Creek below Fordyce Lake. PG&E is undertaking a repair project to stabilize Lake Fordyce Dam which will reduce the seepage from Lake Fordyce. Fordyce Creek flows will be reduced by as much as 6 cubic feet per second (cfs) (35 percent) during dry years from November to April, but the proposed minimum streamflows below Fordyce Dam are higher in all months relative to the current minimum instream flows.

Table 2-3. Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project Minimum Streamflows/Buffer Flows in Cubic Feet Per Second for Specified Reaches, by Month, Water Year Type, and Net Change from Current Minimum Streamflow Including Buffer Flows

Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
<i>South Yuba River – Below Kidd Lake Dam and Lower Peak Lake Dam (at Cisco Grove) (Compliance Point: YB-316)</i>						
October	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
November	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
December	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
January	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
February	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
March	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
April	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
May	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
June	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
July	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
August	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
September	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)	5/0.7 (+0)
<i>Fordyce Creek – Below Fordyce Lake Dam (Compliance Point: YB-200)</i>						
October	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
November	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
December	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
January	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
February	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
March	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
April	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	15/2-8 (-6 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
May	40/3 (+20 to 30.5)	40/3 (+20 to 30.5)	40/3 (+20 to 30.5)	40/3 (+20 to 30.5)	45/3 (+25 to 35.5)	45/3 (+25 to 35.5)
June	30/2 (+9 to 19.5)	30/2 (+9 to 19.5)	30/2 (+9 to 19.5)	30/2 (+9 to 19.5)	45/3 (+25 to 35.5)	45/3 (+25 to 35.5)
July	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	30/2 (+9 to 19.5)	30/2 (+9 to 19.5)
August	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
September	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	20/2-3 (-1 to 0)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)	25/2 (+2 to 12.5)
South Yuba River – Below Lake Spaulding Dam (Compliance Point: YB-29)						
October	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	20/2 (+15)	20/3 (+16)	25/4 (+22)	25/4 (+22)	30/4 (+27)

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
November	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	20/2 (+15)	20/3 (+16)	25/4 (+22)	25/4 (+22)	30/4 (+27)
December	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	20/2 (+15)	20/3 (+16)	25/4 (+22)	25/4 (+22)	30/4 (+27)
January	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	20/2 (+15)	20/3 (+16)	25/4 (+22)	25/4 (+22)	30/4 (+27)
February	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	25/2 (+20)	25/3 (+21)	35/4 (+32)	40/4 (+37)	50/4 (+47)
March	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	25/2 (+20)	30/3 (+26)	40/4 (+37)	55/4 (+52)	75/5 (+72)
April	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	30/2 (+25)	40/3 (+36)	60/4 (+57)	80/5 (+78)	90/5 (+88)
May	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	40/2 (+35)	60/3 (+56)	90/5 (+88)	90/5 (+88)	90/5 (+88)
June 1–14	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	35/2 (+30)	40/3 (+36)	50/4 (+47)	90/5 (+88)	90/5 (+88)
June 15–30	20/2 (+15)	35/2 (+30)	40/3 (+36)	50/4 (+47)	90/5 (+88)	90/5 (+88)
July	20/2 (+15)	25/2 (+20)	30/3 (+26)	35/4 (+32)	40/4 (+37)	40/4 (+37)
August	20/2 (+15)	20/2 (+15)	23/3 (+19)	25/4 (+22)	40/4 (+37)	40/4 (+37)
September 1–15	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	20/2 (+15)	23/3 (+19)	25/4 (+22)	40/4 (+37)	40/4 (+37)
September 16–30	10-20 ¹ / ₂ (+5 to 15)	20/2 (+15)	20/3 (+16)	25/4 (+22)	28/4 (+25)	30/4 (+27)

**North Fork of North Fork American River – Below Lake Valley Reservoir Dam
 (Compliance Point: YB-104)**

October	2/3 (+1)	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	4/3 (+3)
November	2/3 (+1)	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	4/3 (+3)
December	2/3 (+1)	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	4/3 (+3)
January	2/3 (+1)	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	4/3 (+3)
February	2/3 (+1)	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	4/3 (+3)
March	2/3 (+1)	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	3/3 (+2)	4/3 (+3)
April	2/3 (+1)	4/3 (+3)	4/3 (+3)	6/3 (+5)	8/3 (+7)	10/3 (+9)

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
May	2/3 (+1)	6/3 (+5)	6/3 (+5)	9/3 (+8)	11/3 (+10)	15/3 (+14)
June	2/3 (+1)	5/3 (+2)	5/3 (+2)	6/3 (+3)	8/3 (+5)	10/3 (+7)
July	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+0)	3.5/3 (+0.5)	5/3 (+2)	5.5/3 (+2.5)	6/3 (+3)
August	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+0)	3.5/3 (+0.5)	5/3 (+2)	5.5/3 (+2.5)	6/3 (+3)
September	2/3 (+1)	3/3 (+0)	3.5/3 (+0.5)	5/3 (+2)	5.5/3 (+2.5)	6/3 (+3)
North Fork of North Fork American River – Below Lake Valley Canal Diversion Dam (Compliance Point: YB-236)						
October	2.2/1 (+1.2)	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	4.5/1 (+3.5)
November	2.2/1 (+1.2)	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	4.5/1 (+3.5)
December	2.2/1 (+1.2)	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	4.5/1 (+3.5)
January	2.2/1 (+1.2)	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	4.5/1 (+3.5)
February	2.2/1 (+1.2)	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	4.5/1 (+3.5)
March	2.2/1 (+1.2)	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	3.5/1 (+2.5)	4.5/1 (+3.5)
April	2.2/1 (+1.2)	4.2/1 (+3.2)	4.2/1 (+3.2)	6.5/1 (+5.5)	8.5/1 (+7.5)	10.5/1 (+9.5)
May	2.2/1 (+1.2)	6.2/1 (+5.2)	6.2/1 (+4.2)	9.5/1 (+8.5)	11.5/1 (+10.5)	15.5/1 (+14.5)
June	2.2/1 (+1.2)	5.2/1 (+4.2)	5.2/1 (+4.2)	6.5/1 (+5.5)	8.5/1 (+7.5)	10.5/1 (+9.5)
July	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.7/1 (+2.7)	5.5/1 (+4.5)	6/1 (+5)	6.5/1 (+5.5)
August	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.7/1 (+2.7)	5.5/1 (+4.5)	6/1 (+5)	6.5/1 (+5.5)
September	2.2/1 (+1.2)	3.2/1 (+2.2)	3.7/1 (+2.7)	5.5/1 (+4.5)	6/1 (+5)	6.5/1 (+5.5)

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
<i>Bear River – At Highway 20 Crossing (Compliance Point: YB-198)</i>						
October	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
November	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
December	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
January	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
February	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
March	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
April	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)
May	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)
June	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)	13/3 (+9)
July	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)
August	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)
September	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)	8/2 (+3)
<i>Bear River – Below Drum Afterbay (Compliance Point: YB-44)</i>						
October	10/2 (+5)	10/2 (+5)	12/2 (+7)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)
November	10/2 (+5)	10/2 (+5)	12/2 (+7)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)
December	10/2 (+5)	10/2 (+5)	12/2 (+7)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)
January	10/2 (+5)	10/2 (+5)	12/2 (+7)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)
February	10/2 (+5)	10/2 (+5)	12/2 (+7)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)	13/2 (+8)
March	14/2 (+4)	14/2 (+4)	14/2 (+4)	14/2 (+4)	14/2 (+4)	14/2 (+4)
April	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)
May	15/2 (+5)	15/2 (+5)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)
June	10/2 (+0)	10/2 (+0)	15/2 (+5)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)
July	10/2 (+0)	10/2 (+0)	12/2 (+2)	14/2 (+4)	16/2 (+6)	16/2 (+6)
August	10/2 (+0)	10/2 (+0)	12/2 (+2)	12/2 (+2)	12/2 (+2)	15/2 (+5)
September	10/2 (+0)	10/2 (+0)	12/2 (+2)	12/2 (+2)	12/2 (+2)	15/2 (+5)
<i>Canyon Creek – Below Towle Canal Diversion Dam (Compliance Point: YB-282)</i>						
October	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
November	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)
December	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)
January	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)
February	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)
March	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2 or NF ² /0.5 (+1.25)	2 or NF ² /0.5 (+1.25)	3 or NF ² /0.5 (+2.25)
April	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2 or NF ² /0.5 (+1.25)	2 or NF ² /0.5 (+1.25)	3 or NF ² /0.5 (+2.25)
May	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	3/0.5 (+2.25)
June	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)
July	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)
August	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)
September	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	1/0.25 (+0)	2/0.5 (+1.25)	2/0.5 (+1.25)
Little Bear River – Below Alta Powerhouse Tailrace (Compliance Point: YB-98)						
October	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
November	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
December	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
January	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
February	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	2/0.25 (+1.85)	3/0.25 (+2.85)	3/0.25 (+2.85)



Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
March	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	2/0.25 (+1.85)	3/0.25 (+2.85)	4/0.25 (+3.85)	4/0.25 (+3.85)
April	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	2/0.25 (+1.85)	3/0.25 (+2.85)	3/0.25 (+2.85)
May	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	2/0.25 (+1.85)	2/0.25 (+1.85)
June	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
July	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
August	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)
September	0.5/0.25 (+0.35)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)	1/0.25 (+0.85)

¹ When an Extremely Critically Dry water year is preceded by an Extremely Critically Dry or Critically Dry water year, the minimum streamflow shall be 10 cfs from September 1 to June 14.

² Natural Flow or the minimum flow (depending on the water year type), whichever is greater.

According to the proposed article DS-AQR1, PG&E would be required to set the low-level outlet opening for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project, by no later than November 1 of each year, at the following dams to make downstream flow releases ranging from 0.1 to 1 cfs:

- Texas Creek below Upper Rock Lake Dam
- Texas Creek below Lower Rock Lake Dam
- Unnamed tributary below Culbertson Lake Dam
- Lindsey Creek below Middle Lindsey Lake Dam
- Lindsey Creek below Lower Lindsey Lake Dam
- Lake Creek below Feeley Lake Dam
- Lake Creek below Carr Lake Dam
- Rucker Creek below Blue Lake Dam

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- Rucker Creek below Rucker Lake Dam
- Unnamed tributary below Fuller Lake Dam
- Unnamed tributary below Meadow Lake Dam
- White Rock Creek below White Rock Diversion Dam
- Bloody Creek below Lake Sterling Dam
- Unnamed tributary below Kidd Lake Dam
- Cascade Creek below Lower Peak Lake Dam
- Sixmile Creek below Kelly Lake Dam

2.2.3.1.2 *Powerhouse Operations*

Under existing conditions and based on PG&E's Water Balance Operations Model, the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project generates an annual average of 571,400 megawatt-hours (MWh). PG&E estimates the dependable capacity (i.e., amount of energy generation during the most adverse hydrologic conditions) is 136.4 MW (Table 4-2 in FERC's December 2014 FEIS).

Based on PG&E's Water Balance Operations Model, the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project would generate an annual average of 510,000 MWh, a reduction of 61,400 MWh (11 percent) from existing conditions. PG&E estimates that the dependable capacity of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project would be 113 MW, a reduction of 23.4 MW (17 percent) from existing dependable capacity (Table 4-2 in FERC's December 2014 FEIS).

Alta Powerhouse Unit 2 was decommissioned in 2007 and the unit was left intact, but hydraulically disconnected from the penstock. It would be used for spare parts as needed for future maintenance of Unit 1. The water used through Alta Powerhouse is discharged into the tailrace,¹ where it is diverted into Placer County Water Agency's (PCWA's) Lower Boardman Canal (not part of the Proposed Projects) for domestic and irrigation use downstream by PCWA. Historically, PCWA water demand in the Lower Boardman Canal has ranged from a low of 2 cfs to a maximum of 22 cfs. Except for a few weeks during the spring runoff period, Alta Powerhouse is operated to meet PCWA's demand downstream. With the maximum capacity of one unit able to use 28 cfs, typical operation would have only one unit operating at any given time. No further

¹ A tailrace on a hydroelectric dam is a channel that carries water away from a hydroelectric plant or water wheel. The water in this channel has already been used to rotate turbine blades or the water wheel itself and is being released for other beneficial use.

construction or related costs are planned or required to officially retire Alta Powerhouse Unit 2 (e.g., it is an administrative action). Therefore, there would be no effects on the resources evaluated in this document and no further consideration is given to this action.

2.2.3.2 Construction Activities

Under the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project, PG&E would continue to operate using existing facilities described in Appendix A, *Upper Drum-Spaulding Additional Information*, with three modifications:

- modify flow-release facilities to accommodate proposed changes to flow regime;
- decommission the Jordan Creek Diversion Dam; and
- build new or expand existing recreation facilities.

Because the future flow-release facility modifications, diversion dam decommissioning, and recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. Site and construction plans for this and other future undefined work associated with the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

2.2.3.3 Routine Maintenance

Currently, maintenance for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project includes testing gates and valves at the dams and intakes throughout the year, during periods when impacts on operation of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project can be minimized. All spill gates are operated in the spring and fall, consistent with the California Division of Safety of Dams gate operations certificates. Canal spill gates are operated at least once every three years to confirm proper function and maintain water rights, where applicable, although many are operated more frequently consistent with normal operating procedures.

PG&E typically conducts annual maintenance on the powerhouses sometime between September and November, when consumptive water and power demand is generally low. Each powerhouse is taken out of service for approximately one to two weeks on a staggered schedule. Maintenance includes inspections of equipment in the powerhouse and switchyard and may include replacing parts and calibrating components. Annual maintenance does not typically require a reservoir drawdown, but downstream operations can be affected by certain outages.

Under the Proposed Upper-Drum Spaulding Project, PG&E would maintain the facilities in the same manner as under the current license, with a few changes to accommodate proposed environmental measures, which are described in Section 2, *Proposed Projects*.

2.2.3.3.1 *Vegetation Management*

Vegetation management is implemented within the area necessary to reduce fire hazards, to provide for adequate facility access and inspection, to protect facilities, and to provide for worker health and safety. PG&E will coordinate vegetation management with other resource efforts associated with the Proposed Projects, including implementation of other resource management plans and measures, and will consider the need to avoid or minimize disturbance to sensitive areas. For the purpose of the routine vegetation management, sensitive areas are areas with known cultural resources, areas with known special-status species, areas of sensitive habitat, such as riparian zones and wetlands, and other pre-determined areas with significant sensitive resources.

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project will implement vegetation management as described in PG&E's *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* (PG&E 2011). This plan provides specific actions for PG&E to follow, including consultation with appropriate resource areas when managing vegetation in the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary. The *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* discusses, in detail, how PG&E will complete vegetation management for the following categories:

- Revegetation, including areas for revegetation, planning and evaluation of revegetation sites, revegetation methods, and monitoring;
- Mechanical trimming along facilities and roads, herbicide use inside switchyards, mechanical removal along dams (required by Division of Safety of Dams), mechanical removal to maintain bare ground in recreation areas, and hazard tree removal;
- Recreation site management which may include tree stand improvement, view enhancement and removal of hazard trees, and vegetative planting needed for screening, to cover construction scars, provide shade, increase attractiveness, control erosion and to minimize noise; and
- Road maintenance including brush cutting and/or mowing of grasses and forbs.

The *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* also addresses how vegetation management activities will occur in areas where special-status plants and/or special-



status wildlife may occur. Further detail is provided for management of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle potential habitat.

2.2.3.3.2 *Recreational Facilities Improvements*

The Proposed Projects will implement the *Recreational Facilities Plan* (PG&E 2011) which describes, in detail, facilities to be rehabilitated, upgraded, or newly constructed. For the purposes of this CEQA analysis the portions of the plan considered part of the Proposed Projects are those maintenance and replacement activities scheduled to occur over the term of the new license or those activities with no new ground disturbing activities. Major recreation rehabilitation or new facility construction activities do not have sufficient design details or plans to be evaluated in this CEQA document.

Activities considered in this CEQA analysis include food locker, trash (i.e., dumpster), picnic table installation or replacement, and updated recreational signage (i.e., information boards, campground signs, campsite posts, directional signs, etc.). In addition, recreation facility operation and maintenance as described in Section 3.4 of the *Recreational Facilities Plan* is included in this analysis.

2.2.3.3.3 *Road Maintenance*

The Proposed Projects include numerous roads, which are already constructed, that require continued maintenance and/or rehabilitation during the term of the new license. For the purpose of this CEQA analysis Primary Project Roads are non-general use roads, used primarily for the Proposed Projects and are located within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary (and therefore will be under FERC's jurisdiction for the Proposed Projects). PG&E, in collaboration with the Forest Service and other agencies, developed the *Transportation System Management Plan* (PG&E 2011) that describes the scope road planning, road rehabilitation, and road operation and maintenance for Primary Project Roads. Vegetation Management along roads is discussed in the *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan*.

General Access Roads are general use roads that are outside the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary. If a General Access Road is located on Forest Service lands, such roads are included in a Road Maintenance Agreement (RMA) between PG&E and the Forest Service. The RMA is not jurisdictional to the FERC license and is intended to remain as a separate agreement between PG&E and Forest Service that generally addresses shared responsibilities and funding. General use roads are not included as part of this CEQA analysis because they are not part of the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project.

2.2.3.4 License Articles

The Appendix A, *Upper Drum-Spaulding Additional Information*, provides a complete list of the conditions and subparts measures.

Table 2-4 lists Proposed Articles for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project (Articles) from the FERC FEIS, which includes FERC-recommended measures, Forest Service 4(e) conditions, and PG&E measures accepted by FERC that have the potential to affect facility operations or require physical modifications at existing facilities or construction of new facilities. These Articles have been considered in this CEQA assessment of potential effects on environmental resources. The remaining Articles do not affect flow operations or facilities directly; they provide guidance on document requirements and notifications to agencies, employee training, paper reporting requirements, and other day-to-day activities.

Table 2-4. License Articles That Propose Operational or Physical Changes or Define Plans to Avoid or Minimize Operational Impacts at Upper Drum-Spaulding Facilities

Article Name	Potential for Effect or Impact Avoidance
Recreation Facilities	Proposed construction discussed in Section 2.2.3.2, <i>Construction Activities</i>
Prevention of Soil Erosion	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Jordan Creek Diversion Decommissioning Plan	Proposed decommissioning as discussed in Section 2.2.3.2, <i>Construction Activities</i>
Flow Releases to the Bear River Below Drum Canal at YB-137	Proposed facilities upgrades as discussed in Section 2.2.3.2, <i>Construction Activities</i>
Bear River Management Plan Upstream of Forest Service Lands	Proposes monitoring and possible remedial actions; implementation of remedial actions would require separate permitting and CEQA evaluation
Bat Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to terrestrial resources
Canal Outages Fish Rescue Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Fish Population Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Foothill Yellow Legged Frog Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Channel Morphology Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources



Article Name	Potential for Effect or Impact Avoidance
Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
DS-TR5, Implement Bald Eagle Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to terrestrial resources
Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to cultural resources
Transportation System Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to transportation resources
Visual Resource Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to visual resources
Integrated Vegetation Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to terrestrial resources
Fire Prevention and Response Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to wildfire resources
Water Temperature and Stage Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Canal Release Point Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Gaging Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Water Year Types	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.2.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Minimum Streamflows	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.2.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Flow Settings	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.2.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Canal Outages	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.2.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Fordyce Lake Drawdown	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.2.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>

Article Name	Potential for Effect or Impact Avoidance
Streamflow Measurement	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources

2.3 Proposed Lower Drum Project Description

2.3.1 Location and Setting

PG&E's Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 14531, is located on Bear River, Dry Creek, Rock Creek, Auburn Ravine, and Mormon Ravine. Facilities are located in Placer County, California. Given the dispersed nature of the facilities, the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project does not have a single physical address. The Proposed Lower Drum Project encompasses the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project facilities in addition to operations changes and environmental measures described below.

As part of the Proposed Lower Drum Project, PG&E proposes that the facilities boundary be amended to 696.8 acres. This is a reduction of 102.2 acres from the 799 acres previously identified as part of the existing FERC license. The change in acreage is a result of increased accuracy in defining the FERC facilities boundary, which has been made possible by new geographic mapping tools developed since the previous license was approved. If necessary, a boundary amendment would be filed with FERC by PG&E to encompass new facilities and features that would be constructed and become part of the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project but would be outside of the current FERC boundary.

The proposed FERC boundary is 696.8 acres, with a small portion (5.3 acres) located on lands owned by the United States (that is, federal land). The federal lands include those owned and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation. All other lands on which Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project facilities are located are private, with the exception of 20.1 acres on state or county land. Figure 2-3 illustrates the general regional location of the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project.

2.3.2 Background

The Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project facilities are located in Placer County, California, and consist of five dams and reservoirs, four powerhouses, and various water conduits, recreation facilities, and other associated facilities and structures. The Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project's dams are located on the Bear River, Dry Creek, Rock Creek, Auburn Ravine, Mormon Ravine, and associated tributaries (Figure 2-3). Capacities of the reservoirs associated with these dams range from 32 to 485 ac-ft at the five



reservoirs, including: the Bear River Canal Diversion Dam on the Bear River, the Halsey Forebay (off channel), the Halsey Afterbay on Dry Creek, the Rock Creek Reservoir on Rock Creek, and the Wise Forebay (off channel) (Figure 2-3).

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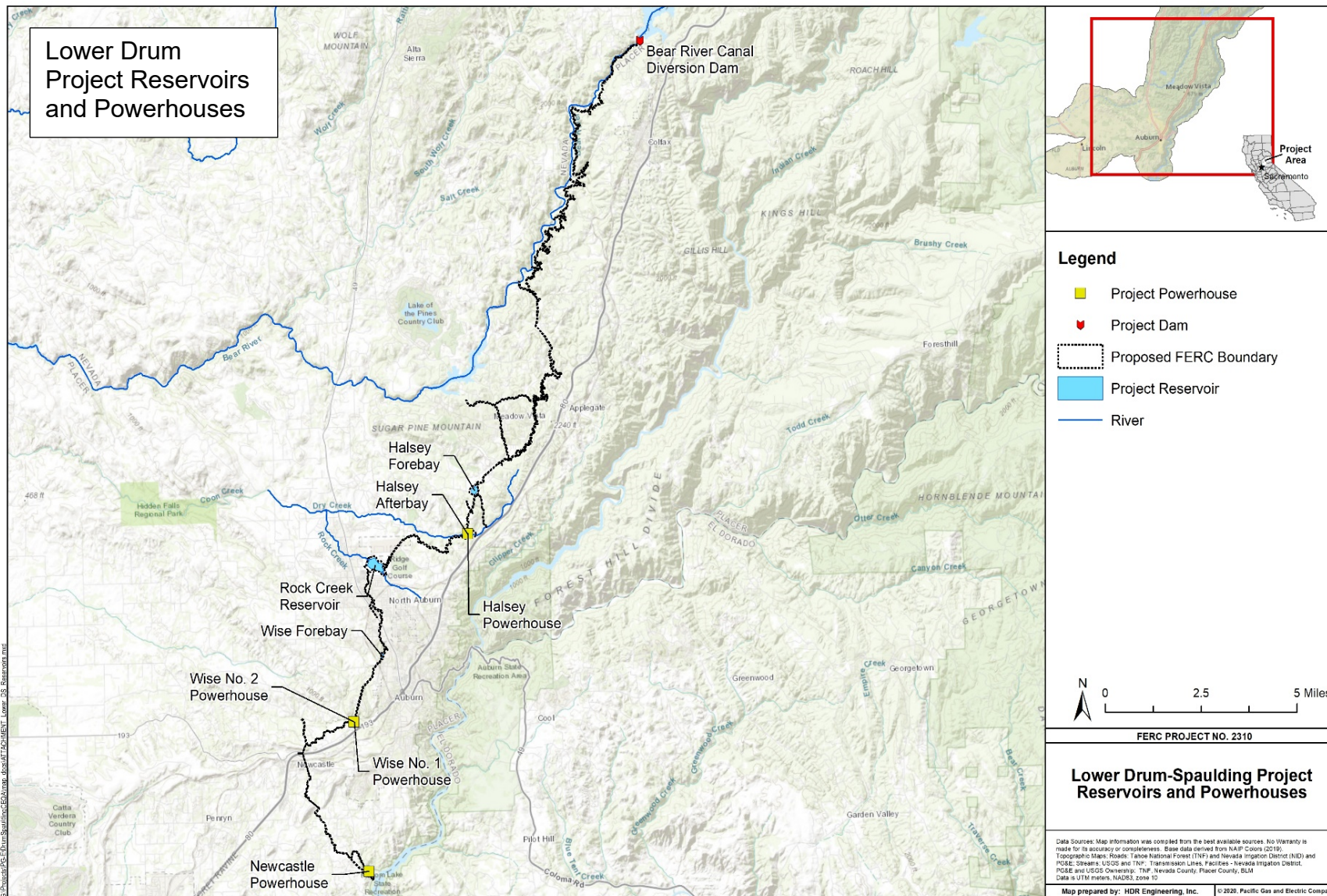


Figure 2-3. Regional Map of Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project

Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project facilities range in elevation from 1,960 ft at the Bear River Canal Diversion Dam to 435 ft at Newcastle powerhouse. The four powerhouses have a combined normal operating capacity of 39.7 MW.

Table 2-5 below presents the existing FERC license minimum streamflows (first number) and additional releases made by PG&E operators to ensure compliance with the minimum streamflow (second number), which is commonly referred to as a buffer flow. The minimum flow plus the buffer flow was used during FERC relicensing in the water operations model to define baseline conditions.

Table 2-5. Lower Drum Project Baseline Minimum Streamflows/Buffer Flows in Cubic Feet Per Second for Specified Reaches, by Month and Water Year Type

Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
<i>Dry Creek – Below Halsey Afterbay Dam (Compliance Point: YB-62A)</i>						
October	None	None	None	None	None	None
November	None	None	None	None	None	None
December	None	None	None	None	None	None
January	None	None	None	None	None	None
February	None	None	None	None	None	None
March	None	None	None	None	None	None
April	None	None	None	None	None	None
May	None	None	None	None	None	None
June	None	None	None	None	None	None
July	None	None	None	None	None	None
August	None	None	None	None	None	None
September	None	None	None	None	None	None
<i>Rock Creek – Below Rock Creek Reservoir Dam (Compliance Point: YB-86)</i>						
October	None	None	None	None	None	None
November	None	None	None	None	None	None
December	None	None	None	None	None	None
January	None	None	None	None	None	None
February	None	None	None	None	None	None

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Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
March	None	None	None	None	None	None
April	None	None	None	None	None	None
May	None	None	None	None	None	None
June	None	None	None	None	None	None
July	None	None	None	None	None	None
August	None	None	None	None	None	None
September	None	None	None	None	None	None
<i>Auburn Ravine – Below South Canal Release Point (Compliance Point: New Gage)</i>						
October	None	None	None	None	None	None
November	None	None	None	None	None	None
December	None	None	None	None	None	None
January	None	None	None	None	None	None
February	None	None	None	None	None	None
March	None	None	None	None	None	None
April	None	None	None	None	None	None
May	None	None	None	None	None	None
June	None	None	None	None	None	None
July	None	None	None	None	None	None
August	None	None	None	None	None	None
September	None	None	None	None	None	None
<i>Mormon Ravine (Compliance Point: YB-292)</i>						
October	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
November	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
December	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
January	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
February	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
March	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2
April	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2



Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
May	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2

2.3.3 Facilities

PG&E seeks, for the Proposed Lower Drum Project, to obtain a new FERC license with a total installed capacity of 39.7 MW. PG&E's proposed conditions were included in its 2011 Application for New License and subsequent amendments (PG&E 2011). FERC's recommend articles were provided in its 2014 FEIS document, which also considered recommendations from CDFW, USFWS, and other agencies (FERC 2014). The Bureau of Reclamation's final 4(e) conditions were filed with FERC on October 21, 2013. A full list of existing and proposed FERC license Articles is included in Appendix B, *Lower Drum Additional Information*. The Proposed Lower Drum Project includes four developments (i.e., facilities linked hydraulically to a common powerhouse), including Halsey, Wise, Wise No. 2, and Newcastle powerhouses. Existing facilities that would be part of the Proposed Lower Drum Project are shown in Figure 2-3 above, and descriptions of these facilities are available in Appendix B.

PG&E's proposed changes to flow release operations at dams are discussed in Section 2.3.3.1, *Modifications to Operations*. Proposed rehabilitation or expansion of existing facilities, and types of construction activities that would occur are described in Section 2.3.3.2, *Construction Activities*. PG&E's current and proposed future maintenance is described in Section 2.3.3.3, *Routine Maintenance*. Section 2.3.3.4, *License Articles*, describes the proposed Articles (i.e., terms and conditions) that FERC and others proposed be included in the new FERC license that would result in operational and/or physical modifications or additions within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area. No modifications to PG&E's water rights would be needed for the Proposed Lower Drum Project under the proposed new license.

2.3.3.1 Modifications to Operations

Operation of the Proposed Lower Drum Project would be generally consistent with existing operations. Changes in future operations are related to new and increased minimum flow releases, and modified ramping rates, as described in Section 2.3.3.1.1, *Minimum Stream Flows*. PG&E also proposes to include in the FERC license the use of modified winter/spring operations that have been implemented since 1997.

Under PG&E's proposal, FERC authorized rating for the four units in the Proposed Lower Drum Project at 39.7 MW; there is no change in rating from existing conditions,

and no physical changes to the powerhouses are proposed (see Sections 1.7 through 1.10 in Exhibit A of PG&E's Amended Application for New License). As a result of changes in flow releases, based on PG&E's Ops Model that includes historic water deliveries for 2001 through 2009, the Proposed Lower Drum Project would generate an annual average of 142,100 MWh, a reduction of 13,300 MWh (9 percent) from existing conditions. PG&E estimates the dependable capacity for the Proposed Lower Drum Project would be 23.0 MW—no change from existing conditions (Table 4-5 in FERC's December 2014 FEIS).

2.3.3.1.1 *Minimum Stream Flows*

PG&E proposes to modify operations affecting minimum streamflows, spills from canals and conduits, and the rate of flow fluctuations following spill events to provide environmental benefits to Proposed Lower Drum Project-affected aquatic resources (Table 2-6). Increased flows, reduced flow fluctuations, and cooler water temperatures that would result from flow measures proposed by PG&E and the relicensing stakeholders to enhance aquatic habitat also have the potential to affect habitat for special-status species in some reaches.

Part 1 of Article DS-AQR1, *Streamflows*, proposes, within 90 days of FERC license issuance, that PG&E would determine water year type in each of the months of February, March, April, May, and October and use this determination in implementing articles and conditions of the license (Appendix B, DS-AQR1, *Streamflows*) (PG&E 2011). Thresholds and criteria for determining water year type are also provided in this section of the proposed license.

Part 2 of proposed measure DS-AQR1 in the Final License Application specifies minimum streamflows for river reaches by month and water year type. The proposed FERC license includes six water year types, whereas the previous license categorized releases based on only two water year types (Normal and Dry).

The table below presents the proposed instream flows (first number) and the buffer flows (second number), similar to the baseline table presented above (Table 2-5). The minimum streamflows plus the buffer flows were used during FERC relicensing in the water operations model to define Proposed Lower Drum Project conditions. Buffer flows were provided by PG&E operations staff. The table also includes the net change in flow between Proposed Lower Drum Project conditions and the baseline. This value was calculated as the proposed minimum streamflow plus the proposed buffer flow, minus the baseline minimum streamflow plus the baseline minimum flow. The net differences presented in this table show that streamflows are equal to or greater than the baseline.

Table 2-6. Proposed Lower Drum Project Minimum Streamflows/Buffer Flows in Cubic Feet Per Second for Specified Reaches, by Month, Water Year Type, and Net Change from Current Minimum Streamflow Including Buffer Flow

Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
<i>Dry Creek – Below Halsey Afterbay Dam (Compliance Point: YB-62A)</i>						
October	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
November	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
December	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
January	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
February	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
March	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
April	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
May	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
June	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
July	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
August	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
September	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)
<i>Rock Creek – Below Rock Creek Reservoir Dam (Compliance Point: YB-86)</i>						
October	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
November	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)

Final Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
 PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2310)
 and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 14531)

Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
December	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
January	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
February	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
March	3/0.25 (+3.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
April	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
May	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
June	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
July	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
August	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
September	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	1/0.25 (+1.25)	2/0.25 (+2.25)	3/0.25 (+3.25)
Auburn Ravine – Below South Canal Release Point (Compliance Point: New Gage)						
October	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
November	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
December	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
January	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
February	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
March	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	6/0 (+6)	6/0 (+6)	13/0 (+13)	18/0 (+18)
April	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	6/0 (+6)	6/0 (+6)	13/0 (+13)	18/0 (+18)
May	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
June	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)

Final Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
 PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2310)
 and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 14531)



Month	Extreme Critically Dry Water Year	Critically Dry Water Year	Dry Water Year	Below Normal Water Year	Above Normal Water Year	Wet Water Year
July	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
August	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
September	2/0 (+2)	2/0 (+2)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)	4/0 (+4)
Mormon Ravine (Compliance Point: YB-292)						
October	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
November	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
December	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
January	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
February	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
March	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
April	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
May	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
June	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
July	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
August	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)
September	1 or 5 ¹ / ₁ (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)	5/2 (+0)

¹ Release would be 1 cfs if Newcastle Powerhouse is not operating; 5 cfs if Newcastle Powerhouse is operating.

Part 3 of proposed measure DS-AQR1, *Streamflows* (Appendix B)(PG&E 2011), outlines proposed requirements for setting and checking the outlet works at each dam, when PG&E is able to safely access the low-level outlets.

2.3.3.2 Construction Activities

The Proposed Lower Drum Project would include the following construction:

(1) installation of one new stream gage in Auburn Ravine and (2) construction of one new recreation facility and upgrades to one existing recreation facility. PG&E proposes to develop plans for this work when the new license is issued and obtain all necessary permits and approvals for the work prior to any ground-disturbing activities. Each of these modifications is described below. Because the future stream gage and recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. Site and construction plans for this and other future undefined work associated with the Proposed Projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

2.3.3.3 Routine Maintenance

Ongoing maintenance for the Proposed Lower Drum Project includes testing gates and valves at the dams and intakes throughout the year, when impacts on operation can be minimized. All spill gates are operated in the spring and fall, consistent with the California Division of Safety of Dams gate operations certificates. Canal spill gates are operated at least once every three years to perfect prescriptive spill rights where applicable; many are operated more frequently consistent with normal operating procedures.

PG&E typically conducts annual maintenance on the powerhouses during the fall (September through November), when consumptive water and power demand is generally low. Each powerhouse is taken out of service for approximately one to two weeks on a staggered schedule. Maintenance includes inspections of equipment in the powerhouse and switchyard and may include replacing parts, calibrating components, etc. Annual maintenance does not typically require a reservoir drawdown, but downstream operations can be affected by certain outages.

The Proposed Lower Drum Project's spillways (Halsey Forebay and Afterbay, Rock Creek Reservoir, and Wise Forebay) are generally accessible year-round and are visited multiple times per week.



PG&E would maintain the Proposed Lower Drum Project facilities in the same manner as is done currently, with a few changes related to proposed environmental measures, which are described in Section 3, *Environmental Checklist Form*.

2.3.3.3.1 *Vegetation Management*

Vegetation management is implemented within the area necessary to reduce fire hazards, to provide for adequate facility access and inspection, to protect facilities, and to provide for worker health and safety. PG&E will coordinate vegetation management with other resource efforts associated with the Proposed Projects, including implementation of other resource management plans and measures, and will consider the need to avoid or minimize disturbance to sensitive areas. For the purpose of the routine vegetation management, sensitive areas are areas with known cultural resources, areas with known special-status species, areas of sensitive habitat, such as riparian zones and wetlands, and other pre-determined areas with significant sensitive resources.

The Proposed Projects will implement vegetation management as described in PG&E's *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* (PG&E 2011). The plan provides specific actions for PG&E to follow, including consultation with appropriate resource areas when managing vegetation in the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary. This plan discusses, in detail, how PG&E will complete vegetation management for the following categories:

- Revegetation, including areas for revegetation, planning and evaluation of revegetation sites, revegetation methods, and monitoring;
- Mechanical trimming along facilities and roads, herbicide use inside switchyards, mechanical removal along dams (required by Division of Safety of Dams), mechanical removal to maintain bare ground in recreation areas, and hazard tree removal;
- Recreation site management which may include tree stand improvement, view enhancement and removal of hazard trees, and vegetative planting needed for screening, to cover construction scars, provide shade, increase attractiveness, control erosion and to minimize noise; and
- Road maintenance including brush cutting and/or mowing of grasses and forbs.

The *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* also addresses how vegetation management activities will occur in areas where special-status plants and/or special-status wildlife may occur. Further detail is provided for management of Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle potential habitat.

2.3.3.3.2 *Recreational Facilities Improvements*

The Proposed Projects will implement the *Recreational Facilities Plan* (PG&E 2011) which describes, in detail, facilities to be rehabilitated, upgraded, or newly constructed. For the purposes of this CEQA analysis the portions of this plan considered part of the Proposed Projects are those maintenance and replacement activities scheduled to occur over the term of the new license or those activities with no new ground disturbing activities. Major recreation rehabilitation or new facility construction activities do not have sufficient design details or plans to be evaluated in this CEQA document.

Activities considered in this CEQA analysis include food locker, trash (i.e., dumpster), picnic table installation or replacement, and updated recreational signage (i.e., information boards, campground signs, campsite posts, directional signs, etc.). In addition, recreation facility operation and maintenance as described in Section 3.4 of the *Recreational Facilities Plan* is included in this analysis.

2.3.3.3.3 *Road Maintenance*

The Proposed Projects include numerous roads, which are already constructed, that require continued maintenance and/or rehabilitation during the term of the new license. For the purpose of this CEQA analysis Primary Project Roads are non-general use roads, used primarily for the Proposed Projects and are located within the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary (and therefore will be under FERC's jurisdiction for the Proposed Projects). PG&E, in collaboration with the Forest Service and other agencies, developed the *Transportation System Management Plan* (PG&E 2011) that describes the scope road planning, road rehabilitation, and road operation and maintenance for Primary Project Roads. Vegetation Management along roads is discussed in the *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan*.

General Access Roads are general use roads that are outside the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary. If a General Access Road is located on Forest Service lands, such roads are included in a RMA between PG&E and the Forest Service. The RMA is not jurisdictional to the FERC license and is intended to remain as a separate agreement between PG&E and the Forest Service that generally addresses shared responsibilities and funding. General use roads are not included as part of this CEQA analysis because they are not part of the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project.

2.3.3.4 License Articles

Appendix B, *Lower Drum Additional Information*, provides a complete list of the conditions and subparts measures.



Table 2-7 lists Proposed Articles for the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (Articles) from the FERC FEIS, which includes FERC-recommended measures, Bureau of Reclamation 4(e) conditions, and PG&E measures accepted by FERC that have the potential to affect facility operations or require physical modifications at existing facilities or construction of new facilities. These Articles have been considered in this CEQA assessment of potential effects on environmental resources. The remaining Articles do not affect flow operations or facilities directly; they provide guidance on document requirements and notifications to agencies, employee training, paper reporting requirements, and other day-to-day activities.

Table 2-7. FERC License Articles That Propose Operational or Physical Changes or Define Plans to Avoid or Minimize Operational Impacts at Facilities

Article Name	Potential for Effect or Impact Avoidance
Recreation Facilities	Proposed construction discussed in Section 2.3.3.2, <i>Construction Activities</i>
Prevention of Soil Erosion	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Bear River Management Plan Upstream of Forest Service Lands	Proposes monitoring and possible remedial actions; implementation of remedial actions would require separate permitting and CEQA evaluation
Bat Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to terrestrial resources
Canal Outages Fish Rescue Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Fish Population Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Programmatic Agreement and Historic Properties Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to cultural resources
Transportation System Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to transportation resources
Visual Resource Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to visual resources
Integrated Vegetation Management Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to terrestrial resources
Fire Prevention and Response Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to wildfire resources

Article Name	Potential for Effect or Impact Avoidance
Water Temperature and Stage Monitoring Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Canal Release Point Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Gaging Plan	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Water Year Types	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.3.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Minimum Streamflows	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.3.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Flow Settings	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.3.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Canal Outages	Defines requirements for revised dam operations as discussed in Section 2.3.3.1, <i>Modifications to Operations</i>
Streamflow Measurement	Impact avoidance measure applicable to aquatic resources
Wildlife Crossings – Bear River and South Canals	Impact avoidance measure USFWS No. 42 for wildlife resources

2.4 References

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2014. Final Environmental Impact Statement for Hydropower License. Accessed November 12, 2020.
https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/filelist?document_id=14283202&optimized=false
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020.
<http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.



3 Environmental Checklist Form

1. Project Title: Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Proposed Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project
2. Lead Agency name: California State Water Resources Control Board
3. Contact person and phone number: Kristen Gangl, (916) 323-9389
4. Project location: The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project would use existing facilities and be located in Nevada and Placer Counties, California, on the South Yuba River, Bear River, and North Fork of the North Fork American River. The Proposed Lower Drum Project is located on Bear River, Dry Creek, Rock Creek, Auburn Ravine, and Mormon Ravine. Proposed Lower Drum Project facilities are located in Placer County, California. Given the dispersed nature of the facilities, the Proposed Projects do not have a single physical address.
5. General Plan designation: Land uses in the vicinity of the Proposed Projects include general agriculture, residential agriculture, forest, residential forest, forest recreation, public, open space, recreation, resort, and timberland production zones.
6. Zoning: The Nevada County zoning ordinance identifies 31 land use categories, 7 of which apply in the vicinity of the Proposed Projects: general agriculture, residential agriculture, forest, timberland production zone, open space, public, and recreation. The Placer County zoning ordinance provides 22 land use categories, 6 of which are pertinent to the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project area: agricultural exclusive, farm, forestry, open space, timber production, and water influence.
7. Description of project: Obtain new FERC licenses for the Proposed Projects, which at a minimum will include FERC articles from the 2014 FEIS, Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation 4(e) conditions, measures proposed by PG&E in its Application for New License and accepted by FERC in the FEIS, and all appropriate conditions of the State Water Board's water quality certification for the protection of water quality. Operation of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project would be generally consistent with existing operations and routine maintenance; however, changes to minimum flows at identified reaches and ramping rates have been included. Operation of the Proposed Lower Drum Project would be generally consistent with existing operations and routine maintenance; however, changes to minimum flows at identified reaches and ramping rates have been included.

8. Surrounding land uses and setting: The Proposed Projects are located in the Sierra Nevada Range and contain forested foothills, rivers, reservoirs, and steep terrain.
9. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement): FERC – issuing Licenses; and State Water Board – issuing Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Other future undefined work associated with the Proposed Projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.
10. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? 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.? The State Water Board has notified tribes who have expressed interest to PG&E regarding the Proposed Projects.



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 Unless Mitigation Incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Geology/Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology / Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities/Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildfire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination (To be Completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the Proposed Projects would not have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the Proposed Projects 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 DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the Proposed Projects may have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the Proposed Projects 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 Projects 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 DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the Proposed Projects, 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 impact 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 will 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 (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15063, subd. (c)(3)(D).) In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a. Earlier Analysis 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.



3.1 Aesthetics

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:</i>				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized 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 points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Projects are located in the northern Sierra Nevada and Sierra Nevada foothills, which generally provide a wooded, natural, scenic backdrop. The main exceptions to the characterization of the landscape as natural are the reservoirs, powerhouses, and canals in the vicinity of the Proposed Projects. The Proposed Upper

Drum-Spaulding Project area and Proposed Lower Drum Project area are remote and rural and contain only a limited number of residential and/or commercial areas.

3.1.1.1 Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is located in Nevada and Placer Counties in California on lands managed by the Forest Service as part of the Tahoe National Forest. All other lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area are owned by private entities, including PG&E or other private landowners. Scenic views in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area include mountain peaks and the gorge of the South Fork of the Yuba River. The South Yuba River also adds to the visual quality of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area because it is designated as a California Wild and Scenic River.

Interstate 80 is an eligible state scenic highway in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area between Yuba Gap and State Route 20. State Route 20 is an eligible state scenic highway in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area between Interstate 80 and State Route 49 in Nevada City. A portion of State Route 20 from Skillman Flat Campground to one-half mile east of Lowell Hill Road (6 miles) is designated an official state scenic highway.

The following plans contain guidelines or policies related to scenic vistas and visual quality for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area:

- *Tahoe National Forest Land and Resources Management Plan (LRMP)* (Tahoe National Forest 1990)
- *Placer County General Plan* (Placer County 2013)
- *Nevada County General Plan* (Nevada County 1996)

The Forest Service provides preferred Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) for its lands managed under the Tahoe National Forest LRMP. These VQOs are established to restrict visually disruptive land management actions within viewsheds that are important to the public, while allowing for more intensive land management on lands that are visually less sensitive. Land that is part of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and is within the Tahoe National Forest is currently classified as either Retention or Partial Retention (Forest Service 1990). Retention VQOs promote landscapes that are perceived by the public as having an intact natural or natural-looking character. Human-made changes to these landscapes should not result in noticeable changes in form, color, or texture from those of the naturally occurring viewshed. Under these VQOs, management activities, when viewed by the public, should have an intact natural or natural-looking character. Partial Retention VQOs allow for more alteration of the



landscape, but changes in forms, color, or texture should not be dominant and should be subdued by the area's natural character. In addition, the Yuba–Donner Scenic Byway, a 175-mile National Forest Scenic Byway through the Tahoe National Forest, crosses the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas along the following routes: Interstate 80 between Emigrant Gap and Truckee and State Route 20 between Nevada City and Emigrant Gap/Interstate 80. According to the LRMP, visual quality for the foreground and middle ground of a view are to be retained from State Route 20. Parts of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project outside of the boundary of the Tahoe National Forest do not have identified VQOs.

The *Visual Resource Management Plan* (PG&E 2011) that was prepared during the FERC relicensing process includes additional details regarding the visual environment of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project. Section 3.16, *Recreation*, and the *Recreational Facilities Plan* (PG&E 2011) include additional information regarding the recreational resources in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and provide additional visual context.

3.1.1.2 Proposed Lower Drum Project

The Proposed Lower Drum Project is located in Placer County, California. A small portion (5.3 acres) of the Proposed Lower Drum Project is located on lands owned and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation, while 20.1 acres are located on state or county land. All other lands within the Proposed Lower Drum Project are owned by private entities, including PG&E or other private landowners.

State Route 49 is an eligible state scenic highway in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area in the vicinity of the city of Auburn (Caltrans 2020).

The following plans contain guidelines or policies related to scenic vistas and visual quality for the Proposed Lower Drum Project area:

- Tahoe National Forest LRMP
- *Bureau of Reclamation Sierra Resource Management Plan*
- *Placer County General Plan*

Section 3.16, *Recreation*, and the *Recreational Facilities Plan* (PG&E 2011), include additional information regarding the recreational resources in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area and provide additional visual context.

3.1.2 Impact Analysis

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact.

Proposed modifications to operation and routine maintenance of the Proposed Projects would include some minor ground-disturbing activities, which may result in the removal of vegetation, including trees, but would generally be consistent with existing operations and would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. The Proposed Projects are located within the Tahoe National Forest; therefore, any vegetation removal planned on lands within the Tahoe National Forest would be coordinated with the Forest Service and would not result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Within the Proposed Projects, changes in flows in the Bear River or South Yuba River would not noticeably alter the existing visual environment and, therefore, would not affect any scenic vistas along the rivers.

Changes in future operations for both the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would be related to new and increased minimum flow releases and modified ramping rates and, therefore, would not result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. As a result, the Proposed Projects would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.

No impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?

No impact.

State Route 20 and Interstate 80 are eligible state scenic highways in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, while State Route 49 is an eligible state scenic highway in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area. Proposed modifications to operations and routine maintenance associated with the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are not located within or adjacent to either of these eligible routes. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not substantially damage scenic resources, such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within eligible viewsheds of State Route 20, Interstate 80, or State Route 49. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.



Mitigation Measures: None required.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and surroundings? (Public views are those that are experiences from publicly accessible vantage points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No impact.

Modifications to operations and routine maintenance activities within the Proposed Projects would be consistent with the existing visual setting surrounding these facilities and would not substantially degrade the visual character for public viewers. In addition, operations and maintenance activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, which are located on Tahoe National Forest lands, would be consistent with the VQOs outlined in the Tahoe National Forest LRMP and would undergo future visual review in consultation with FERC and the Forest Service, as described in the *Visual Resource Management Plan* (PG&E 2011).

The proposed flow release modifications and operations and maintenance of existing facilities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would not constitute a change to the visual setting. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views in their respective areas or their surroundings. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No impact.

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would not include any new sources of lighting. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.1.3 References

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2020. "California Scenic Highway Mapping System." Accessed February 2020.
<https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/8261/Caltrans-2011-Scenic-Highways-PDF>.

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PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2310)
and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 14531)

Nevada County. 1996. "General Plan." Last Updated 2014. Accessed February 27, 2020. <https://www.mynevadacounty.com/1065/General-Plan>.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020. <http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

Placer County. 2013. "General Plan." Accessed February 27, 2020. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2977/Placer-County-General-Plan>.

Tahoe National Forest. 1990. "Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan." Accessed February 27, 2020. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5214243.pdf.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Forest Service). 1990. "Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan." USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, San Francisco. Accessed February 27, 2020. www.fs.fed.us/r5/rs/clearinghouse/gis-download.shtml.



3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p><i>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department 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 Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.</i></p> <p><i>Would the project:</i></p>				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

3.2.1.1 Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area is located in Nevada and Placer Counties, California. The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project includes activities corresponding to FERC relicensing at five existing developments: Spaulding No. 3, Spaulding No. 1 and No. 2, Alta, Drum No. 1 and No. 2, and Dutch Flat No. 1. The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area encompasses the facilities and features included in the existing developments, as well as access roads and other lands necessary for recreation, shoreline management, and the protection of environmental resources.



The revised Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary encompasses National Forest lands managed by the Forest Service and USDA as part of the Tahoe National Forest and lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). All other lands within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary are owned by NID or are privately owned by PG&E or other landowners. The revised Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary would encompass all features and lands necessary for PG&E to operate and maintain the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project.

Nearly 28 percent of terrestrial habitat within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is occupied by forested habitat types that include Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, montane hardwood, montane hardwood-conifer, Ponderosa pine, red fir, Sierran mixed conifer, and white fir. Nearly 15 percent of Placer County and 15 percent of Nevada County are zoned for timber production. Of these areas, approximately 14 percent of the total Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area falls within an area zoned for timber production. Additionally, nine percent of PG&E lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area are zoned or used for timber production.

Approximately 29 percent of Placer County and 37 percent of Nevada County are zoned for agriculture or farming. Approximately 33 percent of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area falls within areas zoned for open space within the two counties, but not necessarily agriculture exclusive areas. Overall, the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area is not suitable for agricultural use because of steep topography, dense forests, poor soils, and limited access. No important farmlands used for cultivation or grazing are located in the vicinity of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area.

3.2.1.2 Proposed Lower Drum Project

The Proposed Lower Drum Project area is located in Placer County, California. More than 50 percent of terrestrial habitat within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area is occupied by forested habitat types that include blue oak-foothill pine, blue oak woodland, Douglas fir, montane hardwood, montane hardwood-conifer, ponderosa pine, Sierran mixed conifer, and valley oak woodland. Nearly 15 percent of Placer County is zoned for timber production. Of this, only approximately 0.05 percent of the total Proposed Lower Drum Project area falls within an area zoned for timber production. The 0.05 percent of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area that does fall within a timber production zone is not owned by PG&E. No PG&E lands within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area are zoned or used for timber production.

Approximately 29 percent of Placer County is zoned for agriculture or farming. Approximately 82 percent of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area falls within areas zoned for open space, farmland, or residential within Placer County.

3.2.2 Impact Analysis

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?

No impact.

No lands designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance are found in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area (California Department of Conservation [DOC] 2016, 2018).

Within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area, one small area near the intersection of Auburn Folsom Road and Paddock Lane along a canal is designated as Prime Farmland and Farmland of Local Importance (DOC 2016). However, none of the proposed modifications or operations and maintenance activities within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area would convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use.

Therefore, the proposed activities/actions included in the Proposed Projects would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No impact.

None of the lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are listed under an existing Williamson Act contract (DOC 2010a, 2016). Additionally, the Proposed Projects are confined to existing facilities and features in the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary, none of which are zoned for agriculture. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with an existing area zoned for agriculture or a Williamson Act contract. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.



Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

Some of the lands within and surrounding the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area are zoned for timber production and open space. Additionally, some of the federal lands in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area are managed for timber resources by the Tahoe National Forest. The proposed modifications and operation and maintenance of existing recreational facilities would include some ground-disturbing activities, which may result in the removal of vegetation, including trees. However, the effects on forest lands would be minimal and no rezoning would be required. Any vegetation removal planned on lands within the Tahoe National Forest would be coordinated with the Forest Service. Other Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project activities, including flow release modifications and the retirement of the Alta Powerhouse Unit 2, would not result in the rezoning of forest land, although some vegetation trimming may be necessary near other facilities for maintenance.

Activities and actions included in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area would not conflict with the existing zoning for forest lands or those lands zoned as a Timber Production Zone since proposed operation and maintenance of the Proposed Lower Drum Project would generally be consistent with existing operations.

Consequently, no forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production that is within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project or the Proposed Lower Drum Project areas and vicinity would be affected by the Proposed Projects. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with the existing zoning or cause rezoning of these uses. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact.

As mentioned in the response to item c, no forest land within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would be affected by activities associated with the Proposed Projects. Therefore, no forest land would be converted to a non-forest use. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

See responses to items a, b, c, and d above. Activities associated with the Proposed Projects would be limited to routine maintenance and operations of existing facilities. Implementation of the proposed modifications and management plans would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use. No other changes in the existing environment as a result of the Proposed Projects would lead to the conversion of farmland or forest land. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.2.3 References

- California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2010a. "California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act." Accessed February 25, 2020.
https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Documents/stats_reports/2010%20Williamson%20Act%20Status%20Report.pdf.
- . 2016. "Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program." Placer County. Sacramento, California. Last updated 2018. Accessed January 7, 2020.
<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/>.
- . 2018. "Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program." Nevada County. Sacramento, California. Last updated 2018. Accessed January 7, 2020.
<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/>.



3.3 Air Quality

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>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.</i>				
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area is located in Placer and Nevada Counties, while the Proposed Lower Drum Project area is located in Placer County. Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project facilities within Placer County are within the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD), while facilities within Nevada County are within the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (NSAQMD).

Table 3-1 presents the attainment status of Nevada and Placer Counties relative to federal and state ambient air quality standards.

Table 3-1. Ambient Air Quality Attainment Status Setting

Pollutant	Nevada County	Placer County
Federal 8-hour ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Federal PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Federal PM _{2.5}	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Federal CO	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
State ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
State PM ₁₀	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
State PM _{2.5}	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
State CO	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2018, Maps of State and Federal Area Designations. . Accessed February 9, 2020. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm>

Notes: Unclassified/Attainment: lacks sufficient monitoring data to demonstrate attainment but is assumed attainment.

CO = carbon monoxide, PM₁₀ = particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter, PM_{2.5} = particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter

Both PCAPCD and NSAQMD have published CEQA guidance documents listing significance thresholds for construction projects. Construction projects with estimated emissions above significance thresholds are not prohibited, but where estimated emissions exceed significance thresholds, mitigation measures must be applied to the construction project to limit emissions to the extent practicable. Table 3-2 and Table 3-3 present the construction project CEQA significance thresholds for PCAPCD and NSAQMD, respectively.

Table 3-2. PCAPCD Thresholds of Significance

	NO_x (lb/day)	ROG (lb/day)	PM₁₀ (lb/day)	PM_{2.5} (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)
Construction or operations	82	82	82	Not established	Not established
Operational phase	55	55	82	Not established	Not established

Source: PCAPCD CEQA Handbook, 2017, <https://www.placerair.org/1801/CEQA-Handbook>

Notes: lb = pound, MT/yr = metric ton per year carbon dioxide equivalent, NO_x = nitrogen oxide, PM₁₀ = particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter, PM_{2.5} = particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter, ROG = reactive organic gas, CO = carbon monoxide

Table 3-3. NSAQMD Thresholds of Significance

Level	NO_x (lb/day)	ROG (lb/day)	PM₁₀ (lb/day)	PM_{2.5} (lb/day)	CO (lb/day)
Level A – Less than Significant	<24	<24	<79	Not established	Not established
Level B – Potentially Significant	24–136	24–136	79–136	Not established	Not established
Level C – Mitigation Required	>136	>136	>136	Not established	Not established

Source: Guidelines for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts of Land Use Projects, 2007, <https://www.mynevadacounty.com/DocumentCenter/View/15130/NSAQMD-Land-Use-Guidelines-PDF>

Notes: lb = pound, NO_x = nitrogen oxide, PM₁₀ = particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter, PM_{2.5} = particulate matter 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter, ROG = reactive organic gas, CO = carbon monoxide

The NSAQMD guidance document suggests three tiers of construction mitigation measures corresponding to the three ranges of estimated emissions in the table above.

3.3.2 Impact Analysis

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than significant impact.

As shown in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3, respectively, PCAPCD and NSAQMD have prepared CEQA guidance manuals that set forth significance thresholds, below which a

project may be safely assumed to conform to the relevant air quality plan for this area. The Proposed Projects would not create a permanent stationary source of air contaminants, include a land use that would generate a substantial number of trips from mobile sources, or involve the use of high-ROG architectural coatings or solvents during operations and maintenance activities. The Proposed Projects would not include any major construction activities that would exceed air quality significance thresholds. Further, the Proposed Projects would not negligibly increase the service capacity of recreational areas or other facilities, and a negligible increase in vehicle trips during operations would be anticipated. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans. As a result, the Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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?

Less than significant impact.

As mentioned above in item a, the PCAPCD and NSAQMD have developed thresholds of significance that focus on quantifying and reducing emissions from both minor maintenance work and long-term operational emissions, specifically mobile sources. For the purposes of this element, net increases of criteria pollutants would be deemed cumulatively considerable if they would exceed the thresholds developed by PCAPCD and NSAQMD.

Routine maintenance activities and operational emissions for the Proposed Projects would be below the established significance thresholds.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects' incremental contribution to criteria pollutant emissions is not cumulatively considerable. The Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

No impact.

Certain population groups are considered more sensitive to air pollution and odors than others—in particular, children, elderly, and acutely ill and chronically ill persons, especially those with cardiorespiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis.



Sensitive receptors (land uses) indicate locations where such individuals are typically found, namely schools, day care centers, hospitals, convalescent homes, residences of sensitive persons, and parks with active recreational uses, such as youth sports. Given the remote locations of the Proposed Projects and forest recreation land uses of the Proposed Projects, there are no characteristic sensitive receptors that would be affected by construction activities. Furthermore, since all routine maintenance activities would be short-term (days) compared with long-term exposure criteria (years), no significant exposures to engine exhaust or fugitive dust would occur. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not result in exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, there is no impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No impact.

The Proposed Projects do not include any land uses (for example, livestock operations, refineries, wastewater treatment plants, landfills) that would generate any substantial amounts of long-term, odorous emissions. Short-term routine maintenance activities would generate odors during maintenance vehicle or equipment operation. However, given the remote location of the Proposed Projects, the short duration of maintenance activities, and minimal pieces of equipment used combined with existing diesel fuel standards that limit the amount of sulfur in fuel to 15 parts per million, no significant amount of odors is anticipated from routine maintenance or ongoing operational activities associated with the Proposed Projects. Therefore, there would be no adverse effects on a substantial number of people within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. As a result, the Proposed Projects would have no impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.4 Biological Resources

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A *Biological Resources Technical Memorandum* has been prepared to update the findings in the FEIS and to address subsequent modifications to resources based on consultation with the resource agencies (see Appendix C, *Biological Resources Information*).

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

This section describes the regional and local environmental setting with regard to biological resources. A more detailed description of the environmental setting and the methods used to characterize the environmental setting can be found in Appendix C.

3.4.1.1 Vegetation Communities and Habitats

A mix of conifer, hardwood, chaparral, riparian, and serpentinite communities can be found at elevations below 5,000 feet. At elevations above 5,000 feet, forested areas are predominantly coniferous. Some areas are barren, devoid of vegetation due to rocky and steep terrain with little to no soil layer and are punctuated by low-statured shrubs.

California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) habitats in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are listed in Table 3-4, and

their locations shown in the mapbooks included in Appendix C.² It should be noted that the location and extent of these habitats have not been ground-truthed.

Table 3-4. CWHR Habitats

Habitat	Upper Drum-Spaulding	Lower Drum
Annual Grassland (AGS)	X	X
Aspen (ASP)	X	
Barren (BAR)	X	
Blue Oak-Foothill Pine (BOP)		X
Blue Oak Woodland (BOW)		X
Cropland (CRP)		X
Douglas Fir (DFR)		X
Jeffrey Pine (JPN)	X	
Lacustrine (LAC)	X	X
Mixed Chaparral (MCH)	X	X
Montane Hardwood (MHW)	X	X
Montane Hardwood-Conifer (MHC)	X	X
Montane Riparian (MRI)	X	X
Perennial Grassland (PGS)	X	
Ponderosa Pine (PPN)	X	X
Red Fir (RFR)	X	
Riverine (RIV)	X	
Sierran Mixed Conifer (SMC)	X	X
Urban (URB)	X	X
Valley Oak Woodland (VOW)		X
Wet Meadow (WTM)	X	
White Fir (WFR)	X	

3.4.1.2 Special-status Natural Communities and Aquatic Resources

Sensitive communities and aquatic resources included are those that are protected under CDFW, Sections 1600–1603 of the California Fish and Game Code, and/or

² General descriptions of each habitat type, including physical conditions and dominant species, can be found on the Wildlife Habitats – California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System website (CDFW 2020).



Sections 401 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Sensitive habitats typically either contain special-status species, their associated habitat, or are sufficiently rare themselves to warrant protection as ranked by the NatureServe Heritage Program Status Rank (S1–S3) (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2012).

In the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulling Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, some aquatic resources and their associated riparian corridors would be considered sensitive communities because of their unique hydrophytic vegetation and ability to support special-status species. These areas may include, but are not limited to, reservoirs, streams, riparian areas, and wetlands. The Tahoe National Forest considers stands of quaking aspen a community of concern and specifically asked that this species be surveyed as part of the relicensing studies.

3.4.1.3 Fisheries Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat

Fisheries habitat present in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulling Project area includes 24 reservoirs, forebays, and afterbays; 1 diversion dam; 3 canals; and 27 stream reaches. For more information on each of these waterbodies, refer to the FEIS (FERC 2014) and Final License Application (PG&E 2011). Streams and reservoirs across the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulling Project area support rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), and a transitional warm water fish assemblage in lower-elevation areas. Prior to the introduction of nonnative fish species, the Sierra Nevada native fish populations in accessible lakes and streams of the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage included anadromous fish. Currently operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Englebright Dam defines the upstream limit of salmon and steelhead migration, and none of these species are present in the existing Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulling Project area or any affected reaches (National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] 2014).

Fisheries habitat present in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area includes five dams and reservoirs, forebays, and afterbays; two diversion dams; four canals; and four stream reaches. The reservoirs associated with the Proposed Lower Drum Project include the Bear River Canal Diversion dam on the Bear River, the Halsey Forebay (off-channel), the Halsey Afterbay on Dry Creek, the Rock Creek Reservoir on Rock Creek, and the Wise Forebay (off-channel). Facilities associated with the Proposed Projects affect flows in Dry Creek below Halsey afterbay, Rock Creek below Rock Creek reservoir, Auburn Ravine³ below South Canal, and Mormon Ravine below Newcastle powerhouse. Figure 3-1 shows the extent of anadromy in Auburn Ravine. Streams and

³ The upper extent of anadromy in Auburn Ravine is at river mile 26.6, which is proximally downstream of the South Canal input.

reservoirs across the Proposed Lower Drum Project area also support rainbow trout, brown trout, and a transitional warm water fish assemblage in lower-elevation areas.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires federal agencies to consult with NMFS on all actions that may adversely affect essential fish habitat (EFH). EFH has been designated for Pacific salmon in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas (50 C.F.R. §§ 660.4391 and 660.392). The designation does not identify specific salmon species or races (for example, spring-run or fall-run); however, Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon, and Central Valley fall- and late-fall-run Chinook salmon are species that occur in the Central Valley and are managed under the *Pacific Coast Salmon Fisheries Management Plan*. The Vanjop Diversion Dam on the Bear River and the Bureau of Recreation's Folsom Project at Nimbus Dam prevent passage of anadromous fishes into the Proposed Lower Drum Project area through the Bear River and American River. Passage of anadromous fish within the Sacramento River Basin to Auburn Ravine is possible. USACE's Englebright dam prevents passage of anadromous fishes into the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, including Chinook salmon; therefore, no species that are covered by EFH designations can naturally occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area (NMFS 2014).

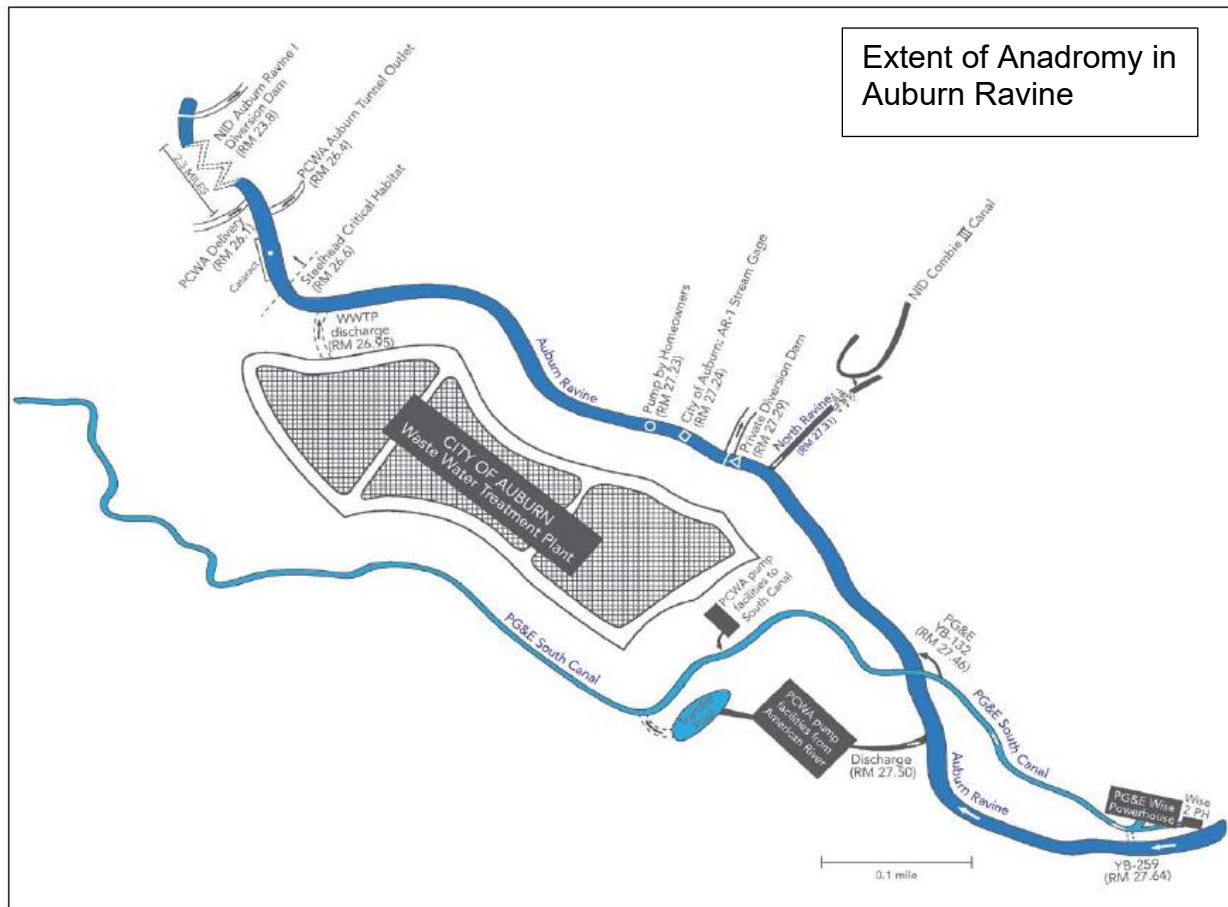


Figure 3-1. Extent of Anadromy in Auburn Ravine

3.4.1.4 Critical Habitat

Designated critical habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog encompasses portions of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area (50 C.F.R. Part 17). The following Upper Drum-Spaulding Project reservoirs are included in designated critical habitat subunit 2C (Black Buttes): Upper Rock Lake, Lower Rock Lake, and Lake Spaulding. No designated critical habitat for other listed fish or wildlife occurs in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area.

In NMFS's 5-year review of Central Valley steelhead, it concluded that the threatened Central Valley steelhead distinct population segment (DPS) included all naturally spawned populations of steelhead below natural and human-made barriers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and tributaries. Auburn Ravine river mile (RM) 0.0 to 26.6 is classified as critical habitat for Central Valley steelhead. This is the only designated critical habitat in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area.

3.4.1.5 Fish and Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife corridors refer to established migration routes commonly used by resident and migratory species for passage from one geographic location to another. Corridors are present in a variety of habitats and link otherwise fragmented habitats. Riparian corridors associated with the various rivers, and their tributaries, likely facilitate local and regional wildlife movement.

Most of the watershed basins associated with the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas have downstream dams that are not part of the Proposed Projects that block the migration of anadromous fishes, although the Proposed Projects' dams act as existing aquatic migration barriers to current fish populations. Canals and other facilities may act as barriers to local and regional wildlife movement; however, wildlife crossings are present and several measures are included in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project to increase permeability.

Anadromous fish have access to Auburn Ravine, a tributary of the Sacramento River. Auburn Ravine also provides critical habitat for Central Valley steelhead. Within the geographic scope of the Proposed Projects, critical habitat includes Auburn Ravine from RM 0 to 26.6. Critical habitat for Central Valley steelhead contains physical habitat essential to the conservation of a species, known as primary constituent elements (PCEs). Within Auburn Ravine, biological features that are considered vital for Central Valley steelhead include habitat for adult and juvenile migration, spawning incubation, and juvenile rearing.

3.4.1.6 Special-status Species

Candidate, sensitive, or special-status species are commonly characterized as species that are at potential risk or actual risk to their persistence in a given area, or across their native habitat. These species have been identified and assigned a status ranking by governmental agencies such as CDFW, USFWS, and private organizations such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The degree to which a species is at risk of extinction is the determining factor in the assignment of a status ranking. Some common threats to a species' or population's persistence include habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, as well as human conflict and intrusion. For the purposes of this document, special-status species are defined as follows:

- Listed, proposed, or candidates for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA; 50 C.F.R. § 17.11 – listed; 61 *Federal Register* 7591 (February 28, 1996) – candidates)



- Listed or proposed for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA; Fish and Game Code, § 2050 et seq.; California Code of Regulations., tit. 14, § 670.1 et seq.)
- Designated as a species of special concern by CDFW
- Designated as fully protected by CDFW (Fish and Game Code, § 3511, 4700, 5050, 5515)
- Species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA (14 California Code of Regulations Section § 15380), including CNPS List Rank 1b and 2
- Species designated as sensitive by the Forest Service for the Tahoe National Forest under Forest Service Manual 2672.11, 2670.44–2670.5

The results of the USFWS, NMFS, CDFW, CNPS, and Forest Service queries identified several special-status species with the potential be affected by activities associated with the Proposed Projects. Tables in Appendix C, *Biological Resources Information*, provide descriptions of the habitat requirements for each species and conclusions regarding the potential for each species to be affected by the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project. In cases where a determination was made that no suitable habitat for a given species was present, that species is not analyzed further in this document (Appendix C).

Results of the relicensing studies were reviewed to help inform the potential for special-status species to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas; however, the majority of these studies are over a decade old, making some of the findings and conclusions regarding the presence or absence of species outdated. The species tables in Appendix C can be referenced to see which species have the potential to be affected by activities associated with the Proposed Projects.

3.4.2 Impact Analysis

For this impact analysis, activities associated with the Proposed Project are defined as modifications to existing flow operations, management plan implementation, and routine operations and maintenance, including vegetation management, minor recreational facilities improvements, and road maintenance. Operations and maintenance would be conducted in a similar manner to existing conditions - conducted in or around existing infrastructure, with very minimal, if any, ground disturbance or encroachment into undisturbed adjacent habitats. The disturbance area for activities associated with the Proposed Projects is defined as areas where ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or in-water work is occurring, along with associated access areas. Changes in flow are

not included under the umbrella of activities, given the continuous nature of the Proposed Projects component, and will be addressed separately where impacts that could result from changes in flow could affect biological resources. As previously stated in Section 2, *Proposed Projects*, the new licenses for the Proposed Projects will require several changes to recreation sites and facilities. Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. Site and construction plans for future undefined work associated with the Proposed Projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

The biological resources impact analyses below takes the conditions (Table 2-4 and Table 2-7) and plans described below into account when assessing the level of impact resulting from activities associated with the Proposed Projects. However, the implementation plans discussed below do not themselves adequately minimize impacts on resources, as many are focused solely on monitoring rather than avoidance, and may not explicitly apply to activities on privately owned lands in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas (PG&E 2011). Where appropriate, conditions of the water quality certification will be administered to minimize potential impacts on these resources.

3.4.2.1 Conditions and Implementation Plans

Conditions pertaining to biological resources are included in Table 2-4 in Section 2.2, *Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project Description*, and in Table 2-7 in Section 2.3, *Proposed Lower Drum Project Description*. These include FERC recommended conditions, PG&E proposed conditions, Forest Service 4(e) conditions, and other conditions recommended by agencies such as CDFW. Conditions resulting in an effect (either positive or negative) on sensitive biological resources are discussed later in the impact analysis, as appropriate.

As part of the Proposed Projects and in consultation with other relicensing participants, PG&E has developed 15 resource implementation plans in an effort to limit significant impacts associated with the Proposed Projects on environmental resources. These implementation plans have been filed with the Final License Application (PG&E 2011) and accepted by FERC as part of the FEIS. Implementation plans that specifically address or refer to biological resources and include measures to minimize impacts on biological resources are described below. In addition, potential impacts on biological resources that have the potential to result from plan implementation are summarized below. Implementation plans that would have no positive or negative influence on biological resources are not included below.



3.4.2.1.1 *Fish Protection and Management during Canal Outages Plan*

The Proposed Projects includes water conveyance facilities (e.g., diversion conduits and canals) that PG&E periodically draws down (i.e., drains some/all of the water from the facility) for the purpose of facilitating maintenance activities. These conveyance facilities may also be drawn down during emergencies. The objective of the *Fish Protection and Management during Canal Outages Plan* is to minimize impacts (including mortality) to resident fish during outages or other maintenance activities while complying with all laws, regulations, and PG&E policies, where applicable. The process for canal outages includes oversight by a biologist, coordination with appropriate agencies, and methods for rescuing and salvaging fish (PG&E 2011). The purpose of this plan is to minimize effects on fish. No impacts on biological resources resulting from plan implementation are anticipated.

3.4.2.1.2 *Bald Eagle Management Plan*

The goal of the *Bald Eagle Management Plan* is to minimize the potential for Proposed Projects operations and maintenance, as well as recreation activities, to disturb nesting bald eagles by implementing measures such as Limited Operating Periods (LOPs) that are consistent with federal and State guidelines. The *Bald Eagle Management Plan* requires protocol-level surveys for nesting bald eagles within one mile of major Proposed Projects lakes every five years. Other measures include establishing nest buffers and LOPs for work within nesting buffers, nest monitoring, and annual employee awareness training (PG&E 2011). The purpose of the *Bald Eagle Management Plan* is to minimize effects on nesting bald eagles. No impacts on biological resources resulting from plan implementation are anticipated.

3.4.2.1.3 *Transportation Management Plan*

The *Transportation Management Plan* is intended to provide guidance for the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads on all lands in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Roads associated with the Proposed Projects are non-general use roads used primarily for activities associated with the Proposed Projects. Many of the proposed road rehabilitation measures include upgrading stream crossings and culverts. *The Transportation Management Plan* includes provisions to provide for fish and aquatic passage and proper stream function for all stream crossings associated with Proposed Projects road improvement projects and that are identified as fish habitat areas (PG&E 2011). Normal maintenance activities identified in this plan include road surface maintenance, repair and replacement of damaged culverts, cleaning debris and rockfall from drainage channels,

and vegetation removal to allow adequate sight distances and open travel way. All of these activities have the potential to impact biological resources.

3.4.2.1.4 *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan*

The *Integrated Vegetation Management Plan* (IVMP) is intended to provide guidance for the management of vegetation on federal lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. The IVMP includes measures to meet the following goals: (1) manage nonnative invasive plants by preventing their introduction, establishment, and spread, and by controlling and locally eradicating known infestations; (2) revegetate and restore native vegetation in areas disturbed by activities; (3) protect sensitive areas; (4) manage vegetation in recreation sites to ensure public safety, stand health, and maintain a natural environment; and (5) implement vegetation management and hazard reduction activities, according to best management practices (BMPs). Vegetation management is limited to areas adjacent to infrastructure, unless authorized by agencies such as the Forest Service during the annual consultation meeting. Species-specific measures include conducting special-status plant surveys of all federal land in the Proposed Projects area at least every ten years to identify known populations of rare plants, imposing LOPs for various special-status birds (California spotted owl, northern goshawk, and great gray owl), and restricting the use of pesticides within 500 feet of known special-status frog habitat (foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, and Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog). Finally, PG&E's IVMP includes provisions for an annual consultation meeting between PG&E and the agencies that choose to attend.⁴ Although this plan states it is only required on federal land, measures in the IVMP would be applied to all lands in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Activities outlined in the IVMP, such as vegetation management and hazard tree removal, have the potential to affect biological resources. Potential impacts resulting from these activities would be mitigated as described in the impact assessment below (PG&E 2011).

3.4.2.1.5 *Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan*

The *Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan* specifies PG&E and Forest Service BMPs to control site-specific erosion and sedimentation impacts during new construction, reconstruction, and heavy maintenance of facilities, including emergency erosion control measures and protocols to control sedimentation during and after severe

⁴ PG&E will provide notice to USFWS, CDFW, NMFS, the Forest Service, and State Water Board, who may choose to participate in the meeting.

storm events. Temporary erosion prevention and control measures would be implemented during construction or reconstruction of facilities and infrastructure. This includes, but is not limited to, reconstruction at dam sites, road reconstruction, and recreation site development where ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal is expected (PG&E 2011). Activities associated with this plan are not anticipated to impact biological resources.

3.4.2.1.6 *Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Plan*

The *Riparian Vegetation Management Plan* is limited to monitoring of riparian vegetation at three locations in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, including reaches downstream of Fordyce Dam, Spaulding Dam, and Lake Valley Reservoir, and co-located with monitoring locations included in the *Channel Morphology Monitoring Plan*. Changes in the canopy coverage, species richness, or abundance of native woody riparian vegetation that exceed 20 percent from baseline conditions would trigger consultation with appropriate agencies to determine whether changes in vegetation may be caused by activities associated with the Proposed Projects and whether further monitoring is warranted. The woody riparian stratum was selected as the indicator because it was determined, through consultation with the Forest Service, BLM, State Water Board, and CDFW, to be the most likely to withstand annual fluctuations in water years while still being responsive to flow cessation (PG&E 2011). No impacts on biological resources resulting from the implementation of the *Riparian Vegetation Management Plan* are anticipated.

3.4.2.1.7 *Foothill Yellow-legged Frog Monitoring Plan*

The purpose of the *Foothill Yellow-legged Frog Monitoring Plan* is to monitor foothill yellow-legged frog populations in stream reaches where the foothill yellow-legged frog has been found and includes sites where data are needed to assess response to flow-related changes in conditions in the proposed new licenses (e.g., minimum flows, spill cessation, water temperatures, and aquatic habitat suitability). All findings would be reported to interested agencies, including the Forest Service and CDFW. The purpose of the *Foothill Yellow-legged Frog Monitoring Plan* is to collect data to monitor known population of foothill yellow-legged frog. No impacts on biological resources resulting from plan implementation are anticipated.

3.4.2.1.8 *Fire Prevention and Response Plan*

The purpose of the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan* is to provide fire prevention procedures, reporting, and safe fire practices for personnel and contractors responsible for operations and maintenance in the Proposed Project areas. Most of the actions

included in the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan* would not impact biological resources, with the exception of utility corridor and hazard tree clearing. All clearing would follow the specifications of the IVMP.

3.4.2.1.9 *Recreation Facilities Plan*

The primary goal of the *Recreation Facilities Plan* is to manage public recreation use of the Proposed Project's recreation facilities over the term of the license, and minimize recreation-use impacts to natural, historic, and prehistoric resources within the Proposed Project areas. The *Recreation Facilities Plan* proposes several recreation improvements including new facilities and enhancements to existing facilities. Only enhancements to existing facilities, which include very minimal ground disturbance or work limited to the replacement or improvement of existing structures, roads or developed areas, are included in this impact analysis. In addition, vegetation management in and around recreation facilities will be conducted per the IVMP and is included in this plan and analysis. Activities associated with the *Recreation Facilities Plan* that have the potential to impact biological resources include disturbance resulting from recreation enhancement activities and road resurfacing, as well as vegetation management.

3.4.2.1.10 *Canal Release Plan*

The *Canal Release Plan* provides information on PG&E's preferred and emergency canal drainage structures, associated release points, and immediate downstream spill channel (known collectively in the *Canal Release Plan* as a "Canal Release Point") and is intended to establish practices that will minimize adverse impacts to water quality. These practices include reducing flow rates in advance of major storm events to reduce risk of emergency spills, utilizing existing "sand settling" features in canals to prevent migration of fines into spillway channels and downstream receiving streams, and modifying spill release flows when draining canals to control erosion and spillway channel turbidity. Activities associated with the *Canal Release Plan* are not anticipated to impact biological resources.

3.4.2.2 Impact Discussion

Mitigation measures are presented below to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate for potentially significant impacts not sufficiently mitigated for through implementation of the conditions and plans, as necessary. Given the large area, range of elevations, and breadth of habitats associated with the Proposed Projects, many of the special-status species and other sensitive biological resources would not occur across both Proposed Projects or the entirety of one Proposed Project area and, thus, measures would not



necessarily be required for all activities. For this reason, the impact discussion and avoidance and minimization measures presented in the following sections would be implemented as mitigation measures generally applying to all areas and activities of the Proposed Projects, unless otherwise specified by a qualified biologist reviewer, to supplement any avoidance, minimization, and monitoring of biological resources included in implementation plans.

Given the expansive temporal and spatial nature of the Proposed Projects, the potential for various biological resources to be affected by components of the Proposed Projects vary depending on activity, location, and timing. For this reason, potential impacts on biological resources may need to be assessed on an activity-by-activity basis, especially activities that could result in more significant ground disturbance, vegetation clearing, or encroachment into habitats adjacent to infrastructure (see MM-BIO-1 below). The implementation of some of the mitigation measures provided in the impact analysis are contingent upon a review by a qualified biologist and the need for them would be determined after a review of the activity proposed and site conditions.

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?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

Based on the results of the literature review and the findings from previous surveys, several special-status plant and wildlife species are known to occur, or have the potential to occur, in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. The special-status species or species groups identified below were determined to have the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, and may be affected either directly or through habitat modifications, or indirectly through effects that could occur post-activity. The avoidance and minimization measures presented under each special-status species group would be implemented for any activities resulting in ground disturbance, vegetation removal, or in-water work as determined by a qualified biologist (MM-BIO-1).

Special-status Plants

Surveys for special-status plant species were conducted as part of the relicensing studies. The surveys included the area surrounding all facilities and recreation sites in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Proposed Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundaries. During these surveys, a total of 12 occurrences of special-status plants were documented in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project

area, and included Sierra bluegrass (*Poa sierrae*), scalloped moonwort (*Botrychium crenulatum*), whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), and several other species that do not meet the definition of special-status as defined for this analysis. None of the species observed during surveys of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area meet the definition of special-status as defined for this analysis. A full description of findings can be found in Section 6-4 of Exhibit E of the Final License Application (PG&E 2011).

The literature review concluded that suitable habitat for numerous special-status plant species is present in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Special-status plant species with the potential to occur in the Proposed Project areas are listed in Appendix C, along with their listing status. Species with a Forest Service sensitive (FSS) listing and no other federal, state, or CRPR listing would be considered sensitive only on Tahoe National Forest land, and thus these species are only a concern for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project. If special-status plants are present in areas proposed for disturbance, individuals or populations could be affected by compaction, trampling, removal, erosion, or degradation of habitat. Degradation of habitat could include the spread of non-native invasive plants into areas supporting special-status plants.

The IVMP includes measures to prevent and control the spread of non-native invasive plants and to protect known sensitive areas, including special-status plant populations. The IVMP requires a botanical survey of the entire Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas every ten years. This will facilitate the identification and avoidance of special-status and high-priority non-native invasive plant populations. It was determined by FERC in the FEIS that management plans that are part of the proposed new licenses would apply and be implemented throughout all land that is part of the Proposed Projects for the term of the license. This would include implementation on privately owned and other lands in addition to federal land (FERC 2014).

Implementation of measures in the IVMP would allow for regular identification and mapping of special-status plant populations which would then be avoided during routine maintenance activities including vegetation and hazard tree removal. Other routine operations and maintenance would largely be confined to developed lands of existing infrastructure or areas subject to long term and ongoing disturbance. Measures included in the IVMP also serve the purpose of controlling the spread of non-native invasive species by requiring surveys, monitoring and treatment, as well as revegetation of areas disturbed by activities related to the Proposed Projects.

Per the IVMP, botanical surveys are required every 10 years; however, there is potential for plant populations to spread and/or shift location over the course of several years.



For this reason, plant populations mapped near areas proposed for disturbance have the potential to be impacted by activities related to the Proposed Projects if the population is altered since the last botanical survey.

Without mitigation, implementation of activities related to the Proposed Projects may result in direct and/or indirect significant impacts on these species if they are present in areas proposed for disturbance.

To minimize additional potential impacts on special-status plant species on both federal and privately owned lands, including direct take of individuals and degradation of habitat, implementation of the following avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures is recommended to supplement the conditions and plans. General biological mitigation measures (MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3) that will pertain throughout other topics have been included as well as specific mitigation measures (MM-PLANT-1 and MM-PLANT-2) required to reduce potentially significant impacts to special-status plants to a level that is less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-BIO-1 Biologist Review. Prior to the start of activities associated with the Proposed Projects that have the potential for in-water work or significant ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal (for example, activities other than those listed in Section 3.2 of the IVMP), a qualified biologist shall conduct a desktop or field review, as appropriate, to determine whether any sensitive biological resources (special-status species, sensitive communities, aquatic resources, etc.) have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity. If special-status species and/or sensitive biological resources could be affected by the proposed activity, the biologist shall determine what avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures are required to avoid impacts and PG&E will implement those measures. If the qualified biologist determines that the proposed activity would have no impact on special-status species or sensitive biological resources, then no further steps will be necessary.

MM-BIO-2 Biological Monitor. Prior to the start of an activity associated with the Proposed Projects, if deemed necessary during the review in MM-BIO-1, a qualified biologist(s) shall monitor activities that could affect special-status species and/or sensitive biological resources. The amount and duration of monitoring would depend on the activity and would be determined by the qualified biologist, and monitoring reports would be provided as specified in applicable permits. In addition to standard field monitoring, the duties of the qualified biologist shall comply with all conditions contained in permits and licenses associated with the Proposed Projects, but could include

activities such as clearance surveys, flagging or fencing off environmentally sensitive areas for avoidance, and monitoring.

If deemed necessary during the review in MM-BIO-1, the biological monitor shall conduct clearance surveys for special-status species prior to the start of activities associated with the Proposed Projects on the first scheduled day of work, prior to the commencement of any work. In the event that individuals are found within or directly adjacent to the disturbance areas, the area shall be left unaffected until the individual(s) have left the area or a relocation decision has been made in consultation with the appropriate agencies (for example, USFWS, BLM, CDFW, and Forest Service).

MM-BIO-3 Minimizing Footprint. During all activities associated with the Proposed Projects, the work areas shall be reduced to the smallest possible footprint. All parking, storage areas, laydown and staging sites, and any other surface-disturbing activities shall be limited to previously disturbed areas whenever possible. Any sensitive areas to be avoided during Proposed Project activities shall be fenced and/or flagged as close to work limits as feasible.

MM-PLANT-1 Special-status Plant Surveys. Prior to the start of activities associated with the Proposed Projects that have the potential for significant ground disturbance and/or vegetation removal (for example, activities other than those listed in Section 3.2 of the IVMP), a review for the most recent botanical survey data shall be conducted to determine whether any known populations of special-status plants occur within 500 feet of the proposed disturbance footprint. A special-status plant survey conducted by a qualified botanist shall be required if one of the following circumstances applies:

- There are known special-status plant populations within 500 feet of the disturbance area and botanical surveys have not been conducted in the proposed disturbance footprint in the last 5 years. The survey would determine whether nearby special-status plant populations have spread into the disturbance area.
- There are known special-status plant populations in the proposed disturbance area. The survey would determine the current extent of the special-status plant population that could be directly affected by activities.

These surveys shall document whether special-status plants may be affected by the activity and shall be conducted in accordance with CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Effects on Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* (2018). Surveys shall be scheduled to coincide with known blooming periods, and/or during appropriate developmental periods that are necessary to identify the plant species of concern. If neither of the above circumstances apply, then no surveys are required.



MM-PLANT-2 Special-status Plant Avoidance. If any state-listed, federally listed, FSS (on Tahoe National Forest land), and/or CNPS List 1 or CNPS List 2 plant species are found within 100 feet of disturbance areas during the surveys, these plant species shall be avoided to the greatest extent possible and the following shall be implemented:

- Any special-status plant species that are identified in or adjacent to the proposed disturbance areas, but not proposed to be disturbed, shall be protected by flagging, signage, orange plastic fence, and/or silt fence as appropriate based on site conditions to limit the effects of activities and material stockpiles on any special-status plant species.
- If activities would result in the loss of greater than 10 percent of a population identified in the IVMP survey or occupied habitat for a special-status plant species, PG&E will consult with the agency with jurisdiction over the species and, if required, develop in consultation with that agency a mitigation plan that will describe a program to transplant, salvage, cultivate, and reestablish the species at suitable sites (if feasible); payment to an in-lieu fee program, if available; means and methods to propagate affected special-status plants through vegetative or reproductive means (for example, harvesting of seed or seed bank through topsoil collection, salvaging and transplanting or collecting of cuttings), as appropriate for the species, and transplant at suitable receiving sites as close to the existing population as possible. Propagation and transplantation shall occur prior to initiation of the activity. The receiving location shall be evaluated and chosen based on similarity to conditions at the transplant source location. Site conditions to consider when choosing a receiving site shall include aspect, substrate, hydrology, associated species, and canopy cover. The transplanted plants shall be monitored for at least 1 year following transplantation. If the plant is an FSS species, the mitigation plan shall be submitted to the Forest Service for review and comment at least 30 days prior to implementation.
- The actual level of mitigation may vary depending on the sensitivity of the species, its prevalence in the area, the location of the occurrence, and the current state of knowledge about overall population trends and threats to its survival; however, at a minimum, the species and habitat must be replaced at a 1:1 ratio (individuals or acreage of occupied habitat).
- Mitigation as required in applicable regulatory permits obtained by PG&E from USFWS, CDFW, and/or the Forest Service, or through consultation during the annual meeting, will satisfy this measure.

Implementation of the IVMP would minimize impacts on special-status plants by requiring employee awareness training, restoring habitat for special-status plants, limiting the spread and encroachment of non-native invasive plants, and allowing for monitoring and adaptive management of special-status plant populations. Additionally, the measures MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3 would reduce areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible in order to avoid unnecessary encroachment into areas that may support special-status plants. Finally, implementation of MM-PLANT-1 and MM-PLANT-2 would further minimize impacts on special-status plants by requiring preconstruction surveys if known populations are nearby, along with avoidance or mitigation for unavoidable impacts. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce impacts on special-status plants to a less than significant level.

3.4.2.3 Special-status Invertebrates

Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*) are the two special-status invertebrates with the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Valley elderberry longhorn beetle is listed as federally threatened, thus, take of valley elderberry longhorn beetle is prohibited unless authorized pursuant to the federal ESA. On June 28, 2019, CDFW published findings of its decision to advance western bumble bee to candidacy as endangered. Thus, take of western bumble bee during the status review period is prohibited unless authorized pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act. The status of western bumble bee may change over the lifetime of the Proposed Projects' licenses—once a determination of listing is made, the species will either become state listed as endangered or the candidacy for listing will be rejected and the species will no longer be considered special-status.

Western bumble bee may be found throughout the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas; however, open shrub, meadow, and wetland habitats with an abundance of flowering plants provide optimal habitat for this species. According to CWHR habitat mapping, open shrub and wetland habitats area present in both Proposed Project areas whereas meadows habitats are found exclusively in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. Colonies typically nest in underground cavities such as small mammal burrows, but can also use aboveground features including hollow logs, brush piles, and thatched grass. The nesting season typically begins in mid-March and ends by October (Forest Service 2018). Potentially significant impacts on western bumble bee, if it is present, include loss of foraging plants, loss of nest habitat, changes in foraging behavior, nest abandonment, reduced nest success, or direct mortality.



Valley elderberry longhorn beetle is associated exclusively with its host plant elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.). Elderberry shrubs below 500 feet in elevations are considered suitable habitat for the beetle (USFWS 2019). The entirety of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area and vast majority of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area is over 500 feet above mean sea level with the exception of the areas around the Newcastle Powerhouse. As stated in the IVMP, PG&E will comply with the March 2003 *Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Program* developed by PG&E and USFWS (USFWS Biological Opinion 1-1-01-F-0114) until the program's expiration in 2033 or the delisting of valley elderberry longhorn beetle, whichever comes first (PG&E 2011). New construction activities are not covered under the program; however, these would be assessed and permitted separately and are not included in this CEQA analysis. If the program expires prior to species delisting, PG&E will consult with USFWS, as necessary, to determine whether new VELB management measures are appropriate. Potential impacts on valley elderberry longhorn beetle are anticipated to be less than significant due to ongoing compliance with the existing programmatic biological opinion.

To minimize potential impacts on special-status invertebrates, including direct take of individuals and degradation of habitat, implementation of MM-BEE-1 and MM-BEE-2 is needed to supplement the conditions and plans. Implementation of the general biological mitigation measures identified above (MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3) along with specific mitigation measures are required to reduce potentially significant impacts on special-status invertebrates. The requirement to implement the following measures shall be determined by the qualified biologist, in accordance with MM-BIO-1.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-BEE-1 Western Bumble Bee Nest Avoidance. A qualified biologist shall conduct a site review (MM-BIO-1) prior to activities that could result in significant ground disturbance and, if they determine suitable nesting and foraging habitat for western bumble bee is present in or within 50 feet, or an agreed minimum distance determined through consultation with CDFW, of the disturbance area, then nesting and foraging habitat shall be avoided. Suitable habitat shall be avoided by a minimum of 50 feet, if feasible, or work shall be done between November and February to avoid the nesting season. Western bumble bee, as of the California Fish and Game Commission's June 12, 2019 meeting, is listed as a candidate endangered species under CESA. This measure will be implemented only if western bumble bee remains a candidate or becomes formally listed under CESA.

MM-BEE-2 Western Bumble Bee Habitat Replacement. Mitigation for permanent

impacts on western bumble bee nesting and foraging habitat shall be provided at a minimum 1:1 ratio. Mitigation is to be determined in consultation with CDFW. Mitigation as required in applicable regulatory permits obtained by PG&E from CDFW or during the annual consultation meeting may be applied to satisfy this measure. Western bumble bee, as of the California Fish and Game Commission's June 12, 2019 meeting, is listed as a candidate endangered species under CESA. This measure will be implemented only if the western bumble bee remains a candidate or becomes formally listed under CESA.

Implementation of the IVMP would minimize impacts on special-status invertebrates by requiring annual employee awareness training, avoiding known biologically sensitive areas, and restoring habitat for special-status species through revegetation activities. Additionally, implementation of MM-BIO-1 to MM-BIO-3 would provide general avoidance, including but not limited to reducing areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible to avoid unnecessary encroachment into areas that may support western bumble bee and valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Implementation of MM-BEE-1 and MM-BEE-2 would further minimize disturbance to western bumble bee by requiring avoidance of nesting habitat for bees, replacement of permanent loss of bee habitat, and mitigation for unavoidable impacts. Continued participation in the *Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Program* would minimize potential impacts on the beetle resulting from activities associated with the Proposed Projects. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce impacts on special-status invertebrates to a less than significant level.

3.4.2.4 Special-status Aquatic Species

Six special-status aquatic species have the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas including two fish, four amphibians, and one reptile. In addition to steelhead (Central Valley DPS; *Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*)—the two special-status fish with potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas—rainbow trout are also considered a recreational species of concern. The other species, southern long-toed salamander (*Ambystoma macrodactylum sigillatum*), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae*), and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), are grouped in the second discussion. Avoidance measures for all species along with a final impact determination for all special-status aquatic species is included at the end of this subsection.



3.4.2.4.1 *Special-status Fish*

The Central Valley steelhead DPS is federally listed as threatened and consists of all naturally spawning populations below natural and human-made barriers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and tributaries. Central valley steelhead DPS is currently listed as a threatened species under the ESA and has the potential to occur in the geographic scope of the Proposed Lower Drum Project. Multiple barriers preclude the presence of anadromous fish such as steelhead from the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. Steelhead were not documented in stream reaches during relicensing surveys but have the potential to occur in Auburn Ravine. In 2004, PG&E and NID conducted fish surveys in Lower Auburn Ravine and identified steelhead as one of the fish present during surveys.

Critical habitat for steelhead has been designated in Auburn Ravine from RM 0.0 to RM 26.6. Physical and biological features associated with steelhead within Auburn Ravine include adult and juvenile migration, spawning and incubation, and juvenile rearing. Direct effects of Proposed Lower Drum Project operations in Auburn Ravine extend from the South Canal release point at RM 27.5 to approximately 1.2 miles downstream to Auburn Tunnel at RM 26.4. The City of Auburn Wastewater Treatment Plant (or Auburn WWTP) discharges water at RM 27.0. The Proposed Lower Drum Project directly affects flow in approximately 0.2 mile of designated steelhead critical habitat; however, in that section of Auburn Ravine, water management is influenced by both PG&E and the Auburn WWTP.

The quantity and quality of aquatic habitat may be affected by Proposed Projects operations, including the influence of flow, wetted perimeter, magnitude and frequency of inundation, availability and dispersal of large woody debris (LWD), the diversity and persistence of riparian vegetation, and distribution and characteristics of sediment/substrate. The objectives of various measures proposed by PG&E, and those recommended by relicensing stakeholders, are to improve aquatic habitat conditions for resident aquatic biota compared with existing conditions.

PG&E does not divert water from Auburn Ravine and any water that is released into Auburn Ravine by PG&E is done so indirectly by way of PG&E's South Canal. PG&E currently does not have a minimum flow obligation in Auburn Ravine. As shown in Table 2-6, the Proposed Project will have minimum flow obligations of 2 cfs in critical dry years to 18 cfs in wet years. Lower Drum Proposed Project operations result in flows that are similar to or higher than baseline flows and have little effect on designated critical habitat for steelhead, which primarily lies downstream of larger water management operations (Auburn WWTP, NID, and PCWA). Typical Proposed Lower Drum Project releases from South Canal, and releases that are not associated with the

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and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 14531)

Proposed Projects are primarily for flood control, but also maintain streamflows that are usually higher than natural flows, incrementally supporting designated critical habitat for steelhead in Lower Auburn Ravine. Natural streamflow has occurred during canal outages (typically mid-October to mid-November) and flood events, but consistent flow will be maintained as a result of the proposed minimum instream flow at Wise Powerhouse. Planned canal outages for annual maintenance are usually completed before late November. Post-canal outages are augmented by Wise and Wise No. 2 powerhouse operation through winter and spring.

Releases from South Canal during Wise and Wise No. 2 operation are viewed as a minimal impact on steelhead critical habitat because flows increase the frequency and duration of high-flow events and are timed with natural runoff events. In late spring, streamflows are maintained at levels higher than the natural flow in the designated critical habitat for steelhead in Auburn Ravine.

The hydroelectric spills from early November through mid-April correspond to adult migration timing and may improve migration conditions depending on the duration and magnitude of the spill. During hydroelectric spills, flows are ramped down to ambient conditions to avoid adverse effects on migrating steelhead. Hydroelectric spills can enhance steelhead spawning opportunities in Lower Auburn Ravine by providing sufficient flow to sustain suitable spawning conditions and intergravel flow. Periodic high flows help remove sediment from spawning gravels. The magnitude and timing of hydroelectric spills are in the same range as natural runoff events in the watershed.

Hardhead is listed as a California species of special concern and is considered sensitive by the Forest Service in the Tahoe National Forest. Hardhead is known to occur in waterways associated with the Proposed Upper Drum Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Although hardhead was not documented in any of the stream reaches or reservoirs in the Proposed Project areas during relicensing surveys, it has the potential to occur in lower-elevation stream reaches of Lower Auburn Ravine and the South Yuba River. Hardhead was documented in Lower Auburn Ravine in 2004 during fish surveys. In comments on FERC's draft EIS, PCWA reported that surveys during 2012 collected hardhead in the South Yuba River near Humbug Creek, and potential hardhead in mixed minnow aggregations were observed upstream near Scotchman Creek.

Modifications to the quantity and quality of aquatic habitat for hardhead that may be affected by Proposed Projects' operations are similar to what was discussed for steelhead above. The objectives of various measures proposed by PG&E, and those recommended by relicensing stakeholders, are to improve aquatic habitat conditions for resident aquatic biota compared with existing conditions. While minor habitat usage



differences exist, the minimum flow will provide greater consistency and quality of habitat for all of Auburn Ravine that will be realized by all native fishes.

Measures proposed by PG&E to improve flows and maintain water temperatures, in stream reaches below Proposed Projects' dams and diversions, are intended to improve aquatic habitat and enhance aquatic resources. Changes in monthly minimum streamflows (Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 27), spill cessation schedules (Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 31), and supplemental South Yuba River releases (Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 32) are key measures designed to protect, maintain, and enhance aquatic habitat for resident species in stream reaches affected by the Proposed Projects. The flow enhancements in many stream reaches vary seasonally and are based on water year type (Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 26). The specified minimum streamflows have been selected to balance the flow and temperature requirements of various aquatic species such as resident rainbow trout, hardhead, steelhead, and foothill yellow-legged frog, and to balance associated costs in reduced power generation and risk to water delivery, particularly during exceptionally dry conditions. For more detailed information on these stream reaches and minimum streamflows, refer to the FEIS (FERC 2014) and Final License Application (PG&E 2011).

The increased minimum streamflows, spill cessation schedules, and supplemental flows for water temperature management and recreational boating could result in earlier and larger drawdown of some Proposed Projects' lakes/reservoirs, potentially affecting shallow water lake habitat, which is important juvenile-rearing habitat for some recreational species; however, these impacts would not affect hardhead or their associated habitat as they are not known to occupy lakes and reservoirs. Increased flows, reduced flow fluctuations, and cooler water temperatures that would result from flow measures proposed by PG&E and the relicensing stakeholders to enhance aquatic habitat also have the potential to affect habitat for hardhead in some reaches affected by the Proposed Projects.

The implementation of measures to improve flows and maintain water temperatures would extend to areas of the South Yuba River and Auburn Ravine that generally remain below 20 degrees Celsius (°C) year-round farther downstream than under the existing license. While this would expand optimal habitat for trout, it has the potential to displace optimal habitat for hardhead farther downstream in Auburn Ravine. Hardhead generally prefer warm water, occurring in streams that reach summer water temperatures greater than 20°C. Under laboratory conditions, their reported optimum water temperature range is 24°C to 28°C (Moyle 2002). Temperature modeling indicates that the effect of higher flows on reducing water temperature is dissipated with

distance downstream by the warming effect of air temperature. Given that hardhead have the potential to occur in lower-elevation stream reaches, it is unlikely that the higher proposed flows would have a significant impact on hardhead or their habitat.

Reservoir operations and regulated flows have the potential to alter two key components of habitat for fishes: (1) the availability of LWD in downstream reaches and (2) the characteristics and distribution of substrate material in streams. In addition, rapid fluctuations and high flows have the potential to scour riparian vegetation that can provide bank stability and cover during periods of inundation. LWD can provide cover, affect habitat diversity, and contribute to diversity of channel morphology and substrate. Under the existing license, this material is removed from reservoirs as needed and stockpiled or burned. Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 52 – Large Woody Debris requires a LWD management program, including survey of locations and quantity of LWD collected under the existing license, and identification of appropriate locations downstream of Proposed Projects' dams for reintroduction of LWD that would be mobilized during 2- and 5-year flow events.

The LWD management plan specified by the Forest Service, to which PG&E has agreed, requires an initial survey of LWD during the first license year and periodic follow-up surveys at 5-year intervals. The proposed surveys would identify: (1) Proposed Projects' reservoirs/lakes where LWD is trapped and accumulates in impoundments; (2) stream reaches where, as a result of Proposed Projects' operations, the quantity and distribution of LWD is less than would be expected given the watershed and channel characteristics; (3) sites with access and hydraulic characteristics that could serve as appropriate locations for reintroduction of LWD below impoundments; (4) appropriate quantities of LWD to introduce; and (5) whether reintroduced LWD is being adequately redistributed through the stream reach. The scope of the LWD management plan would be adequate to identify stream reaches with limited LWD as a result of Proposed Projects' operations that would benefit from reintroduction of LWD below Proposed Projects' dams.

Relicensing studies generally indicated that stream channels in stream reaches are stable, and substrate was typically composed of medium to coarse material. Specifically, these studies concluded that poor substrate quality and diversity observed in some stream reaches are typically relic conditions associated with historic hydraulic mining operations. Historical and current mining activities destabilized fledgling riparian growth and bed and banks and created huge sediment reservoirs through which many channels continue to work. These deposits are noncohesive, do not retain water well, and are not conducive to strong riparian growth. The relicensing channel morphology study found the mobility of spawning gravels in the stream reaches below Lake



Spaulding Dam is no different than would exist under existing conditions (PG&E and NID 2011).

Several proposed flow modifications integrated into the spill cessation schedule would provide additional and predictable opportunities for recreational whitewater boating. A gradual cessation of spills to the South Yuba River at Lake Spaulding Dam, and the two-tier schedule, provides up to six days at higher flows when spills begin to decline that would accommodate recreational whitewater boating.

The spill cessation measure for the South Yuba River and Fordyce Lake drawdown would ensure that flow reductions following high-flow events more naturally mimic the rate of flow decrease typical of those waters in a natural condition. An additional benefit of this measure would be to provide predictable high-flow opportunities for recreational whitewater boating. As these high recreational flows are in a range and duration typical of spill events, we would not expect any significant impact on aquatic habitat and biota. The filed implementation plans for aquatic resources, including the *Fish Monitoring Plan* and the *Water Temperature and Stage Monitoring Plan*, would provide data for evaluating the impacts of high flows and flow cessation on aquatic resources.

Entrainment of fish may occur during regular Proposed Projects' operations, although the impact was found to be minimal during relicensing studies (FERC 2014). The results of these studies did not provide evidence of entrainment levels that might result in significant impacts on fish populations. The relicensing studies indicate that fish screens or other protective devices are not needed to protect reservoir or stream fish populations. In addition, the impact of entrainment of fish populations resulting from changes in flow and other Proposed Projects' activities will not increase under a new license as proposed and with applicable conditions, including 4(e) conditions and mitigation measures identified in this document.

To support resident rainbow trout, PG&E proposes minimum streamflows of 2 to 18 cfs, depending on month and water year type (Table 2-6), in Auburn Ravine at the release point (RM 27.6) from South Canal below the Wise and Wise No. 2 developments. The minimum streamflows proposed by PG&E and relicensing stakeholders for Auburn Ravine is consistent from May through February, where flows range from 2 to 4 cfs. Flows in March and April range from 2 to 18 cfs (based on water year type) and represent peak base flows proposed. The flow difference is in addition to any upstream runoff occurring naturally in Auburn Ravine, originating near the City of Auburn and would be also additive to much larger downstream inputs that are not associated with the Proposed Projects from the City of Auburn Wastewater Treatment Plant (RM 26.95) and PCWA's Tunnel Outlet (RM 26.4).

The considerable flow and habitat modeling that has been done has demonstrated that the proposed flow measures would significantly improve the quantity and quality of aquatic habitat in stream reaches affected by the Proposed Projects as compared with the existing license (FERC 2014; CDFW 2015). Overall, there are anticipated enhancements of aquatic habitat as a result of proposed minimum streamflows and flow management. Although impacts on hardhead, steelhead, and their habitat would be avoided to the greatest extent possible, and an overall positive effect on fishes would result from increased flows, implementation of the Proposed Projects may result in direct and/or indirect impacts on these species if they are present in areas proposed for disturbance. Implementation of the *Fish Protection and Management during Canal Outages Plan* would minimize impacts on special-status fish during outages or other maintenance activities in Proposed Projects' water conveyance facilities by including oversight by a biologist, coordination with appropriate agencies, and methods for rescuing and salvaging fish. Although this plan would minimize impacts on special-status fish, it would be limited to Proposed Projects' canals and would not extend to activities conducted in other waters associated with the Proposed Projects. *Potential significant impacts on special-status fish could include direct mortality and sedimentation of aquatic habitat if in-water work would occur in areas not covered by the Fish Protection and Management during Canal Outages Plan.* To minimize additional potential adverse impacts on hardhead and steelhead, measures MM-AQUATICS-1 and MM-AQUATICS-2 would be implemented. Implementation of mitigation measures MM-AQUATICS-1 and MM-AQUATICS-2 would reduce the potential impact to special status fish to a less-than-significant level.

3.4.2.4.2 *Other Special-status Aquatic Species*

Other special-status aquatic species with the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas include foothill yellow-legged frog (state threatened), California red-legged frog (federal endangered), Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (federal endangered and state threatened), as well as southern long-toed salamander and western pond turtle, both California species of special concern. Focused surveys conducted in association with the relicensing effort documented populations of foothill yellow-legged frog, Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, and western pond turtle in the Proposed Upper Drum Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Aquatic habitats and adjacent uplands throughout the Proposed Upper Drum Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas may provide suitable habitat for these species—as such, all of these species would experience the changes in minimum flows resulting from the Proposed Projects.



Increased flows, reduced flow fluctuations, and cooler water temperatures that would result from the Proposed Projects are anticipated to enhance stream habitat not only for fish but for other aquatic species. It is anticipated that the proposed minimum streamflows would preserve or enhance aquatic habitat for resident aquatic species as compared with existing conditions (FERC 2014). Foothill yellow-legged frog populations would be monitored under the *Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog Monitoring Plan* to further support the determination made by previous studies that the changes to minimum flows would benefit the species. Reservoir elevations would only be slightly affected by the Proposed Projects; thus, no additional effects on amphibians or reptiles using the reservoirs are expected.

Activities associated with the Proposed Projects such as culvert maintenance or replacement as described in the Transportation Management Plan and any in-water work or work adjacent to suitable habitat have the potential to significantly affect special-status aquatic species and/or their associated habitat if they are present. The IVMP provides guidelines regarding avoidance of known sensitive resources, including special-status amphibians, during vegetation management activities. In addition, use of pesticides is restricted in areas within 500 feet of known locations of California red-legged frog, Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, or foothill yellow-legged frog. If these restrictions cannot be adhered to, then PG&E is required to conduct populations monitoring in the affected area as part of the IVMP.

To minimize additional potential impacts on special-status aquatic species, including direct take of individuals and sedimentation of aquatic habitat, implementation of the measures MM-AQUATICS-1 and MM-AQUATICS-3 would be necessary to supplement the implementation plans, various water-related conditions, and MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3, to reduce the impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-AQUATICS-1 Stranded/Entrained Aquatic Species Rescue and Salvage During Canal Outage Dewatering. During dewatering, and for the duration of any Proposed Projects' activities that involve dewatering of any waterbodies or waterways containing aquatic species, a qualified biologist(s) shall make a good faith effort to remove fish, frogs, turtles, and other aquatic vertebrate species in the manner described in the *Fish Protection and Management During Canal Outages Plan* (PG&E 2011). This measure does not apply to diversion of water from streams and canals and drawdown of impoundments for purposes of Project operations, as they are described in PG&E's FLA and FERC's Final EIS. Aquatic species rescue and salvage shall include the following, or as defined in applicable resource agency permits obtained by PG&E and approved plans:

- All species shall be captured using fine mesh or soft material nets and transported to release locations in a bucket, ice chest, or other carrying mechanism, with aeration devices for species that require oxygenated water. Holding time shall be no longer than 45 minutes after capture.
- Handling of aquatic species shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- Gloves shall always be worn during rescue and salvage efforts to minimize effects of handling to the greatest extent possible.
- Prior to entering the stream or initiating any rescue and salvage activities, all gear and equipment shall be decontaminated in a designated location where runoff can be contained.
- All species, except for invasive aquatic species (for example, bullfrog) shall be relocated to nearby surface waters in low enough numbers to not increase predation, and in appropriate sites to minimize the potential for reentry to the work area.
- Exclusionary devices (nets, screens, etc.) shall be used on any equipment or materials that have the potential to entrain aquatic species.

MM-AQUATICS-2 Wise Powerhouse Downramping and Stranding Surveys in Auburn Ravine. Beginning on October 16, through April 15, water discharges to Auburn Ravine will not be decreased at a rate exceeding 0.5 foot per hour, when flows are within control of the Project and when flow is below 80 cfs. Ramping rates will be measured at gage YB-259. This ramping rate shall not apply if a powerhouse relay occurs (trips offline) at either the Wise or Wise No. 2 powerhouse. If modifications are needed to existing equipment to comply with these releases, PG&E will target compliance with ramping rates until these modifications are completed. If modifications are needed, PG&E will file permits as soon as possible but within 3 years of license issuance and complete modification within 2 years of receiving final permits and approvals. No ramping rate will apply to Auburn Ravine during the irrigation season, which runs from April 16 through October 15.

To ensure that ramping rates perform as assumed, stranding surveys for juvenile and adult salmonids shall be performed. The stranding surveys methods will be designed in consultation with CDFW, USFWS, and the State Water Board and will be limited to the area above the Auburn Tunnel to the extent of salmonid anadromy. A qualified biologist will walk either shoreline as flows recede and become reasonably accessible. During the survey, less visible shoreline areas will be directly accessed to be viewed. Any stranded fish will be documented for its condition (alive or desiccated, life stage, visible



injuries, etc.). A brief summary communication will be provided after each stranding survey within 15 days of occurrence. Stranding surveys shall be performed in the first year of implementing ramping rates and up to 10 surveys shall occur. If no stranding is observed, surveys may cease and continued implementation of the ramping rates will occur. However, if stranding is documented, the flow conditions and factors surrounding that event will be reviewed and proposed modifications will be included in an Auburn Ravine Stranding Avoidance Plan. The Stranding Avoidance Plan may include physical modification, communication protocols, modified ramping rates, or other potential solutions.

An Auburn Ravine Stranding Avoidance Plan will be developed to prevent stranding of juvenile and adult salmonids in the area above the Auburn Tunnel to the extent of salmonid anadromy within 1 year of the first documented stranding survey. The Auburn Stranding Avoidance Plan will be developed with consultation with CDFW, USFWS, and the State Water Board and be submitted to the State Water Board for approval. The Auburn Ravine Stranding Avoidance Plan will include, at minimum, protocols for PG&E to communicate with other entities regarding PG&E's releases that affect flows in Auburn Ravine and ramping rates that are protective of juvenile and adult salmonids. PG&E will, within 4 months of documenting stranding, invite, at a minimum by letter, NID and PCWA to participate in the collaborative development of the communication protocols. If NID and PCWA decline to participate in development of the Plan or the parties cannot reach agreement on the Auburn Ravine Stranding Avoidance Plan, PG&E will submit the Auburn Ravine Stranding Avoidance Plan as described above.

MM-AQUATICS-3 No Net Loss of Listed Frog Habitat. Mitigation for permanent impacts on Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, or foothill yellow-legged frog aquatic habitat shall be provided at a minimum 1:1 ratio if required in regulatory permits issued through USFWS or CDFW. Mitigation, as required in the applicable regulatory permits obtained by PG&E from USFWS or CDFW, will satisfy this measure. This measure will be in effect as long as these species are protected under ESA, CESA or other similar federal or state laws.

Implementation of the *Fish Rescue and Canal Outages Plan* would minimize impacts on special-status aquatic species that may be found in Proposed Projects' water conveyance structures, and the *Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan* would reduce sedimentation of aquatic habitats. In addition, the IVMP would reduce impacts on aquatic species by requiring annual employee training, avoidance of known sensitive biological areas, and restricted pesticide use near suitable habitats (PG&E 2011). Furthermore, implementation of measures MM-BIO-1 to MM-BIO-3 above would reduce areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible in order to avoid unnecessary

encroachment into areas that may support special-status aquatic species, and require biological clearance surveys and monitoring (if deemed necessary). The *Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan* requires the implementation of BMPs to reduce degradation of aquatic habitat attributable to sedimentation and pollution. Implementation of MM-AQUATICS-1 and MM-AQUATICS-2 would further minimize the potential for take of special-status aquatic species by reducing fish stranding by rescuing and salvaging aquatic species during Proposed Project activities. Finally, MM-AQUATIC-3 would require permanent impacts on listed amphibian habitat to be replaced through compensatory mitigation. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures, along with the conditions to increase flows throughout the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

3.4.2.5 Coast Horned Lizard

No occurrences of coast horned lizard were reported during surveys associated with the relicensing; however, the species has the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas based on the presence of suitable habitat and known occurrences (CDFW 2020). This species ranges up to 4,000 feet above mean sea level in the Sierra Nevada and is associated with hardwood and conifer habitats with loose soil. Potentially significant impacts on coast horned lizards could include loss of individuals and habitat disturbance. These impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level through the implementation of the IVMP and measures MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3 above by requiring a biologist review, reducing areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible to avoid unnecessary encroachment into areas that may support coast horned lizard, along with clearance surveys and monitoring (MM-BIO-2), as appropriate. No additional measures are proposed.

Mitigation Measures: No additional mitigation required.

3.4.2.6 Special-status Birds

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas may provide nesting, wintering, and/or foraging habitat for up to 19 special-status bird and raptor species, as well as nesting, wintering, and/or foraging habitat for other migratory birds and raptors not identified in the special-status species tables in Appendix C. Special-status birds and raptors with the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas include northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentiles*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*),



olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), black swift (*Cypseloides niger*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechial*), great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*), and California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*). All native breeding birds (except game birds during the hunting season), regardless of their listing status, are protected under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.

Ground disturbance, as well as any vegetation and tree clearing during the nesting season, could result in direct impacts on nesting birds, if they are present in disturbance areas. Furthermore, noise and other human activity may result in nest abandonment if nesting birds are present near activities associated with the Proposed Projects.

The Forest Service has established special management areas (Protected Activity Centers, or PACs) for two of the special-status birds with the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project area: northern goshawk and California spotted owl. According to the *Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment* (Forest Service 2004), PACs are intended to protect northern goshawk and California spotted owl by providing a buffer between a nest and potential disturbances. PACs for both species overlap with the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project area. For more information on PACs, including their location in relation to the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project area, refer to the Final License Application (PG&E 2011). The Proposed Lower Drum Project does not overlap with National Forest Service lands, thus, no PACs area associated with the Proposed Lower Drum Project.

The IVMP sets buffers and LOPs for several special-status bird species, specifically northern goshawk, California spotted owl, great gray owl, and willow flycatcher. Focused nesting surveys for these species may also be required through IVMP implementation if nesting status in an area is unknown. Refer to the IVMP for specific LOPs, buffers and survey requirements for each species. In addition to the IVMP, the *Bald Eagle Management Plan* requires regular surveys for nesting bald eagles and imposes strict buffers and seasonal restrictions on Proposed Projects activities in relation to active nests. As shown, the IVMP would minimize impacts on only a select number of special-status species, and the *Bald Eagle Management Plan* covers only a single species; thus, supplemental measures would be needed to minimize impacts on nesting birds to a less than significant level (PG&E 2011). *For special-status birds not explicitly covered by conditions and implementation plans, there would be a potentially*

significant impact. MM-BIRDS-1 and MM-BIRDS-2 shall be implemented prior to any vegetation removal, along with measures MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3, which would reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-BIRDS-1 Migratory Bird and Raptor Surveys. Vegetation clearing should be conducted outside of the nesting season whenever possible. If activities requiring vegetation clearing or significant ground disturbance occur during the migratory bird nesting season (February 1 to August 31), then surveys to identify active migratory bird and/or raptor nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days prior to activity initiation. Focused surveys shall be performed by a qualified biologist for the purposes of determining the presence/absence of active nest sites within the disturbance area, including access routes. The qualified biologist will determine the area of the surveys.

MM-BIRDS-2 Nest Avoidance. If active nest sites are identified in or adjacent to disturbance areas, a no-disturbance buffer shall be established for all active nest sites prior to commencement of the relevant activities. A no-disturbance buffer constitutes a zone in which activities shall not occur. The size of no-disturbance buffers shall be determined by a qualified biologist based on the species, activities proposed in the vicinity of the nest, topographic and other visual barriers, and buffer requirements as defined in the IVMP. No-disturbance buffers will have a minimum size of 50 feet unless a qualified biologist determines site-specific conditions such as topographic or other visual barriers, low disturbance potential, proximity to existing human activity or development, or observed nesting bird behavior deem otherwise. The no-disturbance buffer shall be left in place until a nest is deemed inactive by a qualified biologist or the work is complete, whichever occurs first.

Implementation of the IVMP would minimize impacts on nesting birds by requiring annual employee awareness training and establishing LOPs for some species. Additionally, implementation of MM-BIO-1 to MM-BIO-3 above would reduce areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible in order to avoid unnecessary encroachment into areas that may support nesting birds and require monitoring as needed (i.e. if LOPs and/or buffers cannot be adhered to). Finally, implementation of MM-BIRDS-1 and MM-BIRDS-2 would minimize impacts on nesting birds by requiring preconstruction surveys and active nest avoidance. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.



3.4.2.7 Special-status Mammals

Several species of special-status mammals have the potential to occur in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. For this impact analysis, they were split into two categories: special-status bats and other special-status mammals, with the latter category including both forest carnivores and herbivores.

3.4.2.7.1 *Special-status Bats*

The recent review of special-status wildlife species identified six special-status bat species known to occur or that have the potential to occur within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, including pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis*), spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), and fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*). These species may use a variety of habitats and structures for roosting and foraging that can be found throughout the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, as well as in adjacent areas. Bat sign was observed at several structures during relicensing studies, including Spaulding No. 1 Powerhouse, Alta Powerhouse Intake Structure, Alta Powerhouse, Drum Powerhouse Butterfly Valve House, Drum No. 1 and No. 2 Powerhouse, and Drum Forebay Intake Structure. The tunnels and adits associated with the Proposed Projects were determined to be unsuitable for hibernating bats (FERC 2014).

Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 48 minimizes potential impacts on bats roosting specifically in structures; however, special-status bats roosting in trees, rocky outcrops, or other structures could also be affected by other activities such as vegetation removal. *Impacts on special-status bats or their habitat would be considered a direct and significant impact if special-status bat species were taken or deterred from establishing maternity roosts.* Implementation of measure MM-BATS-1, if deemed necessary by the qualified biologist (MM-BIO-1), would supplement other measures to minimize impacts on special-status bats. If activities occur outside of the typical bat roosting season (April 1 to August 31), implementation of MM-BATS-1 is not required.

3.4.2.7.2 *Other Terrestrial Mammal Species*

Suitable foraging and denning/breeding habitat for the Sierra Nevada mountain beaver (*Aplodontia rufa californica*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), California wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), Sierra Nevada snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus tahoensis*), Pacific marten (*Martes caurina*), fisher (*Pekania pennanti*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), Sierra Nevada red fox (*Vulpes necator*), and ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*) occurs in the Proposed

Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Most of these species are predominantly nocturnal, many are associated with permanent water sources such as streams/rivers, and many occupy burrows, hollow snags, logs, trees, dense brush or cavities in talus, and other rocky areas.

Activities associated with the Proposed Projects would largely avoid nighttime work. Impacts from activities on special-status mammal species could occur as a result of ground disturbance and vegetation clearing that would result in disruptions of denning or breeding activities. *Potential significant impacts on terrestrial mammals could include mortality and disturbance to individuals, dens, and their habitat.* It is assumed that non-breeding special-status mammals would leave the area when activities are initiated. Conditions and implementation plans would minimize impacts on these species in some capacity, such as requiring annual training and improving wildlife movement structures. Conditions improving mammal movement opportunities in the area are discussed in the wildlife corridor and movement section below. To minimize the potential impacts of the Proposed Projects on these species when breeding, implementation of measure MM-MAMMAL-1 is proposed if deemed necessary by the qualified biologist (MM-BIO-1). Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce impacts on special-status mammals to a less than significant level.

To minimize the potential impacts of the Proposed Projects on special-status mammals when breeding, implementation of measure MM-MAMMAL-1 is proposed for implementation prior to proposed activities requiring significant vegetation removal or ground disturbance.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-BATS-1 Bat Surveys and Avoidance. A qualified biologist shall conduct a site review (MM-BIO-1) prior to activities that could result in significant vegetation clearing, and if the biologist determines suitable roosting habitat for special-status bats is present in or within 100 feet of an activity in an undisturbed area, then bats would be protected in a similar manner as described in the Bat Management Plan included in the new license. Unless otherwise specified in the plan, activities shall occur outside of the typical roosting season (April 1 to August 31). If activities associated with the Proposed Projects cannot occur outside the roosting season, daytime reconnaissance surveys shall be completed by a qualified biologist prior to implementation of activities other than continued operation of the Proposed Projects in a manner that does not create any new impacts. The biologist, focused on suitable day roosting habitat such as rocky outcrops and trees, shall look for bats and bat signs including existing roost sites and bat guano deposits, and shall listen for roosting bats. If potential roost sites are identified, an exit nighttime survey shall be conducted to determine the species of roosting bats and



relative bat activity, and to estimate the number of individual bats. This nighttime survey may be an active or passive acoustic monitoring survey. If occupied bat roost sites are identified, appropriate spatial and temporal buffers shall be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts on roosting bats during Proposed Project activities by prohibiting activities within the buffer. The size of the buffers (minimum buffer of 50 feet unless a reduced buffer is accepted by CDFW) shall be determined by a qualified biologist based on the species, activities proposed in the vicinity of the nest, and topographic and other visual barriers. The buffers shall be left in place until a nest is deemed inactive by a qualified biologist. The size of the buffers may also be determined during the annual consultation meetings. If the daytime survey does not identify the presence of potential bat roosts, no further mitigation is required.

MM-MAMMAL-1 Breeding Mammal Surveys. A qualified biologist shall conduct a site review (MM-BIO-1) prior to activities that could result in significant ground disturbance or vegetation clearing and if the biologist determines suitable denning or breeding habitat for special-status mammals is present in or adjacent to an activity, then focused surveys shall be performed by a qualified biologist for the purposes of determining the presence/absence of active denning or breeding sites in the disturbance area. The disturbance area includes a required buffer of 50 feet around active dens and breeding sites for small mammals (for example, squirrels, rats, mice, rabbits) and 150 feet around active dens and breeding sites for larger mammal dens (for example, foxes and badgers).

If active denning or breeding sites are identified within disturbance areas, the applicant shall implement an LOP for all active den/breeding sites prior to commencement of any Proposed Project activities, other than continued operation of the Proposed Projects in a manner that does not create any new impacts, to avoid disturbances to breeding activities and/or habitat for special-status mammal species. An LOP constitutes a period during which activities (that is, vegetation removal, earth moving) shall not occur, and shall be in effect during the breeding season for the given species within the required buffer of any active denning or breeding sites until a qualified biologist deems breeding is inactive and the LOP can be lifted. Survey reports, as required by agencies with jurisdiction over the resource, will be provided.

Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 48 would minimize impacts on bats utilizing structures associated with the Proposed Projects. Additionally, implementation of MM-BIO-1 to MM-BIO-3 above would reduce areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible in order to avoid unnecessary encroachment into areas that may support breeding mammals. Finally, implementation of MM-BATS-1 and MM-MAMMAL-1 would minimize

impacts on breeding bats and other mammals by requiring preconstruction surveys and avoidance. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

All aquatic resources, wetlands, and riparian areas are considered sensitive natural communities. For this analysis, aquatic resources are defined as water features that are protected under Sections 401 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and CDFW, Sections 1600–1603 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, the Forest Service considers quaking aspen groves sensitive, and any vegetation communities ranked as S1–S3 by the NatureServe Heritage Program Status Rank are considered sensitive under CEQA (Faber-Langendoen et al. 2012). Impacts on sensitive communities as a result of activities are associated with the Proposed Projects are anticipated to be minimal, as activities would be designed to minimize impacts on these resources; however, permanent and temporary adverse impacts on sensitive communities have the potential to occur. Additionally, the change in water flows associated with the Proposed Projects have the potential to modify existing riparian vegetation growing along the stream reaches in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas; however, the *Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Plan* is designed to monitor the loss of riparian vegetation (PG&E 2011). According to this plan, if a significant change or loss is documented as a result of the monitoring, consultation with the appropriate agencies is required to determine whether additional monitoring or adaptive management are necessary to minimize impacts on riparian vegetation.

Implementation of the IVMP would minimize impacts on sensitive communities by requiring annual employee training, avoidance of known sensitive biological areas, and measures to minimize the spread of non-native invasive species into sensitive communities. In addition, any projected impacts on sensitive communities would be discussed during the annual consultation meeting and vegetation management planning. During these steps, LOPs and avoidance measures would be discussed. The IVMP would minimize impacts associated with activities; however, supplemental measures may be needed to minimize impacts on sensitive communities to a less than significant level. To minimize additional potential impacts on sensitive communities,



including degradation or direct loss of habitat, implementation of the following measure would be required to reduce the adverse effects below a level of significance.

Permanent or temporary temporal loss of sensitive communities would be considered a significant impact. Any construction activities affecting sensitive communities would be assessed and permitted individually; however, MM-COMMS-1 and MM-COMMS-2 set a minimum standard for no-net-loss of sensitive communities for future activities.

Implementation of the measures would mitigate the potential permanent impacts on these resources to a level that is less than significant.

Mitigation Measure:

MM-COMMS-1 Riparian, Wetlands, and Aquatic Resources Management Plan. A Riparian, Wetlands, and Aquatic Resources Management Plan shall be developed and implemented to mitigate potential impacts attributable to Proposed Project activities, such as activities that have the potential to cause permanent, temporary, or temporal impacts on aquatic resources, wetlands, and riparian areas associated with the Proposed Projects. The Riparian, Wetlands, and Aquatic Resources Management Plan shall, at a minimum, include:

- Protocols used to delineate riparian and wetland areas and description of avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented;
- Delineation or description of aquatic sensitive communities potentially affected by Proposed Project activities;
- Description of Proposed Project activities with the potential to affect sensitive communities;
- Adaptive management actions that will be implemented if water quality objectives are determined to be adversely affected by the Proposed Project activities; and
- Reporting to the State Water Board.

Mitigation for permanent impacts on aquatic resources, riparian, and wetland communities shall be provided at a minimum 1:1 ratio as described in the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (State Water Board 2019). Mitigation may include on-site restoration, in-lieu fee payment, or purchase of mitigation credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank. Mitigation as required in applicable regulatory permits obtained by PG&E from CDFW, USACE, or the Forest Service may be applied to satisfy this measure. Alternatively, mitigation coordinated with these agencies during the annual consultation meeting may be applied to satisfy this measure. For this measure, aquatic resources are defined as

waters protected under Sections 401 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and CDFW, Sections 1600–1603 of the California Fish and Game Code.

MM-COMMS-2 No Net Loss of Sensitive Communities. A qualified biologist shall conduct a site review (MM-BIO-1) prior to activities that could result in significant vegetation removal to determine whether sensitive communities such as sensitive quaking aspen or Rank S1–S3 communities as defined by Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009) could be affected. If sensitive communities are determined to be present, then impacts would be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Should permanent impacts on sensitive communities be required for maintenance, mitigation shall be provided at a minimum 1:1 ratio. Mitigation may include on-site restoration, in-lieu fee payment, or purchase of mitigation credits at an agency-approved mitigation bank. Mitigation, including a determination that no mitigation is needed, as required through coordination with the Forest Service, or agreed upon during the annual consultation meeting, will satisfy this measure.

Implementation of MM-COMMS-1 and MM-COMMS-2 would fully mitigate permanent impacts on sensitive communities, including riparian vegetation, wetlands, and quaking aspen, by setting a standard of no net loss. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce impacts on sensitive communities to a less than significant level.

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, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

A delineation of aquatic resources in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas has not been conducted; however, aquatic resources could be affected by Proposed Project activities if they occur in or near disturbance areas. The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas include a variety of aquatic resources such as reservoirs, wetlands, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams.

Impacts on aquatic resources resulting from Proposed Project activities have not been quantified; however, Proposed Project activities would be designed to avoid impacts on these resources. Despite this, there is the potential for Proposed Project activities to affect federally or state protected aquatic resources, if they occur in or near disturbance areas. Some activities are likely to require in-water work, which could result in permanent or temporary impacts on aquatic resources. Specifically, Proposed Project activities have the potential to affect aquatic resources through habitat alteration,



sedimentation, dewatering, direct loss, or other effects to water quality; therefore, a standard of no net loss of federally or state protected waters would be established. *Permanent, temporal, and temporary loss of aquatic resources or degradation of water quality would be considered a significant impact.*

Several of the aforementioned implementation plans, including the IVMP, the Riparian, Wetlands, and Aquatic Resources Management Plan, and the *Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan*, would minimize impacts on aquatic resources by requiring avoidance when possible and implementing measures to reduce degradation of aquatic resources by reducing sedimentation and pollution (PG&E 2011). However, these plans are focused on avoidance and do not sufficiently mitigate for permanent loss of aquatic resources; thus, implementation of MM-COMMS-1 would reduce the impact to loss of aquatic resources to a less-than-significant level.

Implementation of the IVMP would minimize impacts on aquatic resources by requiring employee awareness training to train personnel in avoidance, revegetating disturbed areas, and avoiding known biologically sensitive areas including aquatic resources. The *Sediment Control Management Plan* would implement measures to reduce runoff caused by erosion (PG&E 2011). Additionally, mitigation measures MM-BIO-1 through MM-BIO-3 would reduce areas of disturbance to the smallest footprint feasible to avoid unnecessary encroachment into aquatic resources, require revegetation of disturbed areas to reduce Proposed Project-induced erosion, expand measures in the IVMP to privately owned lands by requiring annual employee training to educate workers on avoidance of aquatic resources, and require implementation of BMPs to limit degradation by erosion, sedimentation, or other harmful materials in aquatic resources. Finally, implementation of MM-COMMS-1 would fully mitigate for permanent or temporary loss of federally and/or state protected waters. Implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce impacts on state and/or federally protected aquatic resources to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures: No additional mitigation 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 wildlife nursery sites?

Less than significant impact.

The streams and riparian corridors in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas likely provide migratory corridors and nurseries for fish and wildlife species, even though downstream dams as well as existing Proposed Projects' dams and other facilities preclude some movement and access to nursery

habitat, specifically for anadromous fish. Proposed Project activities, including changes in flow, are not anticipated to have an adverse effect on native resident fishes and their movement patterns as compared with existing conditions, and higher minimum in-stream flows are expected to benefit the movement of these fishes. Proposed Project activities requiring in-water work are anticipated to be minimal and largely temporary in nature and would not decrease the permeability of these movement corridors. The *Transportation Management Plan* includes provisions to provide for fish and aquatic passage, and proper stream function for all stream crossing construction activities or improvements associated with roads that cross aquatic resources identified as fish habitat areas (PG&E 2011). This would enhance the ability for fish to move under existing roads as these facilities are improved over the years.

Proposed Project activities are not expected to affect existing wildlife corridors or increase the ability or permeability of wildlife movement from existing conditions. Implementation of License Conditions No. 39, No. 40, and No. 41 would minimize impacts on wildlife movement. Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 39 – Monitor Animal Losses in Canals will require wildlife mortality monitoring in canals, thereby informing the licensee, in consultation with CDFW, if additional mitigation measures are needed to address potential mortalities caused by wildlife trying to cross canals. Agency consultation and adaptive management is required as part of this condition. Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 40 – Replacement of Wildlife Escape and Wildlife Crossing Facilities would help facilitate wildlife movement by upgrading wildlife crossing facilities. Additionally, Forest Service 4(e) Condition No. 41 – Wildlife Crossings – Drum and South Yuba Canals specifies that within 5 years of license issuance, at least 14 wildlife crossings would either be retrofitted or constructed along these canals to better facilitate movement for terrestrial species. Each of these conditions would help minimize wildlife mortalities and facilitate movement across the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Other Proposed Project activities are anticipated to have localized areas of disturbance that would not restrict regional movement or act as significant barriers to wildlife movement.

Implementation of the aforementioned conditions would minimize adverse impacts on aquatic and terrestrial wildlife movement when compared with existing conditions. Therefore, Proposed Project activities would have a less than significant impact on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or nursery sites. No additional mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.



e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Projects are consistent with the *Placer County General Plan Update* (Placer County 2013) and the *Nevada County General Plan* (Nevada County 1996). Each plan specifies policies to protect water resources, wetland and riparian areas, fish and wildlife habitat, wildlife movement corridors, vegetation communities, open space for the preservation of natural resources, threatened and endangered species, and aquatic habitats. In addition, both plans include specific measures to preserve and protect oak trees and oak woodlands. A review of the policies included in both the *Placer County General Plan Update* and the *Nevada County General Plan* resulted in the determination that Proposed Project activities are consistent with these policies. The best faith effort would be made to adhere to local policies and plans, and no conflict is anticipated. This impact is considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

The Placer County Conservation Program (PCCP) includes a *Habitat Conservation Plan* covering the western portion of Placer County. A portion of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas overlaps with the PCCP program area. The PCCP was adopted by Placer County in September 2020. The Proposed Projects would not conflict with the PCCP or any other plan.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.4.3 References

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3.5 Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

Cultural resources is a term applied to historic period and prehistoric archaeological sites; historical buildings, objects, structures, records, manuscripts, or places; and places of traditional cultural or religious importance, regardless of their eligibility for listing on national, state, or local registers. Under CEQA Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l), potential adverse impacts on cultural resources that are listed on or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or that are considered unique or significant regardless of their CRHR status, must be taken into account. CRHR listed or eligible resources, termed *historical resources*, include, but are not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. (Pub. Resources Code, § 5020.1(j).)

Properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR include both prehistoric and historic period resources, are of local significance, include some California State Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest, or are resources that



have been listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). (See also Pub. Resources Code, § 5024.1.)

To help inform identification of cultural and tribal cultural resources within the Upper-Drum Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundaries, PG&E conducted archaeological and historical built environment resources investigations between 2009 and 2011 as part of the FERC relicensing. The studies were documented in four cultural resources inventory and NRHP evaluation reports (Baker 2011; Baker and Maniery 2011; Maniery et al. 2011; Millet and Maniery 2011). These studies included background and archival research, field surveys, NRHP evaluations of certain resources, and reporting.

The studies documented 178 cultural resources within the overall footprint of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project area, confirming that the Proposed Upper Drum-Spauling Project is located on culturally sensitive lands. The cultural resources identified during these studies included 56 historical built environment resources, of which 9 were found eligible for listing on the NRHP, 45 are not NRHP eligible, and 2 were not evaluated for the NRHP; plus 122 historic period and prehistoric archaeological sites, of which 11 are NRHP eligible, 64 are not eligible, 46 have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP, and 1 archaeological site could not be found during the field studies in the location described in the site record and plotted on the site location maps. Eight of the archaeological sites are components of the Spaulding Dam Construction Discontiguous Archaeological District, and 23 built environment resources are components of the Drum-Spauling Hydroelectric System and Historic District that were also identified and documented during the relicensing studies.

The studies documented 57 cultural resources within the overall footprint of the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary, confirming that the Proposed Lower Drum Project is located on culturally sensitive lands. The cultural resources identified during these studies include 23 historical built environment resources, of which 7 were found eligible for listing on the NRHP, 14 are not NRHP eligible, and 2 were not evaluated for the NRHP; plus 34 historic period and prehistoric archaeological sites, of which none have been determined to be NRHP eligible, 16 are not eligible, and 18 have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP. Twelve of the built environment resources are components of the Drum-Spauling Hydroelectric System and Historic District that were also identified and documented during the relicensing studies.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the findings of the cultural resources inventory and NRHP evaluation reports in letters dated May 18, 2012; December 21, 2012; and August 1, 2013. The cultural resources identified during these studies were not evaluated specifically for listing on the CRHR. Although resources

listed on or determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on or eligible for the CRHR, it is possible to identify resources that are eligible for listing on the CRHR that do not meet the NRHP significance criteria.

Cultural history is often of great interest to the public. However, locational and other information about historical resources can result in irreparable vandalism or other damages to these resources. As a result, various state and federal regulations have been passed that allow for restrictions on confidential site location information and other information that could result in damage to these resources, including CEQA, Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA; for federal lands), and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 United States Code 4702-3), to name a few. Thus, the final technical reports of findings for the completed cultural resources studies are confidential, were filed with FERC as privileged, and are provided only on a need-to-know basis. Public summaries that describe the methods and results of these studies, but that omit any privileged information, are included in the Application for a New License (PG&E 2011).

3.5.1.1 Historic Properties Management Plan

Activities associated with the Proposed Projects have the potential to affect known and unknown cultural resources (for example, unrecorded resources that could be discovered during the term of the proposed new license) in the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundaries that are potentially eligible for inclusion on CRHR. As part of the relicensing effort, PG&E developed a *Historic Properties Management Plan* (HPMP) (PG&E 2011) to guide the management of prehistoric and historic-period properties that are listed in, eligible for listing in, or that are unevaluated for listing in the NRHP, during the term of the proposed new license. The HPMP provides the procedures required to comply with federal and state laws and regulations and to conduct consultation with tribes, agencies, and SHPO for the continued management of historic properties under the proposed new license. These measures include avoidance, protection, monitoring, and mitigation measures. Properties that have not been evaluated for listing on the NRHP are to be managed as if they are eligible in the same manner as listed or eligible properties that have been formally evaluated. The HPMP was developed in consultation with Native American tribes, Tahoe National Forest, BLM, and SHPO.

3.5.2 Impact Analysis

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less than significant impact.

A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is defined in section 15064.5(b)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines as the “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.”

Of the 178 cultural resources identified by the relicensing studies within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary, 20 resources are listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP and are, therefore, eligible for listing on the CRHR. Another 109 resources have not been evaluated for the NRHP, and a portion of these resources are components of the two historic districts that encompass parts of the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary.

Moreover, architectural and engineered facilities and historic-era archaeological sites (for example, a trash dump dating to the 1970s) that were not 45 to 50 years of age at the time of the studies have reached the 50-year age criterion for consideration of effects and potential listing on the CRHR and NRHP, or will reach the 50-year age criterion after the new FERC licenses are issued. These resources will require formal recordation using the State Department of Resources (DPR) 523 forms and an assessment of each site's integrity to determine whether these resources are affected by, or will potentially be affected, by operations and maintenance associated with the Proposed Projects. In accordance with the terms of the HPMP, unevaluated historical resources will be managed as if they are NRHP eligible through avoidance. Avoidance means that no activities associated with activities associated with the Proposed Projects may occur at or to these resources not evaluated for the NRHP and/or the CRHR. This applies to activities within the boundaries of known or potential historical resources, including any defined buffer zones. Avoidance further means that the boundaries for potentially disturbing or destructive activities may need to be modified, redesigned, or eliminated to properly avoid historical resources. Buffer zones may be established around historic-period archaeological sites to ensure added protection from ground-disturbing activities if deemed necessary. Avoidance may include rerouting trails or roads to avoid historic-era archaeological sites, gating access roads to particularly sensitive areas to keep visitors away, or other means of restricting public access and disturbances associated with the Proposed Projects to protect historical archaeological resources. Avoidance of historical buildings or structures may include not replacing or

modifying characteristics that potentially make them eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Implementing these avoidance measures ensures the archaeological sites will not be impacted by activities or public use and access associated with the Proposed Projects, and that the Proposed Projects will therefore not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or require further mitigation measures.

Within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, the Alta Powerhouse and the main Lake Spaulding Dam are both individually eligible for listing on the NRHP. The main Lake Spaulding Dam, the Lake Spaulding Dams 2 and 3, and the associated Lake Spaulding hydropower system features are all components of the NRHP-eligible Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric System and Historic District. In following the measures of the HPMP, prior NRHP evaluations will be reviewed to ensure that the evaluations are still appropriate and to ensure that the Proposed Projects' potential impacts to potential historical resources are avoided or mitigated to less than significant levels. Operations and maintenance within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area are expected to continue as they have been conducted historically. The Jordon Creek Diversion Dam and any other unevaluated resources that have reached 50 years of age subsequent to the prior studies will be evaluated when activities associated with the Proposed Projects are found to have the potential to disturb or modify these resources. Effects of continued operations and maintenance to newly evaluated and previously evaluated resources that are eligible for listing on the NRHP and/or the CRHR will be assessed.

When impacts to historical resources are unavoidable, unevaluated resources will be evaluated for the NRHP and/or the CRHR through a testing or evaluation program (e.g., subsurface testing, archival research, etc.). Any resources determined eligible for the NRHP or CRHR that cannot be avoided by activities associated with the Proposed Projects will be mitigated to address significant impacts. The evaluations, assessment of effects, and treatments to mitigate adverse effects will follow the methods and procedures detailed in the *Historic Properties Evaluation and Treatment Plan* (HPETP), found in Appendix H of the HPMP. The HPETP (1) specifies the research themes and questions to be addressed through the recovery of archaeological, built environment, and traditional cultural property data; (2) specifies the methods to be used in fieldwork and analysis, and explains how these methods are relevant to the research design included in the HPETP; (3) specifies the methods to be used in data management and data dissemination; (4) indicates how recovered materials and records will be curated; and (5) provides for final reporting of the work and curation of all materials and records. The HPETP also details the site-specific measures to be conducted that are unique to each site that may undergo evaluation or mitigation as well as providing the steps necessary to implement mitigation based on the NRHP and CRHR criteria under which



a site is found eligible. The processes may include test excavation for NRHP/CRHR evaluations, data recovery excavations for historic-era archaeological sites, archival research of historical buildings and structures, signage, and other measures deemed appropriate based on the type of resources being addressed. The HPETP methods and protocols have been compiled in accordance with the principles, standards, and guidance contained in *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (USDOI 1983), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP's) *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites* (ACHP 1999), guidance offered by SHPO, and as appropriate, recommendations on a site by site basis from the Forest Service, BLM, BOR, and interested Native Americans. Evaluating historical resources, consulting with Tribes, land-managing agencies, and SHPO, and implementing agreed-to mitigation measures will ensure that planned, unavoidable impacts from the Proposed Projects to historical resources are mitigated prior to conducting impact-causing activities such that those impacts will not result in a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource or require further mitigation measures.

PG&E plans to add new Primary Project Roads to the proposed new licenses for the Proposed Projects. These are roads that are used for area access that currently exist within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundaries. No new construction is planned, and the roads would continue to be used as they are currently. Some roads or road features (for example, bridges) have been evaluated as historically significant. If any Primary Project Road is identified as a historical resource and planned disturbances or modifications need to occur to maintain these roads during the term of the proposed new license, then implementation of the measures in the HPMP would be necessary to ensure that historical resources are identified and avoided. If planned disturbances or modifications to the roads cannot avoid a historical resource, then unevaluated resources will be evaluated, the potential effects will be addressed, and significant changes to the character of historical resources will be mitigated following the HPMP and HPETP procedures discussed above. Evaluating historical resources, consulting with Tribes, land-managing agencies, and SHPO, and implementing agreed-to mitigation measures will ensure that planned, unavoidable Project impacts to a historical resource are mitigated prior to conducting planned disturbances or modifications such that those impacts will not result in a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource or require further mitigation measures.

Project operation or maintenance, erosion, and recreation could expose and damage previously unidentified historic-era archaeological sites. In addition, known sites may

reveal characteristics that were previously unknown if new portions of these sites are exposed. The HPMP provides the measures to address inadvertent discoveries (i.e., the unexpected exposure of previously unknown and unrecorded archaeological sites) during the terms of the new licenses. These measures require that all work in the immediate area of the discovery cease immediately and that all artifacts remain in place until the discovery can be examined by a qualified archaeologist to determine whether the find is an isolated artifact, an archaeological site, or a finding of no concern (i.e., not 45-50 years of age). Isolated historic-era artifacts and archaeological sites unexpectedly discovered are to be documented on the DPR 523 forms and avoided by further ground-disturbance. The SHPO, BOR, BLM, Forest Service, and the Tribes will be notified of the inadvertent discovery within 48 hours of the discovery, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3). The notification will describe any assessment of NRHP eligibility (formal or informal), the recommended actions to be undertaken to resolve potential adverse effects, and to seek consultation on the recommendations or other ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts to the discoveries. Per 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3), the Tribes and SHPO will have 48 hours to respond to the notification. If avoidance is not feasible, the measures to address unavoidable impacts will be implemented as provided for in the HPMP and HPETP and as discussed above.

Minor ground disturbances within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area related to modifications, vegetation management, road maintenance, construction, and use, recreation, or emergency repairs to flow releases, and that may be required for routine maintenance activities have the potential to cause substantial adverse changes to currently unidentified, buried historic-era archaeological sites and known archaeological sites in close proximity to these activity areas. Ground disturbances related to the continued operations and maintenance of the Proposed Lower Drum Project have the potential to cause substantial adverse changes to currently unidentified, buried historic-era archaeological sites and known archaeological sites in close proximity to these activities. Archaeological and/or tribal monitoring will be implemented in accordance with the measures provided in the HPMP. Regular monitoring will provide feedback concerning the condition of historical resources, confirming that the resources have been avoided as planned, or signaling when additional management measures may be called for. All potential historical resources located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for which eligibility has not yet been determined will be monitored by a qualified, professional archaeologist. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on considerations of accessibility, site type, and proximity to features and recreational use areas associated with the Proposed Projects, and is the product of consultation with Tribes and agencies, as appropriate. If a previously recorded site is determined ineligible it will no longer be monitored or managed through



the HPMP. However, if a previously unrecorded site is identified, it will be assumed eligible and, in consultation with Tribes and agencies, avoided and assigned a monitoring schedule.

In addition to regular site-specific monitoring, archaeological and/or tribal monitoring may be appropriate in cases of ground disturbance within 30 feet of NRHP- or CRHR-eligible or unevaluated resources.

An annual report summarizing the results of all monitoring activities during the preceding calendar year will be prepared and distributed to consulting parties by March 1 of each year. The report shall include written descriptions of any disturbances that were observed at each site monitored. An annual cultural resources consultation meeting with Tribes, land-managing agencies, and SHPO will also be held in March of each year, in part to discuss the monitoring report. Based on the results of monitoring presented in the report, the meeting will include a discussion of any proposals to increase or decrease monitoring frequency in response to recent site conditions. Any agreed upon changes in site monitoring frequency will be appended to the beginning of the HPMP monitoring plan and submitted to Tribes and agencies (as appropriate) as an errata sheet.

The HPMP further provides for annual cultural resources education and sensitivity training for PG&E staff and contractors, including all heavy equipment operators and other ground crew members working on the Proposed Projects. Training personnel in the procedures required to avoid unplanned impacts to archaeological resources will help to avoid inadvertent disturbances, allow for the evaluation and potential mitigation of impacts prior to historical resources being disturbed or destroyed, thereby resulting in the Proposed Projects having a less than significant impact to the archaeological resources.

Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. These projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Less than significant impact.

As provided for in section 15064.5(c)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency shall first determine whether an archaeological site is a historical resource, as defined at section 15604.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, when it is found that a project would affect that resource. According to section 15064.5(c)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, "if an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subdivision (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2." If archaeological resources are determined to be either historical resources or unique archaeological resources, then the effects of the project on those resources must be analyzed.

The cultural resources studies completed for the relicensing identified 122 archaeological sites within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, for which the NRHP eligibility of 46 of these sites has not been determined. The cultural resources studies completed for the relicensing identified 34 archaeological sites within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area, for which the significance and CRHR or NRHP eligibility of 18 of these sites have not been determined, and there are no archaeological sites that have been determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR. In accordance with the terms of the HPMP, unevaluated archaeological sites will be managed as if they are NRHP eligible through avoidance. Avoidance means that no activities associated with ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Projects may affect archaeological sites, nor shall any ground-disturbing activities occur within the boundaries of known or potential historical resources, including any defined buffer zones. Avoidance further means that the boundaries for ground-disturbing activities may need to be modified, redesigned, or eliminated to properly avoid archaeological sites. Buffer zones may be established around archaeological sites to ensure added protection if deemed necessary. Moreover, avoidance may include rerouting trails or roads to avoid archaeological sites, gating access roads to particularly sensitive areas to keep visitors away, or other means of restricting public access and disturbances to protect archaeological sites. Implementing these avoidance measures ensures the archaeological sites will not be impacted by the ground-disturbing activities or public use and access, and that the Proposed Projects will therefore not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource or require further mitigation measures.



Additionally, there is the potential for currently unidentified archaeological sites to be discovered on the Proposed Projects during the term of the proposed new licenses. Operation or maintenance of the Proposed Projects, erosion, and recreation could expose and damage previously unidentified cultural resources. In addition, known cultural resources may reveal characteristics that were previously unknown if new portions of these sites are exposed. The HPMP provides the measures to address inadvertent discoveries (i.e., the unexpected exposure of previously unknown and unrecorded archaeological sites) during the terms of the new licenses. These measures require that all work in the immediate area of the discovery cease immediately and that all artifacts remain in place until the discovery can be examined by a qualified archaeologist to determine whether the find is an isolated artifact or an archaeological site. Isolated artifacts and archaeological sites unexpectedly discovered are to be documented on the DPR 523 forms and avoided by further ground-disturbance. The SHPO, BOR, BLM, Forest Service, and the Tribes will be notified of the inadvertent discovery within 48 hours of the discovery, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3). The notification will describe any assessment of NRHP eligibility (formal or informal), the recommended actions to be undertaken to resolve potential adverse effects, and to seek consultation on the recommendations or other ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts to the discoveries. Per 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3), the Tribes and SHPO will have 48 hours to respond to the notification. If avoidance is not feasible, the measures to address unavoidable impacts will be implemented as provided for in the HPMP and HPETP.

Avoidance and protection are not always possible. When planned impacts to archaeological sites are unavoidable, unevaluated resources will be evaluated for the NRHP through a testing or evaluation program (e.g., subsurface testing, archival research, etc.). Any sites determined eligible for the NRHP or CRHR that cannot be avoided by activities associated with the Proposed Projects will be mitigated to address significant impacts. The approaches and methods detailed in the HPETP will be used for both NRHP evaluation and mitigation at archaeological sites, including test excavation for NRHP evaluations, data recovery excavations, archival research, signage, and other measures deemed appropriate to the type of resource being evaluated and the type of impacts being mitigated. The HPETP details site-specific measures that are unique to each site that may undergo evaluation or mitigation as well as providing the steps necessary to implement mitigation based on the NRHP and CRHR criteria under which a site is found eligible. The HPETP methods and protocols have been compiled in accordance with the principles, standards, and guidance contained in *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (USDOI 1983), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's

(ACHP's) *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites* (ACHP 1999), guidance offered by SHPO, and as appropriate, recommendations from the Forest Service, BLM, BOR, and interested Native Americans on a site by site basis. Evaluating archaeological sites, consulting with Tribes, land-managing agencies, and SHPO, and implementing agreed-to mitigation measures will ensure that planned, unavoidable impacts on archaeological sites from the Proposed Projects will be addressed prior to impacting the sites, and the Proposed Projects therefore will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource or require further mitigation measures.

Minor ground disturbances within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area related to modifications, vegetation management, road maintenance, construction, and use, recreation, or emergency repairs to flow releases, and that may be required for routine maintenance activities have the potential to cause substantial adverse changes to currently unidentified, buried archaeological sites and known archaeological sites in close proximity to these activity areas. Ground disturbances related to the continued operations and maintenance of the Proposed Lower Drum Project have the potential to cause substantial adverse changes to currently unidentified, buried archaeological sites and known archaeological sites in close proximity to these activities. Archaeological and/or tribal monitoring will be implemented in accordance with the measures provided in the HPMP. Regular monitoring will provide feedback concerning the condition of historical resources, confirming that sites have been avoided as planned, or signaling when additional management measures may be called for. All potential historic properties located within the APE for which eligibility has not yet been determined will be monitored by a qualified, professional archaeologist. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on considerations of accessibility, site type, and proximity to features and recreational use areas associated with the Proposed Projects, and is the product of consultation with Tribes and agencies, as appropriate. If a previously recorded site is determined ineligible it will no longer be monitored or managed through the HPMP. However, if a previously unrecorded site is identified, it will be assumed eligible and avoided and, in consultation with Tribes and agencies, assigned a monitoring schedule.

In addition to regular site-specific monitoring, archaeological and/or tribal monitoring may be appropriate in cases of ground disturbance within 30 feet of NRHP- or CRHR eligible or unevaluated resources. Anytime an archaeologist monitors ground disturbing activities in proximity to prehistoric resources, Tribes shall be invited to participate.

An annual report summarizing the results of all monitoring activities during the preceding calendar year will be prepared and distributed to consulting parties by March 1 of each year. The report shall include written descriptions of any disturbances that



were observed at each site monitored. An annual cultural resources consultation meeting with Tribes, land-managing agencies, and SHPO will also be held in March of each year, in part to discuss the monitoring report. Based on the results of monitoring presented in the report, the meeting will include a discussion of any proposals to increase or decrease monitoring frequency in response to recent site conditions. Any agreed upon changes in site monitoring frequency will be appended to the beginning of the HPMP monitoring plan and submitted to Tribes and agencies (as appropriate) as an errata sheet.

The HPMP further provides for annual cultural resources education and sensitivity training for PG&E staff and contractors, including all heavy equipment operators and other ground crew members working on the Proposed Projects. Training personnel in the procedures required to avoid unplanned impacts to archaeological resources will help to avoid inadvertent disturbances, and allow for the evaluation and potential mitigation of impacts prior to any disturbances or destruction, thereby resulting in the Proposed Projects having a less than significant impact on archaeological resources.

Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. These projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than significant impact.

Section 15064.5(d) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that the Proposed Projects address the potential for human remains, particularly Native American human remains, to be present within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundaries. Consistent with state law, including section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, section 15064.5(d) and (e) of the CEQA Guidelines require the identification of known or likely burials or other locations of human remains and adherence to applicable state laws and regulations for the appropriate disposition of human remains, including in the event of accidental discovery. No human remains were identified or discovered during any of the relicensing studies. However, given the culturally sensitive nature of the lands within the Proposed Projects, and the presence of prehistoric-era occupation sites, it is possible that human remains could be discovered during the term of the proposed new license. Thus, the measures provided in the HPMP to address the discovery and

protection of human remains, in accordance with applicable state and federal laws, will be employed if human remains are encountered. Impacts would be less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.

Within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, the modifications to flow releases, and routine maintenance activities, would occur within culturally sensitive areas and, therefore, have the potential to expose currently unidentified, buried human remains. Thus, the measures provided in the HPMP to address the discovery and protection of human remains, in accordance with applicable state and federal laws, will be employed if human remains are encountered. Impacts would be less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.5.3 References

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). 1999. *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archeological Sites*. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington D.C.

Baker, Cindy L. 2011. *Built Environment Addendum Report to the National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2310 Nevada and Placer Counties, California*. Prepared by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco, and HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento. On file, California Historical Resources Information Center, North Central Information Center, Sacramento State University.

Baker, Cindy, and Mary L. Maniery. 2011. *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 2310 Nevada and Placer Counties, California*. Prepared by PAR Environmental Services, Inc., Sacramento. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco, and HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento. On file, California Historical Resources Information Center, North Central Information Center, Sacramento State University.

Maniery, Mary L., Marshall Millett, and John Philip Glover. 2011. *Cultural Resources Investigations of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Drum-Spaulding Project, FERC No. 2310, Nevada and Placer Counties, California*. On file, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco.

Millett, Marshall, and Mary L. Maniery. 2011. *Addendum Report to the Cultural Resources Investigations of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Drum-Spaulding Project, FERC No. 2310, Nevada and Placer Counties, California*. On file, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020.

Final Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration
PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2310)
and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 14531)



<http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

United States Department of the Interior (USDOI). 1983. *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Washington D.C.

3.6 Energy

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project consists of activities corresponding to relicensing operations at seven existing PG&E powerhouses that have a total plant capability of 147.1 MW of hydropower. The powerhouses in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area include the Spaulding No. 1, Spaulding No. 2, Spaulding No. 3, Alta, Drum No. 1, Drum No. 2, and Dutch Flat No. 1 Powerhouses. Routine maintenance activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area that would involve short-term consumption of energy resources would be generally limited to recreational facility maintenance, vegetation management, and road maintenance.

The Proposed Lower Drum Project consists of activities corresponding to relicensing operations at four existing PG&E powerhouses that have a total plant capability of 39.7 MW of hydropower. The powerhouses in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area include the Halsey, Wise, Wise No. 2, and Newcastle Powerhouses. Routine maintenance activities within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area that would involve short-term consumption of energy resources would be generally limited to recreational facility maintenance, vegetation management, and road maintenance.



3.6.2 Impact Analysis

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

No impact.

Construction activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would result in the temporary consumption of energy from fuel use needed to operate equipment. The Proposed Projects would not be wasteful because the equipment would be used on a short-term basis and only when necessary. Further, the Proposed Projects would adhere to existing tiered emissions standards for off-road and construction equipment established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board.

Energy consumption for operations in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would not change from current energy use levels and would be limited to fuel consumption for operating the backup generators and auxiliary motors, for making vehicle trips for facility operation and maintenance, and for ensuring what is necessary from a health and safety perspective, which includes security lighting and availability of a potable water supply.

In summary, the Proposed Projects would have no impact, given the temporary nature of energy consumed during short-term maintenance activities and no change in operational conditions, so that no inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources would be associated with the Proposed Projects. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No impact.

The State of California's Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act (Ch. 547, Stats. 2015) establishes California's GHG emissions reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and 80 percent by 2050. Additionally, California's 100 Percent Clean Energy Act (Ch. 312, Stats. 2018) establishes a State policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045.

The Proposed Projects would include a reduction in energy generation from existing PG&E hydroelectric facilities caused by more water being allocated for various

environmental measures (i.e., higher minimum instream flows, ramping rates, and recreation flows) and the retirement of Alta Unit 2. FERC's (2014) FEIS estimated these changes would result in a loss of 61,400 MWh for the Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and 13,300 MWh for the Lower Drum Project, a total of 74,700 MWh. PG&E estimates their 110 hydropower generating units produce an average of 11,672,000 MWh annually (PG&E 2010a); therefore, the loss of power generation for the Proposed Projects to PG&E's overall portfolio is less than one percent. From a broader perspective, the California Energy Commission (2019) estimates 34,476,300 MWh of power are produced annually from hydropower in California so the loss of power production from the Proposed Projects is less than one quarter of one percent. Therefore, although the Proposed Projects include a reduction in hydroelectric power generation, this decrease in hydroelectric power generation would not result in an increase in fossil fuel use. This decrease was determined by PG&E to strategically fit within PG&E's entire energy portfolio to create the most efficient use of PG&E facilities. Efficiency in this determination reflects the balance between costs to operate facilities and meeting customer needs for energy supply. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not affect existing availability of renewable energy sources. In addition, operation of the Proposed Projects would not change the power generation capacity of the existing powerhouses. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.6.3 References

- California Energy Commission. 2019. California Hydroelectric Statistics and Data. Accessed November 24, 2020. https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/almanac/renewables_data/hydro/index cms.php#:~:text=The%20annual%20average%20hydroelectric%20generation,referred%20to%20as%20small%20hydro.
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2014. Final Environmental Impact Statement for Hydropower License. Accessed November 12, 2020. https://elibrary.ferc.gov/eLibrary/filelist?document_id=14283202&optimized=false
- Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). 2010a. Hydro Operations Program Costs. Accessed November 24, 2020. [https://www.pge.com/regrel-public/GRC2007NOI/GRC2007-Ph-I_Test_PGE_20050000-00-Exh003-Ch03.doc#:~:text=PG%26E's%20hydro%20system%20consists%20of,hours%20\(GWh\)%20per%20year.](https://www.pge.com/regrel-public/GRC2007NOI/GRC2007-Ph-I_Test_PGE_20050000-00-Exh003-Ch03.doc#:~:text=PG%26E's%20hydro%20system%20consists%20of,hours%20(GWh)%20per%20year.)



3.7 Geology and Soils

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risk to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Projects are located in Placer and Nevada Counties in California. Placer and Nevada Counties are part of the Sierra Nevada Range and contain forested foothills and steep terrain with exposed granite. The eastern portion of Nevada County contains Mesozoic Jura-Trias Metavolcanic and Mesozoic Granitic formations. The central portion of Nevada County contains Paleozoic Marine Metasedimentary and Cenozoic Volcanic formations. The western portion of Nevada County contains Cenozoic Volcanic and Mesozoic Granitic formations (DOC 2010b; Nevada County 1991).

Soil types vary across Placer and Nevada Counties and the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Soil types have varying characteristics such as permeability, stability, erosion hazards, or agricultural capability.

3.7.2 Impact Analysis

a-i) *Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving 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?

No impact.

Several late quaternary and undifferentiated quaternary faults exist in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. These faults are part of the Foothill Fault System (U.S. Geological Survey 2020). However, the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are not located in an earthquake fault hazard zone (California Geological Survey [CGS] 2019). Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not result in substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-ii) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

No impact.

Activities included in the Proposed Projects are located in areas with low levels of potential for seismic shaking (CGS 2016). Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-iii) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No impact.

Liquefaction can occur when earthquake motion turns loosely packed, water-saturated soil to liquid, which causes a loss in support for structures. Activities included in the Proposed Projects are located in areas that have not been evaluated for liquefaction (CGS 2019). However, the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are not located in an earthquake hazard zone (CGS 2019).

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-iv) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving landslides?

No impact.

Activities included in the Proposed Projects are located in an area that has not been evaluated for landslides (CGS 2019). Steep slopes near rivers do exist in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, which would decrease soil stability in those areas. However, the Proposed Projects would not involve intensive land development, grading, or construction work, and therefore would not disturb steep slopes. Further, any surface disturbance of greater than one acre would be managed by a *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP). Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project activities would consist of routine maintenance and ongoing operations and would not result in a large increase in impervious surfaces, which could cause increased erosion downslope. Additionally, for any maintenance activities disturbing more than one acre of ground, erosion control methods would be implemented as part of a SWPPP, if needed, to control runoff through requirements in section XIII.A. of the California NPDES Construction General Permit (State Water Board 2012). Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis.

Routine maintenance and ongoing operations of the Proposed Projects may have the potential to cause erosion. Soil erosion can be mitigated by implementing standard BMPs for all maintenance activities, even for projects not required to have a SWPPP. With implementation of MM-GEO-1, the Proposed Projects' potential impacts



associated with substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-GEO-1: Implement Standard Best Management Practices. The following standard BMPs will be implemented during routine maintenance:

- All heavy equipment, vehicles, and work activities will be confined to existing roads, road shoulders, and disturbed/developed or designated work areas. Work areas will be limited to what is necessary to complete work to the extent reasonably possible.
- Vehicular speeds will be limited to 15 miles per hour on unpaved roads.
- Control measures for erosion, excessive sedimentation, and sources of turbidity will be implemented and in place prior to the commencement of, during, and after any ground clearing activities, excavation, or any other activities that could result in erosion or sediment discharges to surface water.
- Caution will be used when handling and/or storing chemicals (for example, fuel, hydraulic fluid) near waterways. The Proposed Projects will comply with any and all applicable laws and regulations related to the handling and storage of chemicals. Appropriate materials will be on site to prevent and manage spills.
- When not in use, equipment will be stored in upland areas outside the boundaries of waterways.
- All equipment will be inspected for leaks before being brought on site. All equipment will be well-maintained and inspected daily while on site to prevent leaks of fuels, lubricants, or other fluids into waters of the United States or waters of the state. Stationary equipment (for example, generators) within 100 feet of aquatic habitat will be parked over secondary containment.
- Service and refueling procedures will be conducted in a designated area where no potential exists for fuel spills to seep or wash into waterways.
- Stockpiles will be located outside of riparian habitat and protected with appropriate stockpile management BMPs. If more than 0.25 inch of rain is forecast during work periods, all spoil piles will be covered with plastic and surrounded with sediment control technologies or berms to prevent sediment runoff.

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?*

No impact.

Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project activities would involve minor grading work associated with routine maintenance. Steep slopes susceptible to landslides do exist in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. However, maintenance activities would take place in generally flat areas and would not take place on slopes that could potentially be unstable. Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis.

Ongoing operations of the Proposed Projects would not alter the landscape from its current existing state. Changes in operations of the Proposed Projects would result in flows remaining within the existing minimum and maximum flow levels and, thus, no change in the physical conditions would occur.

Therefore, there would be no change in existing conditions attributable to operations, and maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Projects would avoid unstable areas; future separate analysis may be needed for currently undefined construction activities. Additionally, the Proposed Projects would not result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. As a result, no impact would occur as a result of the Proposed Projects and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) *Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risk to life or property?*

No impact.

Routine maintenance and ongoing operations of the Proposed Projects would not involve any subsurface work. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not create any new substantial direct or indirect risk to life or property because of expansive soils. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.



Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

No new septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would be constructed as part of the Proposed Projects. Because the future recreation facility improvements would be defined through future planning, those projects will be analyzed separately and are not part of this scope of analysis. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not locate septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems on soils incapable of adequate support. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

The Proposed Projects would involve minor ground disturbance during routine maintenance work and ongoing operations. Although much of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas have been previously disturbed, unique paleontological or geologic features could be discovered during minor ground disturbing activities, which would be considered a significant impact. MM-GEO-2 would be implemented to minimize impacts resulting from the potential for discovery of buried paleontological resources during maintenance.

Long-term operations within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would not result in additional ground-disturbing activities and, therefore, would not have the potential to encounter unique paleontological or geologic resources.

With implementation of MM-GEO-2 during maintenance activities and ongoing operations, the Proposed Projects' potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-GEO-2: Paleontological Resources. Before the start of maintenance activities, personnel involved with ground-disturbing activities shall be informed of the proper notification procedures if fossils are encountered. If paleontological resources are

encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the work crew shall immediately stop work and a qualified paleontologist shall evaluate the resource and prepare a proposed mitigation plan based on the situation prior to continuation of the activity.

3.7.3 References

- California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2010b. "Geologic Map of California." Accessed January 14, 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/gmcl/>.
- California Geological Survey (CGS). 2016. "Earthquake Shaking Potential for California." Accessed January 14, 2020. https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/MS_048.pdf.
- . 2019. "Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation. Updated April 4, 2019." Accessed January 14, 2020. <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/>.
- Nevada County. 1991. "Nevada County Master Environmental Inventory." Accessed January 14, 2020. <https://www.mynevadacounty.com/DocumentCenter/View/12595/Volume-3-General-Plan-Master-Environmental-Inventory-PDF>.
- State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2012. "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities." Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. NPDES No. CAS000002. Accessed January 23, 2020. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 2020. "U.S. Quaternary Faults." Accessed January 14, 2020. <https://usgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5a6038b3a1684561a9b0aadf88412fcf>.



3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

California's efforts devoted to GHG emissions reductions and climate change research and policy have increased dramatically in recent years. These efforts are primarily concerned with the emissions of GHGs related to human activity that include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Public agencies use significance thresholds to indicate how they plan to evaluate and characterize the severity of various environmental impacts that could be associated with discretionary projects that they review. Significance thresholds are also used to help identify the level of mitigation needed to reduce a potentially significant impact to a less than significant level and to determine what type of an environmental document should be prepared for a project—a negative declaration, an MND, or an environmental impact report.

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is located in Placer and Nevada Counties, while the Proposed Lower Drum Project is located in Placer County. Facilities within Placer County are within the PCAPCD, while facilities within Nevada County are within the NSAQMD.

The PCAPCD CEQA Handbook defines a significance threshold of 1,100 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_{2e}) for the operational phase of land use projects. As routine maintenance activities are temporary, no significance threshold was applied to their potential impacts.

The NSAQMD CEQA Guidelines do not suggest a GHG emission threshold. Instead, the guidelines refer the reader to the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) guidance. CAPCOA has not suggested a GHG threshold of significance but presented a rationale for a 900 MT of CO_{2e} per year CEQA threshold in its 2010 guidance document, *Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures*. Consistent with Nevada County, no significance threshold is recommended for temporary maintenance impacts.

GHG emissions generated by the Proposed Projects would be primarily in the form of CO₂ and CH₄ from maintenance equipment and haul and commute vehicle exhaust.

Operational GHG emissions from routine maintenance and existing operations of the Proposed Projects would not increase over existing conditions.

3.8.2 Impact Analysis

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant impact.

For the purposes of this environmental review, the impacts of a project's direct or indirect GHG emissions would be considered significant if they would prevent implementation or attainment of existing GHG reduction strategies or air quality goals.

Routine maintenance-related GHG emissions would be associated with engine exhaust from construction equipment, haul trucks, and worker commute trips. However, routine maintenance activities and ongoing operations would not change GHG emissions over existing conditions. Further, as noted above, no thresholds for construction GHG emissions have been set by the PCAPCD and NSAQMD. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact from maintenance-related emissions.

As discussed in Section 3.6, *Energy*, the Proposed Projects would result in a reduction of power generation however this reduction is equivalent to less than one quarter of one percent of the overall energy production from hydropower in California. Given this fractional loss in overall hydropower generation replacement with energy sources that may increase GHG emissions is unlikely. Further, California continues to see increases in solar generation (and other renewables) that would help to offset this small reduction in hydropower generation from the Proposed Projects.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would be consistent with the applicable GHG emission reduction strategies identified by the State's *Climate Action Plan* and the Climate Action Team. As a result, the Proposed Projects would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

No impact.

The California Renewables Portfolio Standard program, which was established primarily to reduce emissions of GHGs from the electric sector, requires PG&E to procure 33 percent of total electricity sales from renewable energy sources by 2020, and 60 percent by 2030. PG&E met the 33 percent target in 2017 and is forecast to procure 50 percent of electricity sales from renewable energy sources by 2020—17 percent above the mandated requirement. Implementation of the Proposed Projects would not affect PG&E's current ability to procure electricity sales from renewable energy sources. As discussed in Section 3.6, *Energy*, the reduced power generation of the Proposed Projects is less than one percent of PG&E's overall hydropower production. Further, only about three percent of PG&E's overall energy portfolio comes from small hydroelectric power that qualifies as renewable energy in California (PG&E 2019). Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. There would be no impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.8.3 References

California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA). 2010. "Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures – A Resource for Local Government to Assess Emission Reductions from Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures."

August 2010. <http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/CAPCOA-Quantification-Report-9-14-Final.pdf>

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). 2019. Power Content – Where Your Electricity Comes From. Accessed November 24, 2020. https://www.pge.com/pge_global/common/pdfs/your-account/your-bill/understand-your-bill/bill-inserts/2019/1019-Power-Content-Label.pdf

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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 it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

Activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-SpaULDing Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would involve minor use of common construction materials such as fuel, oil and grease, surfactants, and herbicides during construction activities. It is not anticipated that there would be changes in potential hazardous materials used during operations or maintenance as a result of implementation of the Proposed Projects. Waste from maintenance activities is not anticipated to be hazardous; however, if hazardous materials were encountered, they would be disposed of at approved facilities in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations.

3.9.2 Impact Analysis

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than significant impact.

Activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would use fuel for maintenance and operation of vehicles, and herbicide for the management of noxious weeds in the IVMP (PG&E 2011). However, the transport, use, or disposal of these materials would not be a change from current conditions. Waste is not anticipated to be hazardous; however, if hazardous materials are encountered, they would be transported and disposed of at approved facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992) and California's Hazardous Waste Program administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. The Proposed Projects would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. As a result, the impacts are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project include activities that would use materials that may be hazardous to the environment during routine maintenance activities and operations of the facilities. Minimal storage of these materials would occur. No other actions associated with operation of the hydropower facilities would generate a foreseeable event that would release hazardous materials into the environment, considering the aforementioned hazardous materials laws and safety regulations in place. As a result, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.



Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

No schools are located within one-quarter mile of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Therefore, there would be no impacts from hazardous materials to schools within one-quarter mile of the Proposed Projects and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) 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 it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No impact.

No cleanup sites listed in the ENVIROSTOR database are located in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project construction and operation areas (ENVIROSTOR 2020). No solid waste disposal facilities listed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit are located in or near the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Wastewater Treatment facilities, mining sites, and landfills listed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards as having cleanup or abatement orders are not located within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. There are underground storage tanks (USTs) in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas along the Interstate 80 corridor (GEOTRACKER 2020). However, the majority of the UST sites in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are closed and cleanup is complete. Activities associated with the Proposed Projects would not change conditions at these sites. Others are not located in an area that would have maintenance or operations activities.

Activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment because there would be no construction or ground-disturbing activities as part of maintenance or operation in proximity to closed or active UST sites. Therefore, the

Proposed Projects would have no impact on hazards to the public from hazardous sites and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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 Aeroportul Blue Canyon – Nyack is located within two miles of the Proposed Upper Drum-SpaULDing Project area. However, the Proposed Upper Drum-SpaULDing Project activities would not include construction or new operations within two miles of Aeroportul Blue Canyon – Nyack.

Two airports are located within two miles of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area: the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) Auburn Helipad and the Auburn Municipal Airport. However, the Proposed Lower Drum Project activities would not include construction or new operations within two miles of an airport.

Therefore, there would be no impact from the Proposed Projects on airport-related hazards or excessive noise toward people. As a result, no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than significant impact.

As discussed in Section 3.17, *Transportation*, maintenance within the Proposed Upper Drum-SpaULDing Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas could result in temporary access delays to short-term work areas, but access for emergency purposes would not be obstructed or impeded. According to the *Transportation System Management Plan* (PG&E 2011), emergency routes through the Proposed Upper Drum-SpaULDing Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would be kept open during maintenance and operations. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to emergency responses and evacuations, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are located in State Responsibility Areas with Fire Hazard Severity Zones ranging from moderate to very high and in Federal Responsibility Areas (Cal Fire 2007).

Implementation of the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) would ensure that the Proposed Projects would not exacerbate fire risks that already exist in the area. PG&E will implement measures such as signs for educating the public about fire danger and safety and restrictions on burning during times of very high and extreme fire danger to help reduce risk to people and structures in the area.

Workers and recreational users within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would be in areas with potentially high fire danger; however, this is not a change from the existing conditions. Additionally, fire risks would be reduced by the implementation of measures in the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011). Therefore, impacts on people or structures causing loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires would be less than significant. As a result, no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.9.3 References

Cal Fire. 2007. "Fire Hazard Severity Zones Maps." Accessed January 24, 2020.

<https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/wildfire-prevention-planning-engineering/wildland-hazards-building-codes/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps/>.

ENVIROSTOR. 2020. "Department of Toxic Substances Control ENVIROSTOR Database." Accessed January 24, 2020.

https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/profile_report?global_id=29100021.

GEOTRACKER. 2020. "Sites and Facilities." Accessed January 28, 2020.

<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=gold+r un>.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020.

<http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area encompasses the watershed of the South Yuba River, Bear River, and North Fork of the American River between Kingvale and Gold Run. The Proposed Lower Drum Project area encompasses the watershed of the Bear River, Dry Creek, Rock Creek, and Auburn Ravine between Rollins Reservoir and Folsom Lake. The Proposed Projects' operational activities would be generally consistent with existing operations except for increased minimum instream flows and other environmental measures meant to be protective of resources including water quality and quantity. Some facilities including recreation areas, flow stations, and roads would be rehabilitated or constructed as described in Section 2, *Proposed Projects*. Site plans for facility upgrades, new construction, and the Jordan Creek Diversion Dam decommissioning have not yet been finalized, and those activities are not part of this of this analysis; those projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities.

3.10.1.1 Beneficial Uses

Beneficial uses and associated water quality objectives for Proposed Projects' waterbodies are listed in the *Water Quality Control Plan* for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan) (CVRWQCB 2018). Beneficial uses include: municipal and domestic supply (MUN); irrigation; stock watering; hydropower generation; contact recreation, canoeing and rafting (REC-1); other noncontact water

recreation; cold freshwater habitat (COLD); cold water spawning, reproduction, and/or early development for salmon or steelhead (SPWN); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); and wildlife habitat. Numeric water quality objectives associated with beneficial uses are listed in Table 3-5, and narrative objectives are summarized in Table 3-6. Maintenance and operation facilities have the potential to impact beneficial uses and violate water quality objectives.

Table 3-5. Summary of Numeric Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives to Protect Beneficial Uses

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Bacteria	Waters designated REC-1: the fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of the total number of samples taken during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.
Chemical Constituents	Waters shall not contain chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. For water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN), waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels specified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Additionally, waters shall not contain lead in excess of 0.015 mg/L.
Dissolved Oxygen	For surface water bodies outside the legal boundaries of the Delta, the monthly median of the mean daily dissolved oxygen concentration shall not fall below 85 percent of saturation in the main water mass, and the 95th percentile concentration shall not fall below 75 percent of saturation. The dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be reduced below the following minimum levels at any time: Waters designated WARM: 5.0 mg/L Waters designated COLD: 7.0 mg/L minimum Waters designated SPWN: 7.0 mg/L minimum
pH	The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5.
Temperature	The natural receiving water temperature of intrastate waters shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses. At no time or place shall the temperature of COLD or WARM intrastate waters be increased more than 5 °F) above natural receiving water temperature.

Table 3-5. Summary of Numeric Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives to Protect Beneficial Uses

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Turbidity	<p>Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where natural turbidity is less than 1 NTU, controllable factors shall not cause downstream turbidity to exceed 2. • Where natural turbidity is between 1 and 5 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 1 NTU. • Where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 20 percent. • Where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 NTUs. • Where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs, increases shall not exceed 10 percent. <p>In determining compliance with the above limits, appropriate averaging periods may be applied provided that beneficial uses would be fully protected.</p>

Source: CVRWQCB 2018

Notes: °F = degrees Fahrenheit; mg/L = milligram per liter; ml = milliliter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit

Table 3-6. Summary of Narrative Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives to Protect Beneficial Uses

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Biostimulatory Substances	Water shall not contain biostimulatory substances that promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Color	Water shall be free of discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
Floating Material	Water shall not contain floating material in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Oil and Grease	Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

Table 3-6. Summary of Narrative Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives to Protect Beneficial Uses

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. • Discharges shall not result in pesticide concentrations in bottom sediments or aquatic life that adversely affect beneficial uses. • Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Executive Officer. • Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 C.F.R. Section 131.12.). • Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable. • Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply shall not contain concentrations of pesticides in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Levels set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15. • Waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of thiobencarb in excess of 1.0 µg/L. • Any substance, or mixture of substances that is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever, or any spray adjuvant, or (3) any breakdown products of these materials that threaten beneficial uses. Note that discharges of "inert" ingredients included in pesticide formulations must comply with all applicable water quality objectives.
Radioactivity	<p>Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are harmful to human, plant, animal or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal or aquatic life.</p>
Sediment	<p>The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.</p>



Table 3-6. Summary of Narrative Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives to Protect Beneficial Uses

Parameter	Water Quality Objective
Settleable Material	Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
Suspended Material	Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
Taste or Odor	Water shall not contain taste- or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to domestic or municipal water supplies or to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, or that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
Toxicity	All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

Source: CVRWQCB 2018

Notes: C.F.R. = Code of Federal Regulations; µg/L = microgram per liter

Water quality throughout the Proposed Projects was in accordance with the following Basin Plan objectives: biostimulatory substances; chemical constituents; color; pesticides; floating material; oil and grease; and sediment and settleable solids based on existing specific water quality studies conducted by PG&E during the relicensing. The results of PG&E's water quality study are provided in detail in their Application for New License (PG&E 2011). There were three constituents found to be inconsistent with the Basin Plan objectives; bacteria, dissolved oxygen, and pH.

All of the 2008 bacteria samples collected by PG&E from the 20 recreation sites sampled had fecal coliform counts below the Basin Plan objective, but two sites had total coliform counts above the benchmark: the north shore campsites at Carr Lake (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) and the informal campground boat launch at Lower Lindsey Lake (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project). These concentrations were confirmed by PG&E during the second year of sampling in 2009.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) levels in waters affected by the Proposed Projects was above the 7 milligrams per liter (mg/L) Basin Plan objective for cold water fisheries in most of the more than 100 samples collected during the relicensing. DO was less than the Basin Plan objective in the following stream reaches: 1) the reach below Lake Sterling dam (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) in both spring and summer 2008, 2) the

reach below Lake Spaulding (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) in fall 2009, and 3) the reach below Rock Creek Reservoir (Proposed Lower Drum Project) in summer 2009. DO levels were less than 7 mg/L in the following reservoirs: 1) Blue Lake (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) in summer 2009 and 2) Lake Spaulding (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) in summer and fall 2009. DO concentrations in reservoirs less than 7 mg/L occurred in the hypolimnion, when the reservoirs were stratified.

Measured pH values were within the Basin Plan objective of 6.5 to 8.5 standard units in most of the more than 100 samples collected. Measured pH levels were outside the Basin Plan objective in the Fordyce dam reach below Fordyce Lake (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) and the Bowman-Spaulding conduit below Fuller Lake (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project). Within reservoirs, pH levels were less than 6.5 standard units in one sample from the hypolimnion of Blue Lake (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) in summer 2008 and above 8.5 standard units near the bottom of Lake Spaulding (Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project) in fall 2009.

3.10.2 Impact Analysis

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than significant impact.

During routine maintenance of the Proposed Projects, waste would be disposed of consistent with all applicable permits and approvals. In addition, if ground disturbance is greater than one acre, a SWPPP will be implemented to prevent sediment from eroding on site and causing sedimentation in nearby watercourses. Further, with the implementation of erosion and sediment control measures in MM-GEO-1, water quality would be preserved. Operations of the Proposed Projects would not substantially affect surface or groundwater quality.

As described above, surface water quality conditions are generally consistent with the Basin Plan objectives throughout the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. The Proposed Projects would generally operate as they do currently, except for higher minimum instream flows and associated environmental measures. Increased minimum instream flows were developed in collaboration with the resource agencies to be more protective of biological resources and water quality. The continued operation of the Proposed Projects would not contribute to discharges of substances that directly affect water quality.



Specific site plans for recreation facility upgrades, new construction, and the decommissioning of the Jordan Creek Diversion Dam have not yet been finalized, and those activities are not part of this analysis. Those projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities. Required future approvals and environmental analysis would include assessing potential impacts on water quality and developing appropriate mitigation and/or monitoring requirements at that time.

The Proposed Projects would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality during maintenance or operations. Further, potential water quality impacts can be mitigated by implementing MM-GEO-1. As a result, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than significant.

The Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact on groundwater supplies or recharge. Increased minimum instream flows for environmental protection are predicted to have a slight decrease in the average reservoir elevation (and volume) at Fordyce Lake of between zero and 18 feet. The maximum reservoir elevation difference would occur in Critically Dry years in September. Reservoir elevations (and volume) at Lake Spaulding would increase or decrease depending on the month and water year type. The maximum reduction would be approximately four feet in Critically Dry Years in September. Appendix D provides additional details of these reservoir elevation changes to the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project's two storage reservoirs. The other reservoirs were not considered in the analysis as they are not used as storage and would be operating similarly to the current operation. In Appendix D, modeling 33 years of hydraulic record and assuming 100 percent water allocation to downstream users, deficits occur in only two water years, 1977 and 1978 under existing conditions and would increase with the Proposed Projects as well as adding a small deficit in water year 1976. Deficits such as these would likely not be recovered using groundwater, instead, under similar hydrologic conditions, less total water would be delivered to the end users. Therefore, under similar hydrologic conditions as those modeled by PG&E, the Proposed Projects would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. As

a result, there would be a less than significant impact from implementation of the Proposed Projects and no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c-i) 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: result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less than significant.

The Proposed Projects would not alter the course of any streams or rivers, and existing drainage patterns would not be substantially altered by routine maintenance or operation of the Proposed Projects. Increased minimum flows are still well within the natural channel and less than the spill flows that are not part of the Proposed Projects often seen in the river reaches downstream of facilities. Increases in minimum instream flows may make small changes in where sediment is deposited within the stream reaches but the changes in flows from the current conditions are not large enough to significantly reroute any of the channels. Potential impacts from newly added impervious surfaces such as roads or parking lots related to recreation facilities is not evaluated in this CEQA analysis.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact in terms of substantial erosion or siltation on or off site attributable to altered drainage patterns through the alteration of a river course or the addition of impervious surfaces, and no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c-ii) 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: substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

Less than significant.

The Proposed Projects would not create any new impervious surfaces within the Proposed Upper-Drum Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Additionally, the Proposed Projects would not significantly alter drainage patterns within both the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. For the same reasons that existing drainage patterns would not be significantly altered by the Proposed Projects, the Proposed Projects would have less than



significant impact on substantially increasing the rate or amount of surface runoff that would result in flooding on or off site attributable to altered drainage patterns through the alteration of a river course or the addition of impervious surfaces. Potential impacts from newly added impervious surfaces such as roads or parking lots related to recreation facilities is not evaluated in this CEQA analysis. As a result, no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c-iii) 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: 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?

No impact.

Stormwater on the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project sites is not managed through constructed drainage systems, but rather infiltrates through the soil or discharges via surface flow to nearby rivers and streams. Additionally, as discussed above in item c-i, the Proposed Projects would not create any new impervious surfaces. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not create substantial additional runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. As such, there is no impact and no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c-iv) 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: impede or redirect flood flows?

No impact.

As discussed in item b, flood flows in the Proposed Project's waterways would not be altered by operation of the Proposed Projects as new minimum instream flows would still occur in the existing stream channels and would be less than the controlled spill events that are not associated with the Proposed Projects that often occur. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have no impact on impeding or redirecting flood flows, and no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Projects are not located near an ocean or body of water that would put the Proposed Projects in tsunami or seiche zones. Parts of the Proposed Projects, such as boat launches, picnic areas, or campsites, are in flood zones, and there is a risk of the release of pollutants, such as fuel or oil and grease from vehicles, at existing recreation facilities during a flood. However, as uses at the recreation facilities would not change from existing conditions, it is not anticipated that the risk of pollutant releases during operations of existing recreation facilities would increase from existing conditions. Therefore, impacts of the Proposed Projects would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

Operation of the Proposed Projects would be consistent with water quality control plans and groundwater management plans for Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project through conditions on the Proposed Projects identified and required through the FERC relicensing process and conditions that will be required in the State Water Board's water quality certification, the purpose of which is to ensure that the Proposed Projects are operated in a manner that is protective of water quality.

The Proposed Projects would require implementation of water quality control measures through the *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan* (PG&E 2011) and MM-GEO-1, described above, during general operations of the Proposed Projects. As discussed in item b, groundwater would not be affected by the Proposed Projects. As discussed in item c-i, large amounts of impervious surface that could affect hydraulic flows would not be created. Therefore, with implementation of MM-GEO-1, the Proposed Projects' potential impact associated with the obstruction of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan will be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures: No additional mitigation required.



3.10.3 References

- California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (CVRWQCB). 2018. Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins. Accessed December 8, 2020.
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_201805.pdf.
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020.
<http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas encompass the facilities and features included in the existing Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project, as well as access roads and other lands necessary for recreation, shoreline management, and the protection of environmental resources.

Land uses in the vicinity of the Proposed Projects include general agriculture, residential agriculture, forest, residential forest, forest recreation, public, open space, recreation, resort, and timberland production zones.

3.11.1.1 Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is located in Nevada and Placer Counties, California. The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area includes lands located on National Forest lands managed by the Forest Service. All other lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area are either owned by NID or privately owned by PG&E or private landowners. The revised Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary would encompass all facilities and features and include all lands necessary for PG&E to operate and maintain the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project.



The following plans and county ordinances direct land use and management in the vicinity of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area:

3.11.1.1.1 *Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan*

The Tahoe National Forest encompasses approximately 800,000 acres within Sierra, Nevada, and Placer Counties, portions of which are located within the boundaries of the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project. The Tahoe National Forest is managed by the Forest Service in accordance with the LRMP, as amended, for old forest ecosystems; aquatic, riparian, and meadow ecosystems; hardwood ecosystems; fire and fuels management; and noxious weed management. The LRMP establishes forest-specific management areas, each of which has standards and guidelines relating to the Forest Service's Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, VQOs, timber management practices, and off-highway vehicle use.

Forest-specific management areas in the vicinity of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project include Henness, Meadow Lake, Grouse, South Yuba, Meadow, Twenty, Mears, Red, Loch Leven, Yuba Gap, Blue Castle, Chalk, Emigrant, Monumental, Fordyce, and Fuller.

Roads within the Tahoe National Forest are managed in accordance with the 2010 *Forest Service Motorized Travel Management EIS and Record of Decision*. The plan designates roads, trails, and other areas that are open to motor vehicle use on National Forest lands. The plan also prohibits the use of motor vehicles off designated roads, trails, and other areas, as well as motor vehicle use not consistent with the designations. Roads that are on Tahoe National Forest lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area are subject to the provisions of this plan.

Additionally, in accordance with Forest Service regulations, a special use authorization or permit is necessary to occupy, use, or build on National Forest land, whether the duration is temporary or long-term (Tahoe National Forest 1990).

3.11.1.1.2 *Nevada County General Plan and County Zoning Ordinance*

Nevada County manages private land uses in accordance with the 1996 *Nevada County General Plan*, as last amended in 2014. The plan is a long-term development planning guide for Nevada County. The Nevada County zoning ordinance identifies 31 land use categories, 7 of which are pertinent to the Proposed Upper-Drum Spaulding Project: general agriculture, residential agriculture, forest, timberland production zone, open space, public, and recreation (Nevada County 1996).

3.11.1.1.3 *Placer County General Plan and County Zoning Ordinance*

The 2013 *Placer County General Plan* guides the County's long-term land use and development. The plan addresses land use, circulation (transportation), housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. The Placer County zoning ordinance provides 22 land use categories, 6 of which are pertinent to the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project: agricultural exclusive, farm, forestry, open space, timber production, and water influence (Placer County 2013).

3.11.1.1.4 *Private Shoreline Management*

Privately owned land and/or residences exist along Kidd, Fuller, Rucker, Culbertson, and Rock Creek Lakes within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. PG&E does not have formal, written shoreline management policies for uses and facilities on lands adjacent to reservoirs that are part of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project. PG&E and privately owned lands along the reservoir shorelines are managed in accordance with the applicable county general plan and zoning ordinance. Federal- and state-owned lands along the reservoir shorelines are managed in accordance with the applicable federal or state land management plan. Shoreline development may be allowed when it is consistent with Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project operational requirements, public safety, recreation plans, and other resource management plans, and when it is compliant with all federal, state, and local regulations.

3.11.1.1.5 *South Yuba River Comprehensive Management Plan*

The *South Yuba River Comprehensive Management Plan* (Forest Service 2005) provides guidelines for public lands on a 29-mile stretch of the South Yuba River, beginning at Lake Spaulding. The plan deals with environmental, cultural, recreation, and other resources. Most of the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary around Lake Spaulding falls into the management area; however, only a small section of Lake Spaulding, near the Spaulding No. 3 Powerhouse, is on public lands (i.e., Tahoe National Forest) and is subject to the plan's directives.

3.11.1.2 Proposed Lower Drum Project

The Proposed Lower Drum Project is located in Placer County, California. The Proposed Lower Drum Project area consists mainly of private land (671 acres, or 96 percent). The remaining land consists of state or county land (20.1 acres, or 3 percent) and land owned by the Bureau of Reclamation (5.3 acres, or 1 percent).

The plans and county ordinances that direct land use and management in the vicinity of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area include the *Placer County General Plan* and Zoning Ordinance and the *Bureau of Reclamation Sierra Resource Management Plan*.



3.11.1.2.1 *U.S. Bureau of Land Management Sierra Resource Management Plan*

The 2007 *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Sierra Resource Management Plan* guides the protection of air quality and related public health, safety, and sensitive natural resources on Bureau of Reclamation lands (BLM 2007).

3.11.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Physically divide an established community?*

No impact.

Within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, none of the proposed routine maintenance or ongoing operational activities would be located in established communities. Other activities that are part of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project such as modified flow releases and the retirement of the Alta Powerhouse would not affect established communities.

Operations and maintenance that are part of the Proposed Lower Drum Project would generally be consistent with existing operations. PG&E would operate the Proposed Lower Drum Project in the same manner as it operates the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project currently, with a few changes attributable to proposed environmental measures. Changes in future operations within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area would be related to new and increased minimum flow releases and modified ramping rates. None of the proposed modifications associated with the recreational facilities in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area relate to established communities. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not physically divide any established communities. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

Within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, the proposed routine maintenance and ongoing operations, along with the retirement of the Alta Powerhouse, would be consistent with local policies outlined in the *Nevada and Placer County General Plans*, along with the Tahoe National Forest LRMP.

Operations and maintenance of existing facilities within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area, with the addition of increased minimum flows, would be consistent with

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and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 14531)

local policies outlined in the *Placer County General Plan* (Placer County 2013) and the Bureau of Reclamation *Sierra Resource Management Plan* (BLM 2007).

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.11.3 References

- Nevada County. 1996. "Nevada County General Plan." Last updated 2014. Accessed February 27, 2020. <https://www.mynevadacounty.com/1065/General-Plan>.
- Placer County. 2013. "Placer County General Plan." Accessed February 27, 2020. <https://www.placer.ca.gov/2977/Placer-County-General-Plan>.
- Tahoe National Forest. 1990. "Tahoe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan." Accessed February 27, 2020. https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5214243.pdf.
- . 2010. "Motorized Travel Management, Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision." Accessed February 27, 2020. https://www.fs.usda.gov/nfs/11558/www/nepa/33963_FSPLT3_2628509.pdf
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Forest Service). 2005. *South Yuba River Comprehensive Management Plan – Final*.
- U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2007. "Sierra Resource Management Plan." Accessed February 19, 2020. [https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/72554/96713/116819/Sierra ROD 12172007.pdf](https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/72554/96713/116819/Sierra_ROD_12172007.pdf).



3.12 Mineral Resources

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

Historically, one of the primary purposes of the Proposed Projects has been for diversion and delivery of water across sub-watersheds for uses other than hydropower generation—for example, municipal and domestic water supply, agriculture and irrigation, mineral extraction, and other industrial uses. Mineral resources within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Lower Drum Project areas include gold, molybdenum, chromite, barite, and sand and gravel, with gold being the large majority (DOC 1990, 1995). Additionally, the North Fork of the American River, the Bear River, and the Yuba River are rich in gold deposits.

The state legislature adopted the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act in 1975, which designated Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) for areas possessing minerals that are of statewide or regional significance. MRZs are areas classified by the presence or absence of significant sand, gravel, or stone deposits that are suitable as sources of aggregate, as described below (DOC 2019):

- MRZ-1: Areas where available geologic information indicates there is little likelihood for the presence of mineral resources.
- MRZ-2a: Areas that contain a significant measure of indicated reserves.

- MRZ-2b: Areas where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources or demonstrated sub-economic resources are present.
- MRZ-3a: Areas likely to contain undiscovered mineral deposits similar to known deposits in the same producing district or region (hypothetical resources).
- MRZ-3b: Areas judged to have a favorable geologic environment for mineral resource occurrence, but where mineral discoveries have not been made in the region (speculative resources).
- MRZ-4: Areas where geologic information does not rule out either the presence or absence of mineral resources.

MRZs are identified in the DOC Division of Mines and Geology's *Mineral Land Classification Report* for Nevada and Placer Counties (DOC 1990, 1995). The reports from Nevada and Placer Counties designated the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, Proposed Lower Drum Project area, and area in vicinity of the Proposed Projects as MRZ-2a and MRZ-2b. The MRZ-2b designation represents an MRZ where adequate information indicates that several mineral deposits are present or that there is a high likelihood of their presence, so development should be controlled. In the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, MRZ-2a/2b zones are located near Fordyce Lake, west of Lake Putt, and northeast of Drum Forebay. In the Proposed Lower Drum Project area, MRZ-2b zones are located west of Colfax (copper and zinc) and near the south canal of Penstock TRL and Stone House Road (gold).

3.12.2 Impact Analysis

- a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of 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?***

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not result in any new operations or maintenance that would affect economically significant mineral resources or established mines. Additionally, the Proposed Projects would not result in changes to current land uses. Activities associated with the Proposed Projects may occur in the vicinity of an MRZ, but would not occur directly within an MRZ, as identified by the DOC Division of Mines and Geology's *Mineral Land Classification Report* for Nevada and Placer Counties (DOC 1990, 1995). Therefore, there would be no impacts on known and valuable mineral resources. Additionally, routine maintenance activities would not take place in areas



where there are active mines or locally important mineral resource recovery sites. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state and would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on any local land use plans. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.12.3 References

- California Department of Conservation (DOC), Division of Mines and Geology. 1990. *Mineral Land Classification of Nevada County, California*. Sacramento, California.
- . 1995. *Mineral Land Classification Placer County, California*. Sacramento, California.
- . 2019. *Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands*. State Mining and Geology Board – California Surface Mining and Reclamation Policies and Procedures. Sacramento, California.

3.13 Noise

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project result in:</i>				
a) Generation of a 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Projects are located in a region containing both foothills communities and forested wilderness. Existing ambient noise levels in the area are relatively low. Existing sources of noise from the Proposed Projects include environmental factors (that is, wind and water), existing electrical and hydroelectric facilities, transportation sources, and recreational activities. Noise levels are noticeably higher closer to transportation and recreation sources. Sensitive receptors in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas include recreationists

and residents. Distance, topography, and vegetation can help to reduce noise exposure.

3.13.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Generation of a 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?*

Less than significant impact.

There would be no changes to the operation of the Proposed Projects that would be expected to alter the noise levels associated with the current hydropower facilities. Likewise, there would be no substantial change in ambient noise levels at recreation facilities during operations.

The Proposed Projects would generate temporary noise from routine maintenance activities and transport of maintenance equipment to recreation and hydropower facilities. For noise sources such as maintenance activity and vehicle traffic, the region of influence is typically less than 0.5 mile from the noise source. Noise coming from maintenance work, although temporary, can potentially affect nearby sensitive receptors, such as residences. Routine maintenance of the Proposed Projects would require using equipment that would be audible at off-site locations. Received noise levels would fluctuate depending on the maintenance activity, equipment type, and distance between noise source and receiver. Additionally, noise from equipment would vary depending on the number and type of equipment at a location at any given time.

Table 3-7 lists maximum noise levels recommended for noise impact assessments for typical equipment based on a distance of 50 feet between the equipment and a noise receptor. Equipment shown in Table 3-7 represents a broad overview of equipment and associated noise levels. Not all of the equipment listed in Table 3-7 would be used for maintenance of the Proposed Projects. For most maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Projects, equipment use would be limited to trucks and hand tools, but other equipment, such as graders and generators, may also be used at some locations and, therefore, are included in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7. Typical Maximum Construction Equipment Noise Levels (Lmax) for Analysis

Type of Equipment	Range of Maximum Sound Levels for Analysis (dBA at 50 feet)	Maximum Sound Levels for Analysis (dBA at 50 feet)
Rock drill	83–99	96
Jackhammer	75–85	82
Pneumatic tool	78–88	85
Pump	74–84	80
Haul truck	83–94	88
Portable generator	71–87	80
Tractor	77–82	80
Front-end loader	77–90	86
Hydraulic backhoe	81–90	86
Hydraulic excavator	81–90	86
Grader	79–89	86
Air compressor	76–89	86
Trucks	81–87	86

Source: Bolt et al. (1987)

Notes: dBA = A-weighted decibel, ft = foot, lb = pound

Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project could include residences, businesses, schools, churches, public libraries, or medical facilities. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Proposed Lower Drum Project could include residences and businesses. No schools, churches, public libraries, or medical facilities are located in the vicinity of the Proposed Lower Drum Project. Maintenance and operations of the Proposed Projects would take place in remote areas and would not take place within 50 feet of any sensitive receptors. Recreational areas would see increases in noise during routine maintenance activities, but it would be temporary and limited to daylight hours.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Proposed Projects in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. As such, the impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.



Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

No impact.

The region of interest for noise and vibration issues is typically localized. Groundborne vibrations generally attenuate rapidly with increasing distance from the vibration source. The distances involved depend primarily on the intensity of the vibrations generated by the source, and partly on soil and geologic conditions. Detectable vibrations will travel the greatest distance through solid rock and the least distance through loose, unconsolidated soils or saturated soils. For vibration sources such as maintenance activity and vehicle traffic, the region of influence is typically less than 1,000 feet from the vibration source.

Maintenance activities associated with the Proposed Projects would not generate excessive groundborne noise or vibration levels, nor would sensitive receptors be present in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Given the remote nature of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, access roads would be small and equipment able to access those roads would also be small. As large, heavy equipment would not be used for routine maintenance activities, short-term impacts of groundborne noise or vibration generated would be less than significant.

As recreational facilities are existing and recreational vehicle traffic, as well as maintenance at the sites, are anticipated to generally be consistent with existing conditions, there would be no increase in groundborne noise or vibration impacts associated with operation of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project.

Therefore, there would be no generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels during operations and maintenance of the Proposed Projects. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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?

Less than significant impact.

There are two airports located near the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, including the Jackson Lake heliport, located 3.2 miles from the Proposed Upper Drum-

Spaulding Project area, and the Aeroportul Blue Canyon – Nyack, located within 2 miles from the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. There are two airports located within two miles of the Proposed Lower Drum Project area, including the Cal Fire Auburn Helipad and the Auburn Municipal Airport.

The Proposed Projects do not include any new residential uses. Recreation sites and hydropower facilities associated with the Proposed Projects currently exist, so the Proposed Projects would not expose recreationists or workers to new sources of noise. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not expose people residing or working in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas to excessive noise levels resulting from aircraft noise. As a result, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.13.3 References

Bolt, Richard, Leo Beranek, and Robert Newman. 1987. *Noise Control for Buildings and Manufacturing Plants.*



3.14 Population and Housing

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

3.14.1.1 Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is located in Nevada and Placer Counties, California, and would use existing facilities on the South Yuba River, Bear River, and North Fork of the American River, in PG&E's Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project, FERC Project No. 2310.

The Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary includes National Forest lands managed by Forest Service as part of the Tahoe National Forest (949.3 acres, 23 percent). All other lands within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary are in private ownership, either by PG&E (3,064 acres, 73 percent) or private landowners (199.4 acres, 4 percent).

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area is remote and sparsely populated. Due to environmental conditions (e.g., topography, inaccessibility, etc.), zoning, and land ownership constraints associated with the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area, there are very few communities and residences. The nearest and largest community to the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area is Alta, a census-

designated place located approximately one mile south of Alta Reservoir. The population of Alta, according to the 2010 census, is 610 (US Census 2010). The second largest and closest community to the Project is Dutch Flat, another census-designated place located approximately three miles south of Alta Reservoir. The population of the Dutch Flat community, according to the 2010 census, is 160 (US Census 2010).

3.14.1.2 Proposed Lower Drum Project

The Proposed Lower Drum Project is located in Placer County, California, and would use existing facilities on the Bear River, Dry Creek, Rock Creek, and Auburn Ravine that are part of PG&E's Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project.

The Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary encompasses mainly private land (671 acres, or 96 percent). The remaining land within the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary consists of state or county land (20.1 acres, or 3 percent) and land owned by the Bureau of Reclamation (5.3 acres, or 1 percent).

The Proposed Lower Drum Project area is generally rural and not densely populated. The city of Auburn is the largest and closest city to the Proposed Lower Drum Project area and is located approximately three miles south of Rock Creek Lake and approximately one mile southeast of Wise Forebay. According to the 2010 census, the population of Auburn is 13,330. Meadow Vista, classified as a census-designated place, is the second largest community in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area. It is located approximately 1.75 miles northeast of Halsey Forebay. According to the 2010 census, the population of the community of Meadow Vista is 3,217. Newcastle, also a census-designated community, is the third-largest community in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area and is located approximately three miles northwest of Folsom Lake. The population of Newcastle, according to the 2010 census, is 1,224.

3.14.2 Impact Analysis

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not encourage population growth in or near the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, as no new residential facilities are proposed or reasonably foreseeable as a result of the Proposed Projects. The Proposed Projects would not convert any non-residential lands to residential lands. The Proposed Projects would continue the operation and



maintenance of the existing hydropower facilities. No new roads, water supply, or changes to land uses are proposed that would contribute to population growth. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in the area either directly or indirectly. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation: None required.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not displace any people or housing as the majority of the Proposed Projects occurs on uninhabited lands owned by PG&E and on National Forest lands managed by Forest Service as part of the Tahoe National Forest. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not require the construction of replacement housing. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation: None required.

3.14.3 References

U.S. Census Bureau (US Census). 2010. Explore Census Data. Accessed on November 25, 2020. [https://data.census.gov/cedsci/?q=alta california population](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/?q=alta+california+population).

3.15 Public Services

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project 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:				
i. Fire Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Police Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v. Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

3.15.1.1 Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project

The Forest Service provides law enforcement services related to natural and cultural resource protection, as well as fire suppression and prevention activities on Tahoe National Forest lands within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. The Tahoe National Forest and Cal Fire are responsible for wildlife fire protection and suppression on lands in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area and, therefore, the area is under their respective jurisdictions. The Nevada County Sheriff's Department provides police protection in Nevada County. The California Highway



Patrol also provides law enforcement on unincorporated public roads in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. Emergency procedures and protocols exist under PG&E's current license and will continue under the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Lands* (PG&E 2011). These emergency procedures generally include fire prevention and protection actions, practice of fire safety at recreation facilities, procedures in the reporting of wildland fires, and implementation of protocols for fire control and extinguishing fires.

3.15.1.2 Proposed Lower Drum Project

Emergency procedures and protocols exist under PG&E's current license, primarily under the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) and would remain in place under the Proposed Lower Drum Project. These emergency procedures include existing fire prevention and protection actions, practicing fire safety at recreation facilities, following procedures in the reporting of wildland fires, and implementing protocols for fire control and extinguishing fires. Fire protection and emergency services within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area are a shared responsibility of Cal Fire and local municipalities. PG&E provides the Sheriff with an authorization letter, which is effective for a six-month period and resubmitted semi-annually. The California Highway Patrol also provides law enforcement on unincorporated public roads in the Proposed Lower Drum Project area.

The Proposed Lower Drum Project area includes one public park, the Meadow Vista Park. PG&E's facility in the park consists of an emergency spillway that runs within a right-of-way through an established riparian area on the eastern portion of the park. Other than the spillway at Meadow Vista Park and the existing recreation facilities for public use, no other public facilities exist within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area.

3.15.2 Impact Analysis

a-i) 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.

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not increase the number of recreational users or workers in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Therefore, the demand for fire protection services would not increase.

In addition, the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Lands* (PG&E 2011), as described in Section 3.20, *Wildfire*, provides (1) fire prevention procedures, (2) reporting procedures, and (3) safe fire practices. The *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Lands* (PG&E 2011) identifies areas of high fire risk that would require more frequent monitoring, but this monitoring would be carried out by PG&E and not by local fire protection services.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not necessitate substantial additional fire protection services that would require additional fire personnel or the construction of new or significantly altered fire protection facilities. Furthermore, fire response times would remain consistent with current response times, as the proposed new recreation facilities are all located at existing recreational areas. Primary Project Roads and recreation roads will be maintained in the conditions described in the *Transportation Management Plan* which was developed in coordination with resource agencies. Other roads that may be used to access the Proposed Projects would be maintained by the responsible party (i.e., Forest Service, county, etc.). As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-ii) 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: Police Protection

No impact.

The Proposed Projects include several recreation areas within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary, all of which use existing roads for access. PG&E cooperates with Nevada County and the Forest Service to allow its law enforcement agents to access and provide enforcement on PG&E property within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project area. PG&E also cooperates with Placer County to give County law enforcement agents access to provide enforcement on PG&E property within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area.

The Proposed Projects would not increase the number of recreational users or works in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Therefore, the demand for police services would not increase.



Furthermore, police response times would remain consistent with current response times. Primary Project Roads and recreation roads will be maintained in the conditions described in the *Transportation Management Plan* which was developed in coordination with resource agencies. Other roads that may be used to access the Proposed Projects would be maintained by the responsible party (i.e., Forest Service, the county, etc.). Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not necessitate substantial additional police services in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas that would require additional police personnel or the construction of additional police facilities. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-iii) 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: Schools

No impact.

No schools exist within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary. The Proposed Projects would not generate an increase in population that would affect schools. Therefore, no impact on or associated with schools would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-iv) 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: Parks

No impact.

Besides existing recreation areas, no parks exist within the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project Boundary. One park is located within the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project Boundary: Meadow Vista Park. However, the Proposed Lower Drum Project would not alter this park. The Proposed Projects would not generate an

increase in population that would affect parks. Therefore, no impact on or associated with parks would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

a-v) 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: Other public facilities

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not generate an increase in population that would affect any other public facilities. Therefore, no impact on or associated with public facilities would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.15.3 References

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020. <http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.



3.16 Recreation

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Projects would involve routine maintenance and ongoing operations of recreation facilities in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. The new licenses for the Proposed Projects also include provisions for future upgrades and construction work at recreation facilities.

Construction site plans for facility upgrades and new construction have not yet been finalized, and those activities are not part of this of this analysis; those projects will require discretionary approvals and environmental analysis prior to any construction activities. See Section 2, *Proposed Projects*, for the locations of proposed recreational facilities construction.

3.16.2 Impact Analysis

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?*

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would involve routine maintenance and ongoing operations of recreational facilities, however future new construction projects at recreational facilities are not part of the Proposed Projects. Operations and maintenance of the Proposed Projects' recreation facilities would not substantially accelerate physical deterioration of PG&E's recreational facilities nor increase the number of recreationalists using the facilities. No neighborhood or regional parks would be affected by the Proposed Projects. Overall, the Proposed Projects would have no impact and would not accelerate physical deterioration of existing facilities. As a result, no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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?*

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

The Proposed Projects include routine maintenance and ongoing operations of recreational facilities. Maintenance of recreational facilities has the potential to affect biological resources and geology and soil resources in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Analysis of these impacts and required mitigation measures are discussed in Section 3.4, *Biological Resources*, and in Section 3.7, *Geology and Soils*.

As part of the new licenses for the Proposed Projects, the *Recreation Management Plan* requires that a Site Development and Construction Plan be developed for each future major recreation improvement project. Future recreation improvement projects would be subject to additional permits and approvals, however, the *Recreation Management Plan* and Site Development and Construction Plans would further reduce potential impacts to the physical environment. The Site Development and Construction Plan for future recreation improvement projects would include:

- a) Description of the proposed improvements, construction methods, equipment, crews, access routes, and timing;



- b) Description of measures to avoid impacts to water quality and sensitive resources;
- c) Identification of permitting and other regulatory requirements needed prior to construction;
- d) Identification of appropriate site-specific erosion and sedimentation control measures; and
- e) Identification of necessary measures to provide appropriate recreation traffic and parking during the construction (PG&E 2011).

Other recreation maintenance projects involving minor ground disturbance or no ground disturbance would only minimally modify conditions at the recreation sites and would not require a Site Development and Construction Plan by the *Recreation Management Plan*.

Therefore, after biological resources and geology and soils mitigation measures have been implemented, along with the *Recreation Management Plan*, impacts from the Proposed Projects on the physical environment would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: see mitigation for Biological Resources (Section 3.4) and for Geology and Soils (Section 3.7).

3.17 Transportation

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is located in remote areas of Placer and Nevada Counties. The Proposed Lower Drum Project is located in remote areas of Placer County. Sites within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are accessed using small, remote roadways off Interstate 80. The majority of these remote roadways are paved and unpaved, two-lane roads that lack bicycle or pedestrian facilities. No new roads would be built as part of the Proposed Projects. The Proposed Projects include recreational sites that would be accessed by recreationists on public roads. Roads that are part of the Proposed Projects would be maintained by PG&E for the life of the licenses.



3.17.2 Impact Analysis

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less than significant impact.

Existing roadways in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are mostly rural roadways with no bicycle or pedestrian facilities.

There would be a temporary increase in use of the rural roadways during short-term routine maintenance activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. However, maintenance activities would be spaced out over time and the number of workers and vehicles present at a given time is kept to a minimum (PG&E 2011).

Long-term operations within the Proposed Lower Drum Project area would not result in an increase in the number of vehicles using the rural roadways. This is because operations and maintenance activities within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project area are not anticipated to increase the public service capacity of these facilities.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. As such, the impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less than significant impact.

Section 15064.3 of the CEQA Guidelines states the following:

(b) Criteria for Analyzing Transportation Impacts.

(1) Land Use Projects. Vehicle miles traveled exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact. Generally, projects within one-half mile of either an existing major transit stop or a stop along an existing high-quality transit corridor should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. Projects that decrease vehicle miles traveled in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact.

(3) Qualitative Analysis. If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, etc. For many projects, a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate.

Operation of the Proposed Projects would not cause a long-term increase in the amount of vehicle miles traveled.

Implementation of the Proposed Projects would cause a minor, short-term increase in the amount of vehicle miles traveled attributable to routine maintenance activities. The increase in vehicle miles would be small, considering the types of maintenance activities (small number of pieces of vehicles or construction operators, minimal number of structures needing materials transported to the site, etc.). Maintenance activities would be spaced out over time so that the number of activities happening at a given time is kept to a (PG&E 2011). Given the remote nature of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project locations, only a small number of workers and vehicles would be present during maintenance and operations.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not conflict with or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b), which sets the criteria for assessing transportation impacts. As such, the Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not change the surrounding transportation system's geometric design features or require new incompatible uses. The temporary maintenance work associated with the Proposed Projects would be accessed using existing rural roadways. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not substantially increase public hazards due to a change in a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.



Mitigation Measures: None required.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No impact.

Long-term operations and temporary construction of the Proposed Projects would not change access routes to or within the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas or result in inadequate emergency access (See Section 3.20, *Wildfire* for more information on the *Transportation System Management Plan* and emergency access). As a result, no impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.17.3 References

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020. <http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>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>				
a) 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

This section focuses on the potential for impacts on historical and tribal cultural resources attributable to the Proposed Projects. For the purposes of this section:

Tribal Cultural Resources: Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined consistent with the Public Resources Code Section 21074(1)(a), which includes sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native



American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources, or included in a local register of historical resources, or as determined by the lead agency under the criteria for listing [Public Resources Code 21074(1)(a)].

Historical Resources: Historical resources are defined consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, which includes a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, or as determined by the lead agency (Public Resources Code 21084.1).

On October 9, 2020, the State Water Board initiated the consultation process by notifying the United Auburn Indian Community of the opportunity for consultation regarding TCRs related to the Proposed Projects by sending a letter to Honorable Chairman Gene Whitehouse. On November 20, 2020, the United Auburn Indian Community responded with a request for consultation. On December 2, 2020, the United Auburn Indian Community and the State Water Board began tribal consultation.

Cultural history is often of great interest to the public. However, locational and other information about traditional cultural properties (TCPs), TCRs, or any historical resources can result in irreparable vandalism or other damages to these resources. As a result, various state and federal regulations have been passed that allow for restrictions on confidential site location information and other information that could result in damage to these resources such as CEQA, Section 9 of ARPA (for federal lands), and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 4702-3).

PG&E conducted a Native American TCP study in 2006 to 2011 as part of the FERC relicensing for the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project. The study included contacting the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for lists of potentially interested tribes and individuals and important tribal resources that may be documented in the NAHC's Sacred Lands files; background, archival, and literature research; field visits; oral interviews with tribal informants; and NRHP evaluation and reporting. The TCP study included the participation of the United Auburn Indian Community, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe, Todds Valley Miwok-Maidu Cultural Foundation, Nisenan Maidu, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Tsi-Akim Maidu, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians. The results of the study are provided in a TCP report (Davis-King 2011). The TCP report includes confidential information provided by the tribal informants and was filed with FERC as privileged. Thus, the report is provided only on a need-to-know basis. A public summary that describes the methods and

results of the TCP study, but that omits the privileged information, is provided in the Final License Application in Section 6.8 of Exhibit E.

PG&E developed an HPMP (PG&E 2011) to guide the management of cultural resources and to address potential impacts to cultural and tribal resources during the term of the new Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project and Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project licenses that includes avoidance, protection, monitoring, and mitigation measures. The HPMP (PG&E 2011) was developed in consultation with Native American tribes, Tahoe National Forest, BLM, and the SHPO.

The historical and tribal cultural resources impact analysis is based on a review of existing information, such as the results of the California Historical Resources Information System confidential record searches, and the consultation process with the United Auburn Indian Community.

Sites that may potentially be considered a TCR within the Proposed Projects include places of traditional practices, archaeological sites such as, but not limited to, bedrock milling stations, lithic scatters, and occupation sites; rock art sites; cultural landscapes or historic districts; and historic period communities. Although no cemeteries or individual burials have been encountered in the boundaries of the Proposed Projects, it is always possible that human remains/cemeteries might be encountered during the term of the new licenses.

3.18.2 Impact Analysis

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 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)?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

The Proposed Projects involve the continued operations of existing structures and would be generally consistent with existing operations. PG&E would maintain the Proposed Projects' facilities in the same manner as under the current license.

As stated in Chapter 2 (Proposed Projects), the Jordan Creek Diversion Dam in the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project is proposed to be decommissioned. Additionally, PG&E also proposes to construct new, or expand existing, recreation



facilities. As stated in Chapter 2 (Proposed Projects), at the time of this CEQA analysis these activities are not well-defined and additional CEQA analysis will be required for the recreational facility modification and Jordan Creek Diversion Dam removal prior to implementation of those actions.

TCRs may be present within the Proposed Projects' boundaries. TCRs may include places of traditional practices; archaeological sites such as, but not limited to, bedrock milling stations, lithic scatters, and occupation sites; rock art sites; cultural landscapes or historic districts; and historic period communities. Although no cemeteries or individual burials have been encountered in the Proposed Projects' boundaries, it is always possible that human remains/cemeteries might be encountered during the term of the new licenses.

Because the Proposed Projects do not routinely involve ground-disturbing activities outside of ongoing maintenance activities such as routine maintenance of the facilities, vegetation management, and road maintenance, which are consistent with existing conditions, no impacts are expected for TCRs.

Therefore, as TCR identification is ongoing, and the potential exists for unidentified TCRs to be encountered, identified, and affected during regular ongoing maintenance, implementation of MM-TCR-1 *Implementation of the Historic Properties Management Plan* is required to reduce the potential impact to less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-TCR-1 – Implementation of the Historic Properties Management Plan. In accordance with the provisions provided with Section 5.8 and 5.9 of the HPMP, consultation will occur with Native American tribes on an activity-by-activity basis to ensure no adverse impacts will occur. If a resource is determined to be a TCR as defined by the Public Resources Code, Section 21074, during consultation under Sections 5.8 and 5.9 of the HPMP, appropriate site-specific mitigations will be developed consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21084.3, and impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level pursuant to Section 5.10 of the HPMP.

b) 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 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?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

As stated in item a), above, identification of TCRs is ongoing in consultation according to HPMP requirements with California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area for which they may have expertise concerning TCRs in each of the FERC Project boundaries. Because the Proposed Projects do not routinely involve ground-disturbing activities outside of ongoing maintenance activities such as routine maintenance of the facilities, vegetation management, and road maintenance, which are consistent with existing conditions, no impacts are expected for TCRs.

However, as TCR identification is ongoing, and the potential exists for unidentified TCRs to be encountered, identified, and affected during regular ongoing maintenance, implementation of MM-TCR-1: *Implementation of the Historic Properties Management Plan* is required to reduce the potential impact to less than significant with mitigation.

Mitigation Measures:

MM-TCR-1: Implementation of the Historic Properties Management Plan.

3.18.3 References

Davis-King, Shelly. 2011. *Bear Drums in the Central Sierra: American Indian Traditional Cultural Properties Report*. Davis-King & Associates, Standard, California. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2310) and Rollins Transmission Line Project (FERC Project No. 2784), and Nevada Irrigation District's Yuba-Bear Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project No. 2266). Submitted to HDR Engineering, Inc., Sacramento.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020. <http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.



3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project is located in remote forested areas of Nevada and Placer Counties. The Proposed Lower Drum Project is located in remote forested areas of Placer County. Facilities and operations of the Proposed Projects primarily use sources of water, power, and waste disposal that are not part of a larger utility.

3.19.2 Impact Analysis

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?*

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Projects would not have any impacts on existing utilities. No new buildings or housing would be constructed that would cause a change in occupancy. The Proposed Projects would not require the relocation or construction of any new or existing water supply, wastewater treatment or stormwater, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities.

According to the *Hydraulic Modeling Assessment* for the Proposed Projects (Appendix D), overall, there would be relatively little change to water supply reliability except in the driest of years, when water supply would already be affected.

The anticipated changes in instream flows and other environmental measures related to water supply (i.e., water year types and ramping rates) under the Proposed Projects would reduce energy generation from existing PG&E hydroelectric facilities (see Section 3.6, *Energy* for more information). FERC's (2014) FEIS estimated these changes would



result in a loss of 61,400 MWh for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and 13,300 MWh for the Proposed Lower Drum Project, a total of 74,700 MWh. PG&E estimates their 110 hydropower generating units produce an average of 11,672,000 MWh annually (PG&E 2010), so the loss of power generation for the Proposed Projects to PG&E's overall portfolio is less than one percent. From a broader perspective, the California Energy Commission (2019) estimates 34,476,300 MWh of power are produced annually from hydropower in California so the loss of power production from the Proposed Projects is less than one quarter of one percent. As this is such a small portion of PG&E and California's total energy generation, it is not anticipated to negatively affect end users, nor would this change require that new energy generation facilities be constructed at other locations.

As the changes to water availability would only occur in the driest of years (and deficits occur under the existing conditions already) and power generation loss is such a small percentage of PG&E and California's overall portfolio, implementation of the Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact because it would not cause the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

No impact.

The Proposed Projects would not use any municipal water sources. Water used in maintenance or operations would continue to come from rivers or wells in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, and no modifications to PG&E's water rights would be needed for the Proposed Projects under the proposed new license.

New operations would not alter the current water supply at facilities in the Proposed Projects from existing conditions, including in normal, dry, or multiple dry years, as shown in the *Hydraulic Modeling Assessment* (Appendix D).

Therefore, sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the Proposed Projects and any reasonably foreseeable future growth. As a result, no impact would occur, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

- 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 Proposed Projects would not contribute wastewater to any external treatment providers. Sanitary waste disposal needs for facilities associated with the Proposed Projects would continue to be served by vault toilets, which would be periodically pumped, with the sewage transported to an appropriate facility with adequate capacity for disposal. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have no impact on a wastewater treatment facility's capacity to serve the Proposed Projects or existing commitments, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

- 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 Proposed Projects would not generate solid waste in excess of local/state standards or infrastructure capacity (see Section 3.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Waste for more information*). Waste generated by the Proposed Projects during most maintenance activities would include minimal amounts of waste and excess materials. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have a less than significant impact on the generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards or infrastructure capacity, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

- e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

No impact.

During routine maintenance activities, usable excess materials such as lumber, paint, metal pipe, etc. would be returned to the PG&E Service Center and reused for other projects. Waste would be disposed of at appropriate local waste transfer stations. All activities associated with the Proposed Projects must comply with applicable solid waste disposal laws and policies. Any hazardous waste generated by activities associated with the Proposed Projects must be properly handled, transported, and



disposed of at a facility that can accept the waste. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have no impact on compliance with solid waste regulations, and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.19.3 References

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). 2020. "Learn About Our Hydroelectric System." Accessed January 21, 2020. https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/how-the-system-works/hydroelectric-system/hydroelectric-system.page.

3.20 Wildfire

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:</i>				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are located in State Responsibility Areas with Fire Hazard Severity Zones ranging from



moderate to very high and in Federal Responsibility Areas (Cal Fire 2007). Wildfire protection services for the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas are provided by Cal Fire, the Forest Service, Nevada County, and/or Placer County. Caretakers and maintenance workers for the Proposed Projects, as well as additional users of the Proposed Projects' recreational facilities, would not permanently occupy the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. However, they are considered occupants for the purpose of this analysis.

PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) provides information necessary for preventing, preparing for, suppressing, reporting, and investigating fires associated with the Proposed Projects during construction and for long-term operation and maintenance activities. The *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* identifies hazard reduction/fuel treatment measures, actions and locations of resources needed for fire prevention and response, and a process for reporting fires and providing necessary documents associated with any fire investigation to protect the Proposed Projects and Forest Service resources over the term of the license. Other aspects of fuels management primarily related to vegetation treatments, including powerline clearance, are contained in the IVMP (PG&E 2011). PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) will be updated in consultation with the Forest Service, Cal Fire, Nevada County, Placer County, and others, as appropriate.

3.20.2 Impact Analysis

a) *Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Less than significant impact.

Nevada County's *2019 Wildfire Preparedness Action Plan* describes how the county will respond to wildfires. Under the plan, the Nevada County Office of Emergency Services leads strategic and tactical planning to address local wildfire hazard reduction and preparedness (Nevada County 2019). Placer County has a *Community Wildfire Protection Plan* that describes how the county will respond to wildfires. The plan is a community-wide planning effort and offers solutions and mitigation recommendations for homeowners and land managers for short- and long-term wildfire protection planning efforts in the Placer County area (Placer County 2012).

On a temporary basis, routine maintenance associated with the Proposed Projects could result in temporary and minor impacts to local traffic during the work period. However, this potential impact would not impair an emergency operations plan as the

Proposed Projects would include implementation of the *Transportation System Management Plan* (PG&E 2011), which includes an annual road operation and maintenance schedule so that land management and emergency responders are notified of construction activities prior to implementation. As part of the *Transportation System Management Plan* (PG&E 2011) for the Proposed Projects, PG&E would maintain emergency access routes during maintenance activities and ensure emergency vehicles can travel through or around work areas when needed. Therefore, during construction, the Proposed Projects would not interfere with emergency evacuation plans.

On a long-term basis, operations and maintenance of the Proposed Projects would not increase traffic in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas to the extent emergency response times would be impaired, and the Proposed Projects would not involve inundation of routes or construction of any other facilities that could affect existing evacuation and emergency service routes. See PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) for more information on traffic configurations. Therefore, during long-term operations, the Proposed Projects would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation plans.

In summary, with application of the Proposed Projects' *Transportation System Management Plan* (PG&E 2011) and PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) during routine maintenance and ongoing operations, the Proposed Projects would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As a result, impacts from the Proposed Projects would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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.

The Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas contain vast areas of steep-sloped forests that are subject to periodic wildfire. Further, implementation of the Proposed Projects would involve the use of motorized vehicles and equipment for operations and maintenance, and it has been documented that equipment use is one of the top causes of fire in California (Cal Fire 2019). Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have the potential to exacerbate fire risk and could expose recreationists and workers to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire.



However, the Proposed Projects would not exacerbate wildfire risks compared to existing conditions because the Proposed Projects include implementation of PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011), which describes tools and specifies actions for preventing, preparing for, suppressing, reporting, and investigating fires associated with the Proposed Projects. In addition, activities associated with the Proposed Projects would not exacerbate the physical conditions at these locations such that the risk of wildfires increases, and some routine maintenance activities, such as vegetation management, at existing facilities may reduce these risks. Finally, as discussed in item a, PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) would be implemented during long-term operation and maintenance; this plan would further reduce the potential of the Proposed Projects exacerbating the risk for wildfire during routine maintenance and operation. Therefore, impacts from the Proposed Projects related to exacerbation of wildfire risks or the exposure of occupants to increased pollutant concentrations of uncontrolled wildfire would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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?

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Projects could result in impacts related to the maintenance of infrastructure. Routine maintenance at facilities associated with the Proposed Projects is already occurring, it is not anticipated that there would be an increased risk of wildfire attributable to ongoing operation and maintenance.

The impact of the Proposed Projects would not be significant because PG&E maintains fire suppression tools at existing recreation sites and its facilities, and it conducts routine facility maintenance, such as vegetation thinning and trimming under and near power lines and substations, to reduce the fire risk near existing facilities. As noted above, PG&E would also implement the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011), which includes signs for educating the public about fire danger and safety and restrictions on burning during times of very high and extreme fire danger.

Given the geography and surrounding forest conditions, the risk of wildfire would continue to be very high in some locations, but implementation of PG&E's *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011) to protect proposed and existing facilities and people in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and

Proposed Lower Drum Project areas would reduce the risk from current conditions. Ongoing evaluation of fire danger in the area and burning bans implemented by the Forest Service on Forest Service land during very high and extreme fire danger would further aid in reducing fire risk.

Therefore, although implementation of the Proposed Projects would require the maintenance of infrastructure that could exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment, the impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

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?

Less than significant impact.

The Proposed Projects would not include any maintenance activities that would alter drainage patterns or slopes in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not result in the creation of new flooding or landslide risks. Further, the Proposed Projects would not create new structures or induce growth in the number of recreational users or workers in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas, and therefore would not create any new risk to people or structures from flooding or landslides that may result from post fire slope instability or drainage changes.

Exposure of people or structures to significant risks associated with post-fire slope instability or minor drainage changes would be minimized through implementation of the *Fire Prevention and Response Plan on Federal Land* (PG&E 2011). The plan specifically addresses post-fire activities such as post-fire slope instability, runoff, or drainage changes. Currently, no post-fire slope instability exists in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas. As a result of existing geography, potential future post-fire slope instabilities could affect sites in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas; however, areas downslope of areas of post-fire slope instability would be closed if a hazard is identified (PG&E 2011). Additional discussion of potential impacts related to soil stability and landslides is found in Section 3.7, *Geology and Soils*. Additional discussion of potential impacts on hydrology, including alteration to drainage, runoff, and flooding patterns, is found in Section 3.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

Therefore, the Proposed Projects would not 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. As a result, impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.20.3 References

- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). 2007. "Fire Hazard Severity Zones Maps." Accessed February 27, 2020.
<https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/wildfire-prevention-planning-engineering/wildland-hazards-building-codes/fire-hazard-severity-zones-maps/>.
- . 2019. "2017 Wildfire Activity Statistics." Accessed January 23, 2019.
https://www.fire.ca.gov/media/10059/2017_redbook_final.pdf.
- Nevada County. 2019. "2019 Wildfire Preparedness Action Plan." Accessed February 27, 2020.
<https://www.mynevadacounty.com/DocumentCenter/View/28048/6-11-2019-2019-Wildfire-Preparedness-Plan?bidId>.
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2011. Application for New License, Drum-Spaulding Project FERC Project No. 2310-173. Accessed February 28, 2020.
<http://www.eurekasw.com/DS/Final%20License%20Application/Forms/AllItems.aspx>.
- Placer County. 2012. "Community Wildfire Protection Plan." Accessed February 27, 2020.
<https://www.placer.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/506/Community-Wildfire-Protection-Plan-PDF>.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issue Area:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>Would the project:</i>				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.21.1 Impact Analysis

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?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

The Proposed Projects would involve routine maintenance and ongoing operations of facilities. Operation and maintenance of the Proposed Projects would not greatly differ from existing operations and maintenance. Biological resources, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, recreation resources, and TCRs were found to have the potential to be affected; however, mitigation has been proposed as part of the Proposed Projects to reduce these impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have potentially significant impacts, but with mitigation incorporated, impacts would be reduced to a less -than-significant level.

Mitigation Measures: See Biological Resources (Section 3.4), Geology and Soils (Section 3.7), Recreation (Section 3.16), and Tribal Cultural Resources (Section 3.18).

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)?

Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated.

The former Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project consists of three separate hydroelectric projects: the Upper Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project, the Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project, and the Deer Creek Hydroelectric Project. Routine maintenance impacts from the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project would be short-term, temporary, and distributed throughout the region.

NID's Yuba Bear Project (FERC Project No. 2266) and Yuba Water Agency's Yuba River Development Project (FERC Project No. 2246) are also located in the vicinity of the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project. There

could be cumulative impacts from activities associated with the Proposed Projects and anticipated activities associated with the Yuba Bear Project, as described in the FEIS (FERC 2014) and/or Yuba River Development Project as described in FERC and USACE's FEIS (2019). These separate projects are not described in this CEQA analysis but are expected to have similar types of routine maintenance and similar measures meant to protect the environment that were developed during the relicensing process for each of the Proposed Projects (i.e., increased minimum instream flows and resources specific management / monitoring plans). As these projects are hydraulically linked, particularly in the Yuba and Bear river watersheds, modifications to flows could have cumulative impacts to fisheries and water quality in these rivers and streams. As noted above, the other FERC-licensed projects in the basins are in the relicensing process currently and are expected to have similar environmental protection measures as part of their new licenses.

Operation of the Proposed Projects would be generally consistent with current operations of the Drum-Spaulding Hydroelectric Project. The changes in operation are limited to modification to flows to provide enhanced conditions downstream for aquatic species; however, interactions with other projects and the Proposed Lower Drum Hydroelectric Project may impact water flows and result in stranding or detrimental flows to anadromous fish in Auburn Ravine. As discussed in Section 3.4, *Biological Resources*, mitigation has been added for the area of anadromy directly impacted by PG&E's releases into Auburn Ravine. PG&E conducted an environmental study of the Western Placer County streams but did not determine the cause of sudden low flow events that have historically stranded fish in Auburn Ravine (PG&E 2010b). During the winter and early spring months of wetter years (i.e., approximately 7 out of 10 years), when there are spills from the South Canal, those spills are generally in the range of 40 cfs and 80 cfs. From mid-April through mid-October, NID begins requesting water from the South Canal to be released into Auburn Ravine, up to a maximum of 170 cfs. PCWA imports up to 50 cfs of water into Lower Auburn Ravine from the North Fork American River via the Auburn Tunnel from PCWA's American River Pump Station. These PCWA deliveries typically extend from May through October, peaking in July or August. In addition, between mid-April and mid-October, PCWA begins requesting up to 50 cfs from the South Canal (PG&E 2010b).

Considering these various inputs into Auburn Ravine, many originating from South Canal but controlled by other agencies (NID and PCWA), there could be significant impacts due to changes in flows especially related to stranding of fish. In order to mitigate potentially significant impacts, MM-AQUATICS-2 (Section 3.4, *Biological*



Resources) would be implemented and describes ramping rates for flows into Auburn Ravine as well as fish stranding surveys.

The new licenses for the Proposed Projects would include provisions for some future recreation improvement projects. This future construction work may have cumulative impacts when considered together with the Proposed Projects and in other projects in the watershed, including the Yuba-Bear Project and the Yuba River Development Project. Future recreation facility improvements and expansions could cause an increase in the number of recreationists using facilities in the Proposed Projects which could cause cumulative impacts from future increased vehicle trips to transportation systems and greenhouse gas emissions in the Proposed Projects, and surrounding area. Future construction work could also have cumulative impacts on air quality due to other, near-by construction work in vicinity of the Proposed Projects. A number of activities associated with the Proposed Projects, including some future recreation improvements, have not been fully designed to a sufficient degree such that they can be analyzed at this time. As a result, the cumulative interaction of the Proposed Projects with these other construction projects is currently speculative and cannot be determined. However, each future activity associated with the Proposed Projects that has not been analyzed in this document will require future discretionary approval and appropriate environmental analysis prior to implementation. Additionally, based on existing descriptions in the Proposed Projects' FERC License Application, these future activities and relatively small and spread out over the large area, and will be implemented at different times over the term of the license. These future activities are not of a nature that they are likely to cause incremental effects that would be cumulatively considerable when viewed together with the Proposed Projects and, accordingly, the cumulative impact would less than significant.

Energy generation from the Proposed Projects and from projects in the surrounding area may have a cumulative impact on energy customers. However, as discussed in Section 3.6, Energy, PG&E's reduction in energy generation capacity is not anticipated to have a significant or negative impact to energy customers.

The environmental impacts of the Proposed Projects, with the implementation of the mitigation measures described in this section and throughout this IS/MND, are found to be individually limited and less than significant. But impacts of the Proposed Projects to aquatic biological resources could be cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with other present and probable future hydroelectric and water supply and management projects. With the implementation of MM-AQUATICS-2 and FERC relicensing; however, cumulative impacts to streams in western Placer County would be

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reduced to a less than significant level. As a result, with mitigation, impacts would not be cumulatively considerable and therefore would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

See Biological Resources (Section 3.4), Geology and Soils (Section 3.7), Recreation (Section 3.16), and Tribal Cultural Resources (Section 3.18)

c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

No impact.

The Proposed Projects involve routine maintenance and continued operation of the Proposed Projects. This would be a positive impact on people who use recreation facilities in the Proposed Upper Drum-Spaulding Project and Proposed Lower Drum Project areas and PG&E customers. No activities associated with the Proposed Projects would either directly or indirectly cause a substantial adverse impact on human beings. Therefore, the Proposed Projects would have no impact and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

3.21.2 References

- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). 2014. Final Environmental Impact Statement for Hydropower License. Accessed November 12, 2020.
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- Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). 2010b. Technical Memorandum 3-13; Western Placer County Streams. Accessed December 1, 2020.
<http://www.eurekasw.com/nid/Technical%20Memoranda/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fNID%2fTechnical%20Memoranda%2fRevised%20Technical%20Memoranda%2fTech%20Memo%2003%2d13%20%2d%20Western%20Placer%20County%20Streams&View=%7bEA33DA8A%2d6FAE%2d4499%2d8D50%2dC8FC5921A996%7d>



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