

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
HOLLISTER FIELD OFFICE**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
PG&E Upgrade (OPGW)**

**NEPA CONTROL #:** DOI-BLM-CA-C090-2016-0003-EA

**CASE FILE/SERIAL #:** CACA056149

**PROPONENT:** Pacific Gas & Electric Inc.

**PROJECT:** Temporary Pull/Reel Sites for Optical Ground Wire Upgrade (OPGW)

**LOCATION:** Panoche Hills

**AFFECTED ACREAGE:** 0.52 acre

**7.5' QUADRANGLE:** Panoche, Tumey Hills

**LAND STATUS:** Public

**SPECIAL DESIGNATION AREA:** Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

**AUTHORITY:** Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 (FLPMA)

### **LAND USE PLAN CONFORMANCE**

The proposed action is subject to and in conformance with the Hollister Resource Management Plan for the Southern Diablo Mountain Range and Central Coast of California (2007) in accordance with Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations 1610.5-3. The management plan directs BLM to authorize public and private uses while maintaining and improving resource values, including those authorizations necessary for wind, solar, biomass, and other forms of renewable energy development.

### **TIERING TO OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW DOCUMENTS**

The Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the Panoche Valley Solar Project was approved by San Benito County on May 19, 2015. The Final SEIR addressed the proposed OPGW work on BLM lands, and includes details of environmental analysis and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures (AMMs) which would be implemented by PG&E during work on BLM-administered public lands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) also developed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement to analyze environmental concerns associated with the proposed

work, including cultural resources and threatened and endangered species. This USACE Final EIS will likely become available during the review period for this BLM application. The analysis in this EA is tiered to these CEQA and NEPA documents, respectively. Specific sections of the EIR or EIS are incorporated here by reference under the appropriate resource descriptions in this EA.

## **PURPOSE AND NEED**

Panoche Valley Solar intends to build a (solar) renewable energy facility on private lands in San Benito County. East of the Panoche Valley and west of I-5, the PG&E Panoche-Moss Landing 230kV transmission line traverses about 8 miles of BLM administered land in the Panoche Hills.

An Interconnection Reassessment Study was conducted by California Independent System Operator (CAISO) in coordination with PG&E to identify various utility network upgrades necessary to support interconnection of the Panoche Valley Solar project to the electrical grid.

The CAISO determined that PG&E needs to establish the primary telecommunication service between the solar project site substation and PG&E's existing Panoche Substation, which is located 17 miles east in Fresno County. The purpose for the optical ground wire (OPGW) upgrade on the Panoche-Moss Landing 230 kV transmission line is to allow for data transmission between the solar energy facility and the electrical grid.

## **RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES**

### **ALTERNATIVE 1: PROPOSED ACTION**

#### **General Overview**

PG&E proposes to install new optical ground wire (OPGW) on its existing Panoche-Moss Landing 230 kV transmission line to establish the primary telecommunication service between the Panoche Valley Solar substation and PG&E's existing Panoche Substation, which is located 17 miles east in Fresno County. To complete the upgrade, a total of 12 temporary pull/ splice sites would be established along the existing 17-mile transmission line corridor.

Under the proposed action, BLM would authorize temporary surface occupancy at four (4) pull/reel sites on BLM-administered land with the existing PG&E right of way. See Attachment 1 for the location of the (4) temporary pull/reel sites located on BLM lands. The application from PG&E provides that final locations of pull/reel sites may be field-adjusted within approximately 250-750 feet from the base of a given tower, and approximately 75 feet wide within the transmission line corridor upon final design or during the construction phase.

The OPGW would be installed on existing structures using existing access roads or helicopters. PG&E proposes to replace the existing shield wire and install the OPGW on the north side of the 230 kV towers, at the top of each tower.

The OPGW cable comes on cable reels that hold approximately 23,000 feet of cable. Each splice/pull site would require an approximate 75-foot by 75-foot work area located approximately 300-feet to the east and west of the existing tower site within the existing transmission corridor right-of-way.

The OPGW installation along the 17-mile segment would be completed in approximately 12-16 weeks, and at any one location the construction would take from 2 to 3 weeks. The current project schedule calls for the proposed OPGW work to begin approximately October 2015 (or as soon as project plans and approvals are in place), and be completed within approximately 1 year from the start of construction (or as soon as possible after construction begins).

## Construction Phase

Preparation of the temporary pull/splice sites will require some minor ground disturbance. Minor structural modifications will also be made to each of the transmission towers to allow the mounting of splice boxes where the sections of OPGW will be spliced (every 3 to 5 miles). Access to pull/splice sites and to each transmission tower would occur generally along existing unimproved roads or improved un-surfaced or surfaced roads that lead to many of the existing towers. No new roads would be constructed to access tower locations. Helicopters would be used to place materials at the point of installation for towers inaccessible by road. More detail about activities at the pull/reel sites is provided below.

## Temporary Pull/Reel Sites Detail

At Tower 062/266 there are two work/reel site areas identified immediately east and west of the tower, site 4A and 4B. Both sites are locations where the OPGW reel equipment will be set-up. Each site will be approximately 300 feet (east or west) from the base of tower 062/266. Site 4A, east of the tower, will be utilized for the OPGW pull westward to tower O58/251 (i.e., to site 5B within BLM land). Similarly, at site 4B the reel equipment will be set up west of tower 062/266, for the easterly pull to a work area east of tower 064/278 (outside of BLM land). As previously noted the sites will be approximately 75 x 75 feet and within the transmission line easement.

As with site 4A/4B, sites 5A and 5B will be approximately 75 x75 feet and within the transmission line easement, located approximately 300 feet east (5A) and west (5B) of tower O57/250, respectively. The primary difference between 4A/4B and 5A/5B is that only pulling equipment will be placed on sites 5A and 5B. Site 5A will be the pull site for the OPGW pull eastward from tower O54/237 (to the west and outside of BLM land), and site 5B for the OPGW pull westward from site 4A.

At the tension/reel site, trailer-mounted reel and tensioner equipment will be towed by a work truck onto the site and parked. The trailer will remain hitched to the tow vehicle and the wheels blocked/chocked for anchorage. The puller equipment is truck-mounted and will be driven to the sites using the existing access road. At each site (4A, 4B, 5A and 5B) an approximately 3/4-inch diameter, approximately 8 foot long copper ground rod will be driven into the earth as a safety measure. Upon completion of the work at the site the ground rod will be extracted.

In general, access to pull/reel sites and to transmission towers is expected to be largely along existing unimproved roads or improved un-surfaced or surfaced roads, or within the PG&E easement that leads to many of the existing towers. However, due to rough terrain, tensioning equipment to be used at pull/reel site 5A/5B on BLM land would need to be installed using tracked equipment. The tracked equipment would cause some ground disturbances, but the work would be confined to within the existing 75-foot-wide PG&E easement. For example, if needed at site 5A and 5B, due to the topography, a small track mount dozer (Caterpillar-brand 03 or 04, weight approximately 18,000 pounds) will be used to position the pulling equipment.

The pulling equipment will be towed to the work area approximately 300 feet east and west of tower 057/250. The tracked equipment would be moved to the tower location using the existing access road. At the tower site the tracked equipment would be driven within the transmission line easement, creating a tracked path approximately 5 to 6 feet wide. The equipment track information is listed below. There will be additional ground disturbances within the 75 x75 foot work areas, as required, to turn and position the equipment.

### Temporary Guard Structures

Attachment 1 shows there are two (2) proposed guard structure locations on BLM lands in association with the OPGW upgrade. The temporary guard structures would be designed to prevent tools or materials from falling into the crossings of public roadways or existing transmission or distribution lines.

Guard structures typically consist of 2 to 4 wooden poles and cross beams attached between the poles. They are generally installed in pairs with a net strung between them, but in some cases a net would not be required. A PG&E line truck would be used to auger and set the wooden poles. For roadway crossings, it is anticipated that the temporary poles would be placed in or adjacent to the disturbed road shoulder or utility ROW in an approximately 75-foot by 75-foot area. No grading or vegetation removal is anticipated associated with installation of the guard structures. Guard structure poles would be removed following OPGW installation and the holes backfilled.

### Road Improvement for Access

There is one ravine/deep crevice location that crosses an existing access road within BLM land, and this location may need bridging via temporary steel plating in order to access the PG&E transmission line. This location on BLM land is shown in Attachment 1 (Project Overview Map).

PG&E will transport steel traffic plating to the location indicated on the map. The steel plating will be of the appropriate thickness to support the applied loading. In general, plates will be approximately 8 feet wide, up to approximately 20 feet long, approximately 1-inch to 1 3/8-inch thick, and weight approximately 8,000 to 10,000 pounds. The plates will be transported and placed using a rubber-tire truck mounted crane. PG&E may support the steel plating on timber cribbing, placed in the ravine, depending on the span of the ravine and the traffic loads applied. There may be minor ground disturbances (i.e., light grading) to set the plates and cribbing level. However, to the greatest extent possible the plates and cribbing will be placed on the existing grade without excavation or grading.

No new roads will need to be pioneered to access transmission line locations. If required, for inaccessible tower locations, helicopters will be the means of placing materials at the point of installation. Construction may be completed using a combination of helicopter and ground crews. Helicopters would be used to transport qualified electrical workers to the towers, deliver materials, and assist in pulling the OPGW from tower to tower. None of the 150-foot by 150-foot helicopter landing zones are proposed to be within BLM land, and no temporary use areas outside of PG&E's easement are anticipated.

As part of PG&E's standard Best Management Practices (BMPs), trash, construction debris and other waste will be stored and removed from the site daily. PG&E's general safety plan will be implemented for the project, and environmental awareness training will be given to all employees and contractors, and will include safety. PG&E crews will carry spill kits, and general housekeeping BMPs will be implemented.

Additionally, PG&E will implement standard sediment and erosion control measures, as necessary, before and during project activities. PG&E's Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan for the project would include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Large trucks and heavy equipment may be equipped with hydraulic systems that use oil for lubrication. In the event of a spill, crews will immediately stop work and contact the PG&E Environmental Field Specialist (Keith Baker 408-205-0191). Onsite work trucks will possess supplies to adequately contain and clean up a small spill from this equipment. Typical spill supplies might include, but not be limited to, absorbent pads, absorbent booms, absorbent material, shovels, and storage drums. If onsite supplies are not adequate to address a spill, a contractor will be mobilized with sufficient supplies to clean up the spill. All spills will be cleaned so that no visible traces of oil are present, including visible staining and chemical odors.
- All vehicle refueling will be performed off site.
- Spills that meet the threshold for a reportable quantity will be reported to the California Office of Emergency Services, the National Response Center, and the San Benito County Environmental Health Department. If a spill occurs that impacts a waterway, the spill will be immediately reported the California State Water Resources Control Board.
- At the request of the BLM, post clean up confirmation sampling may be conducted to ensure the spill was sufficiently cleaned up. Confirmation sampling will include testing for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Analytical results from samples at the bottom and side walls of the cleanup excavation will be compared to a control sample collected by hand auger in the vicinity of the spill, but not directly impacted by the spill.

#### Avoidance and Mitigation Measures (AMMs)

Avoidance and Mitigation Measures (AMMs) to be implemented by PG&E during work on BLM-administered public lands are described in Table 2-18 of the USACE Draft Environmental Impact Statement (pg. 2-67). These measures are incorporated by reference here as part of the proposed action considered in this EA.

## ALTERNATIVE 2: NO ACTION

The proposed temporary pull/reel sites would not be authorized as proposed. Existing management and use of the site would continue subject to applicable statutes, regulations, policy and land use plans.

## ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL

There are no other reasonable alternative routes with existing structures for the OPGW line identified which would support the communication line.

## AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Critical Element	Affected		Critical Element	Affected	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
Air Quality		X	Native American Values		X
ACEC/RNA		X	T & E Species		X
Cultural Resources		X	Vegetation		X
Environmental Justice		X	Wastes, Hazardous/Solid		X
Farmlands, Prime/Unique		X	Water Quality		X
Fish and Wildlife		X	Wetlands/Riparian Zones		X
Floodplains		X	Wild & Scenic Rivers		X
Invasive Weeds		X	Wilderness		X

The following elements of the human environment, subject to review specified in statute, regulation or executive order, are not located within the project area: Prime or Unique Farm Lands, Wilderness, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The following resource areas were examined but eliminated from detailed analysis because the range of alternatives were determined to have negligible impact on that resource: Air Quality, Geology/Minerals, Paleontology, Visual Resources, Water Quality.

## Biological Resources

The USACE DEIS (Section 3.6) addresses the affected environment and environmental consequences of the Panoche Valley Solar project on waters of the U.S., vegetation communities, wildlife, and special status species on the private and public lands in the project area.

Table 3-12 of the DEIS (pg. 3-98) lists the special status plant species that have the potential to occur on the proposed PG&E telecommunications upgrades sites based on availability of suitable habitat and soil conditions. Of the species listed in Table 3-12, the following special status plant species and their associated habitats have high potential to occur on the proposed pull and reel sites on the BLM- administered public lands:

- Forked fiddleneck (*Amsinckia furcata* (*A. vernicosa* var. *f.*))
- Naked buckwheat (*Eriogonum nudum* var. *indictum*)

Table 3-13 of the DEIS (pg. 3-113) lists special status wildlife species that could occur on the proposed PG&E telecommunications upgrades sites based on availability of suitable habitat. Of the species listed in Table 3-13, the following special status plant species and their associated habitats have high potential to occur on the proposed pull and reel sites on the BLM- administered public lands:

- Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Gambelia sila*)
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
- San Joaquin antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*)
- Giant kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ingens*)
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)
- San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*)

From September 15 to 18, 2014, Energy Renewal Partners conducted biological surveys in the primary telecommunication disturbance sites along the Moss Landing-Panoche transmission line right-of-way. A map of vegetation in the sites has not been produced; however, given the relatively small size and discrete location of each site, each was typically dominated by one vegetation type (Energy Renewal Partners 2014a).

The biological surveys assessed potential federal and state jurisdictional waters in the field (Energy Renewal Partners 2014a; Appendix G). The report analyzed resources within proposed work areas plus a 500-foot buffer. The report concluded there are no potential jurisdictional waters at the proposed pull and reel sites on the BLM-administered public lands (USACE 2015).

## **Cultural Resources and Native American Values**

The USACE DEIS (Section 3.7) addresses the affected environment and environmental consequences of the Panoche Valley Solar project on cultural resources, including prehistoric Native American and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, districts, sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, and cultural landscapes.

Natural Investigations Company, LLC conducted a literature search for the PG&E area of potential effect at the Northwest Information Center on September 15, 2014, and at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center on September 16, 2014. Natural Investigations Company, LLC also conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural resource survey of the discontinuous area of potential effect between September 15 and 18, 2014. The USACE DEIS states that no cultural resources were newly identified during this survey, and no other cultural resources have been previously recorded in the area of potential effect (pg. 3-412).

## **Environmental Justice**

The USACE DEIS (Section 3.12) addresses the potential for environmental justice issues and concerns associated with the Panoche Valley Solar project. The region of influence for environmental justice is San Benito County, which has a Hispanic population of 57.3 percent (US Census Bureau 2013b) and therefore qualifies as a minority population for environmental justice analysis.

The USACE DEIS (pg. 3-540) explains that none of the populations in the project area qualify as low-income for environmental justice analysis; therefore, low-income populations are not discussed further in this EA.

## **Hazardous or Solid Wastes**

The USACE DEIS (Section 3.14) provides an overview of public safety, hazards, and potentially hazardous conditions on the project site and in the surrounding area. Common risks are accidents related to traffic and possible exposure to valley fever and anthrax (pg. 3-569).

## **Recreation and Access**

The USACE DEIS (Section 3.15) addresses the transportation features that would be used for deliveries and employee access to the project site during construction. The PG&E transmission line parallels Panoche Road for a portion of its route. Unimproved roads lead to many of the existing towers. None of the unimproved roads that provide access to the transmission line are designated open for motorized use. Nonetheless, the BLM-administered public lands are generally accessible from Panoche Road and provide hunting and target shooting recreation opportunities.

## Special Designations

Upon approval of the original Hollister RMP (1984) two Areas of Critical Environmental Concern were designated in the Panoche Hills and Coalinga management units. These were the Moreno Paleontological (#CA01902) and the Panoche-Coalinga (#CA01903) ACEC's. These designations were made in recognition of the presence of important paleontological resources, and significant habitat areas for sensitive plants and several rare, threatened, or endangered animal species.

During the revision of the Hollister RMP (2007), BLM combined both ACEC's into a single unit referred to as the Panoche-Coalinga ACEC because they covered overlapping areas. Approximately 16,000 acres of lands acquired (from willing sellers) to recover San Joaquin Valley listed species were also incorporated into the Panoche-Coalinga ACEC designation established in Record of Decision (ROD) for the Hollister Resource Management Plan for the Southern Diablo Mountain Range and Central Coast of California (BLM 2007). Two (2) of the four (4) proposed pull/reel sites on the BLM-administered public lands are inside the Panoche-Coalinga ACEC.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES:

### ALTERNATIVE 1: PROPOSED ACTION

#### Biological Resources

There would be no direct permanent or temporary disturbance to potential waters of the U.S. and other aquatic resources resulting from construction of PG&E primary telecommunication upgrades because there are no waters of the U.S. located within the buffer zones of proposed work sites.

PG&E-proposed avoidance and minimization measures related to impacts on vegetation are required by San Benito County in their conditional use permit for the proposed project. The full text of these measures is included in the Final SEIR Appendix C, Table C-3.

There would be no direct permanent disturbance resulting from construction of PG&E primary telecommunication upgrades. Direct temporary disturbance would result from pull/splice sites, helicopter landing zones, temporary guard structures, and temporary work sites associated with the wood pole replacement sites. Preparation of the temporary pull/splice sites, helicopter landing zones, and work areas for the wood pole replacement sites would require some minor ground disturbance, including vegetation trimming, recontouring, and lightly compacting the ground. No grading or vegetation removal is anticipated associated with installing the guard structures.

Table 2-16 (pg. 2-65) in the USACE DEIS reports the total area of temporary disturbance associated with PG&E primary telecommunication upgrades is approximately 5.73 acres. Temporary disturbance associated with pull/splice sites on BLM-administered land would be limited to approximately 0.52 acres.

## **Cultural Resources and Native American Interests**

There are no records of cultural resources within the area of potential effect on BLM-administered public lands so the proposed action would have no adverse effect on known resources. However, in the event that construction encountered an undiscovered resource or human remains, measures AMM CR-1 through AMM CR-5 would require the operator to cease work if resources are discovered, and following protocols for evaluating and treating these resources. Because these measures have been incorporated into the proposed action evaluated in this EA, the direct and indirect effects of PG&E actions would be less than significant and would not constitute an adverse effect under the NHPA or a significant effect under NEPA.

## **Environmental Justice**

Impacts from the proposed PG&E upgrades would not have disproportionate adverse impacts on minority communities due to the lack of residents in the immediate area proposed for telecommunications upgrades.

## **Hazardous or Solid Wastes**

The Final Supplemental EIR certified by San Benito County explains that potential effects from hazardous materials would be limited by adhering to APM HAZ-1, which provides a protocol to reduce the risk of exposure if there are minor spills on the project site. Basically, construction personnel would be trained in handling and storing hazardous materials, and a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) would be developed to address hazardous materials management during construction, including a hazardous materials inventory, emergency response procedures, training program information, and basic information on the location, type, quantity, and health risks of hazardous materials on the project site. Application of APM HAZ-1 and the SPCC would ensure impacts are less than significant by providing protocols to reduce the risk of exposure.

## **Recreation and Access**

Direct temporary effects during OPGW installation include increased traffic on existing roadways. There may be infrequent and localized disruptions of vehicle traffic as construction personnel access wire pulling, tensioning, and splicing sites. During construction, heavy and light vehicles would access the area, transporting equipment and personnel to work sites using existing roads. Helicopters would be used to transport electrical workers to the towers, deliver materials, and assist in pulling the OPGW from tower to tower. Impacts on recreation and access to public lands would be short term, temporary, and intermittent.

Furthermore, PG&E has committed to developing a traffic control plan to demonstrate compliance with the California Joint Utility Traffic Control Manual; to provide the dates of and public noticing procedures for full and partial road closures; and to outline the measures that would be taken to ensure that traffic delays do not exceed 30 minutes (see AMM TR-1). With implementation of this plan, short-term impacts on the surrounding transportation system and public access during primary upgrade actions would be less than significant.

## **Special Designations**

PG&E-proposed avoidance and minimization measures would ensure there are no direct permanent impacts to the values for which the ACEC was established resulting from construction of PG&E primary telecommunication upgrades.

## **MITIGATION MEASURES**

Avoidance and Mitigation Measures (AMMs) to be implemented by PG&E during work on BLM-administered public lands are described in Table 2-18 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Panoche Valley Solar (USACE, pg. 2-67).

## **ALTERNATIVE 2: NO ACTION**

### **Biological Resources**

There would be no adverse effects to biological resources under the No Action Alternative.

### **Cultural Resources and Native American Values**

There would be no adverse effects to cultural resources and Native American Values under the No Action Alternative.

### **Environmental Justice**

There would be no disproportionate impacts to low-income or minority communities under the No Action Alternative.

### **Hazardous or Solid Wastes**

There would be no adverse effects from hazardous materials or solid waste under the No Action Alternative.

### **Recreation and Access**

There would be no adverse effects to recreation resources under the No Action Alternative.

### **Special Designations**

There would be no adverse effects to ACEC values under the No Action Alternative.

## **CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

Cumulative effects are those impacts on the environment which result “from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.” (40 CFR 1508.7).

### **ALTERNATIVE 1: PROPOSED ACTION**

The Draft EIS for the Panoche Valley Solar Project (USACE 2015, Table 3-1) analyzed effects of cumulative actions within the region. They concluded there is considerable potential for loss of important habitats for wildlife, and large-scale solar development represents a significant potential source of habitat loss on privately owned lands.

In contrast, the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions on the BLM-administered public lands within the area of potential effects are limited to PG&E operations and maintenance activities. These activities which are not likely to have adverse cumulative impacts on the natural or cultural resources present on the public lands because similar avoidance and mitigation measures would be required for future projects.

### **ALTERNATIVE 2: NO ACTION**

In this case, the Panoche Valley Solar project may not be feasible, but there is still considerable potential for loss of important habitats for wildlife from large-scale solar development on privately owned lands.

Reasonably foreseeable future actions include PG&E operations and maintenance activities, which are not likely to have adverse cumulative impacts on the natural or cultural resources present on the public lands because similar avoidance and mitigation measures would be required for future projects.

## **CONSULTATION**

As federal agencies, the BLM and the USACE are both responsible for initiating government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes. Tribal consultation ensures that tribal rights and concerns are considered before the BLM and/or USACE takes actions, makes decisions, or implements programs that may affect tribes. Consultation is necessary to identify issues of tribal concern (which may include issues beyond cultural resources, such as other tribal resources), sacred sites, and other places of traditional religious and cultural importance and to incorporate appropriate mitigation measures in the event such sites are located during construction. Consultation with tribes for the Panoche Valley Solar Project is described in Section 3.7.5 of the DEIS (USACE 2015).

## REFERENCES

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the Panoche Valley Solar Project, San Benito County, CA; May 19, 2015.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Panoche Valley Solar Facility, San Benito County, CA; U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, EIS No. 20150258, September 11, 2015.

## LIST OF PREPARERS

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## NOTIFICATION

Notification of the proposed action and analysis has been posted on [BLM's National Register for Land Use Planning and National Environmental Policy Act documents](#) during its undertaking.

## DOCUMENT REVIEW

\_\_\_\_\_  
Planning and Environmental Coordinator

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Date