Print Form

Appendix C

Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613 For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

scн #2018072076

Project Title: Humboldt Wind Energy Project		Den Chaves Westerner					
Mailing Address: 3015 H Street	Cont Phor	act Person: Steve Werner					
City: Eureka	Zip: 95501 Cou	nty: Humboldt					
Project Location: County Humboldt	Citu/Nearest Community	· Scotia					
Cross Streets:	City/ivearest Community	Zip Code: 95565					
Longitude/Latitude (degrees, minutes and seconds):°	′″ N /•	"" W Total Acres: 2,218					
Assessor's Parcel No.: Multiple	Section: Twp.:	Range: Base:					
Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #: 0.5. Hwy 101 Airports: n/a	Railways: D/a	Schools: D/a					
Document Type: CEQA: NOP X Draft EIR 3ovemotion Early Cons Supplement/Subsequer Neg Dec (Prior SCH No.) Mit Neg Dec Other:	*s Office of Repping & Respector nt EIR EA APR 1 5 2019 FON	Other: Joint Document Final Document U Final Document U EIS Other: SI					
Local Action Type: STAT	Local Action Type: STATE CLEARINGHOUSE						
General Plan UpdateSpecific PlanGeneral Plan AmendmentMaster PlanGeneral Plan ElementPlanned Unit DeveloCommunity PlanSite Plan	☐ Rezone ☐ Prezone opment ⊠ Use Permit ☐ Land Division (S	Annexation Redevelopment Coastal Permit Subdivision, etc.) Other:					
Development Type: Residential: Units Acres Office: Sq.ft. Acres Commercial:Sq.ft. Acres Employ Industrial: Sq.ft. Acres Employ Educational:	ees Transportation ees Mining: ees X Power: Waste Treatme	: Type Mineral TypeMW_155 int:TypeMGD					
Recreational: Water Facilities: Type MGD	Hazardous Was	ste:Type					
 Aesthetic/Visual Fiscal Agricultural Land Flood Plain/Flooding Air Quality Forest Land/Fire Haz Archeological/Historical Geologic/Seismic Biological Resources Minerals Coastal Zone Noise Drainage/Absorption Population/Housing I Economic/Jobs Public Services/Facil 	Recreation/Parks Schools/Universitie Septic Systems Sewer Capacity Soil Erosion/Compa Solid Waste Balance X Toxic/Hazardous lities X Traffic/Circulation	 X Vegetation X Water Quality X Water Supply/Groundwater Wetland/Riparian Growth Inducement Land Use X Cumulative Effects Other: 					
Land use: Timberland with Industrial, Agricultural Gra Project Description: <i>(please use a separate page if</i> See Attached State Clearinghouse Contact:	azing Zoning: Agricultural Ex (necessary) Project Sent to the f	clusive and Timber Production Zone					
(916) 445-0613	V Pasources	CalEDA					
State Review Began: <u>4 - 15</u> - 2019	Boating & Water Central Valley Fle Coastal Comm	ways ARB: Airport & Freight ood Prot ARB: Transportation Projects ARB: Major Industrial/Energy					
SCH COMPLIANCE <u>6</u> - <u>5</u> -2019	X Conservation X CDFW # X Cal Fire Historic Preservat X Parks & Rec	tion					
Review Per Lead	Bay Cons & Dev	Comm. X Reg. WQCB # Toxic Sub Ctrl-CTC Yth/Adlt Corrections Corrections					
Please note State Clearinghouse Number (SCH#) on all Comments	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CalSTA} \\ \underline{\qquad} & \text{Aeronautics} \\ \underline{\qquad} & \text{CHP} \\ \underline{\qquad} & \text{Caltrans#} \end{array}$	Independent Comm Delta Protection Comm Delta Stewardship Council Fnergy Commission					
SCH#: CUIBU/2U/D	Trans Planning	X NAHC					
Please forward late comments directly to the Lead Agency	Other Education Food & Agricultu HCD	Public Utilities Comm Santa Monica Bay Restoration State Lands Comm Tahoe Rgl Plan Agency					
AQMD/APCD_22	OES State/Consumer Svc	conservancy					
(Resources: $4 / 26$)	General Services	Other:					

Reviewing Agencies Checklist

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	Air Resources Board	Х	Office of Historic Preservation	
	Boating & Waterways, Department of		Office of Public School Construction	
	California Emergency Management Agency		Parks & Recreation, Department of	
********	California Highway Patrol		Pesticide Regulation, Department of	
	Caltrans District #1		Public Utilities Commission	
******	Caltrans Division of Aeronautics	X	Regional WQCB #1	
	Caltrans Planning		Resources Agency	
	Central Valley Flood Protection Board		Resources Recycling and Recovery, Department of	
	Coachella Valley Mtns. Conservancy		S.F. Bay Conservation & Development Comm.	
	Coastal Commission		San Gabriel & Lower L.A. Rivers & Mtns. Conservance	
	Colorado River Board		San Joaquin River Conservancy	
	Conservation, Department of		Santa Monica Mtns. Conservancy	
	Corrections, Department of	X	State Lands Commission	
	Delta Protection Commission		SWRCB: Clean Water Grants	
	Education, Department of	X	SWRCB: Water Quality	
	Energy Commission		SWRCB: Water Rights	
********	Fish & Game Region #1		Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	
	Food & Agriculture, Department of		Toxic Substances Control, Department of	
	Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of		Water Resources, Department of	
	General Services, Department of			
	Health Services, Department of		Other:	
	Housing & Community Development		Other:	
ų	Native American Heritage Commission			
7912	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2			
cal	Public Review Period (to be filled in by lead age	ncy)		
arting Date April 15, 2019		Endin	g Date June 5, 2019	
, and		2121 22W 27VF 28V9		
ad /	Agency (Complete if applicable):			
onsulting Firm:		Appli	cant: Humboldt Wind, LLC	
Idress:		Addre	Address: 11455 El Camino Real, Suite 160	
ty/State/Zip:		Cîty/S	City/State/Zip: San Diego, CA 92130	
	P		210-031-5144	
ntac		_ `		

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code, Reference: Section 21161, Public Resources Code,

Revised 2010

PROJECT OVERVIEW

PROJECT LOCATION AND COMPONENTS

The project site is about 20 miles south of Eureka, roughly 12 miles southeast of the city of Fortuna, and 22 miles north of the community of Garberville, and is bisected by U.S. Highway 101 (U.S. 101). The town of Scotia is adjacent to the northern edge of the project site. (See Figures 2-1 and 2-2 in Chapter 2, "Project Description," for the regional location and project site boundaries, respectively.)

The proposed project consists of a maximum of 60 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and associated infrastructure with a nameplate generating capacity (theoretical maximum energy generation) of up to 155 MW. Figure 2-2 depicts the project site boundaries. The project site represents an approximately 2,218-acre area study corridor within which the WTGs and associated infrastructure would be placed. The project boundaries have been defined based on a 1,000-foot-wide corridor centered on the representative locations of WTGs; a 200-foot-wide corridor centered on project roadways, the electrical collection line, and the generation transmission line (gen-tie); and a 500-foot-wide buffer around proposed staging areas, temporary impact areas, and the project substation. The exact footprint of individual WTGs within the project site would be determined during final engineering design, but would generally be placed along Monument and Bear River ridges. Turbine heights could reach up to 600 feet tall, with a rotor diameter of 492 feet. The environmental impact analysis in this DEIR is based on a maximum number of WTGs that may be placed within the boundaries of the project site. The assumptions developed for this analysis support a conservative approach to project planning and environmental review, as they represent a maximum level of potential development.

In addition to the wind turbines and transformers, the project includes ancillary facilities such as temporary staging areas, access roads, 34.5-kilovolt (kV) collection lines (referred to in this EIR as the "collection system"), operations and maintenance (O&M) facility, a substation, a modified utility switchyard, and a 115 kV gen-tie along Shively Ridge.

A portion of the gen-tie would cross the Eel River; this portion would be constructed underground. The project's point of interconnection with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) transmission grid would be PG&E's Bridgeville Substation (Figure 2-2). PG&E is a public utility that sells energy in the California utility market, which is operated by the California Independent System Operator.

The project would include the following components, which are discussed in detail in Chapter 2, "Project Description":

- ▶ up to 60 turbines (capable of generating 2–5 MW of electricity each) erected on tubular steel towers set on concrete foundations, as well as the associated turbine pads, temporary staging areas, and transformers;
- construction of access roads;
- ► an up to 25-mile, 115 kV gen-tie, including an underground crossing of the Eel River, following Shively Ridge and ultimately connecting to the existing PG&E transmission system;
- a project substation located on-site;
- ▶ an underground electrical collection system linking turbines to each other and to the project substation;

- ▶ an underground communication system (fiber optic cable) adjacent to the collection system;
- a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system between each turbine and the substation and between the project substation and the Bridgeville Substation to monitor and control project output and the transmission of energy into the system;

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- an up to 5-acre O&M facility, including an operations building, a parking area, and an outdoor storage area with perimeter fencing;
- ▶ a 10-acre temporary staging area and a construction trailer and parking area located within the O&M facility;
- a component offloading location at Fields Landing;
- two temporary bypasses off U.S. 101 (Hookton Overpass and 12th Street Bypass) for transporting oversize loads;
- up to six permanent meteorological towers;
- three 5-acre, temporary staging areas distributed throughout the project site, one of which would include one temporary cement batch plant on Monument Ridge; and
- ▶ up to 17 miles of new 24-foot access roads.

WIND TURBINE GENERATORS, PADS, AND SCADA SYSTEM

A wind turbine consists of the tower, nacelle, hub, blades/rotor, controller, central SCADA system for communication, transformer, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) lighting where required, and lightning protection system. Maximum turbine height, as measured at the highest point of the rotor blade rotation, would be up to 182 meters (600 feet) from the base of the turbine. Ground clearance for the rotor blades at their lowest point of rotation would be 23 meters (76 feet). The turbines would have a horizontal-axis design in a light grey color with a nonreflective finish, consistent with FAA requirements.

Each turbine would be supported by a rectangular turbine pad measuring about 350 feet by 350 feet, leveled to a 2 percent slope or less. A portion of the turbine pad would remain graded as a permanent soil-compacted crane pad to provide a stable foundation for the crane during placement of the WTG components. The turbine foundations would be buried to a depth of 10 feet below grade with a pedestal extending approximately 1 foot above the ground. The foundation would be 60–70 feet in diameter, depending on the turbine model selected.

Once construction is completed, a permanent gravel ring 25 feet in diameter would be established around the base of the foundation to form the permanent turbine pad. The gravel would provide a stable surface for maintenance vehicles and would minimize erosion and runoff.

Each WTG contains electronic devices that continuously monitor turbine performance. A SCADA system installed in the generation area would collect operational and performance data from each wind turbine and the project as a whole and would allow for remote turbine operation.

ELECTRICAL INTERCONNECTION

The collection system would consist of 34.5 kV lines located underground on dedicated paths or within project roads. Collection lines would be buried in trenches and would terminate at individual turbines, where they would connect to junction boxes, or at the project substation. Each trench would contain power cables, a ground wire, a fiber optic communication cable for the SCADA system to transmit data from the turbine controllers to the substation and O&M facility, and markers to alert anyone digging in the area.

The main power transformer within the project substation would increase the voltage of the electricity from the 34.5 kV collection system to 115 kV for transmission to the Bridgeville Substation. The final permanent footprint of the substation and switching station site would be approximately 5 acres.

The project would connect to the transmission system at the PG&E Bridgeville Substation via an approximately 25-mile overhead transmission line or gen-tie. The overhead, 115 kV transmission interconnect lines would be constructed on wooden H-frames, wood poles, or metal monopole structures placed within a 100-foot-wide transmission corridor. All energized project components, including the entire gen-tie line and all power lines, would be constructed in accordance with the current suggested practices of the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee.

BRIDGEVILLE SUBSTATION UPGRADES

The gen-tie would terminate at PG&E's Bridgeville Substation, located between the Cottonwood Substation and the Humboldt Substation. Bridgeville is currently configured as a 115/12 kV substation that connects local distribution lines to PG&E's 115 kV transmission system.

As part of the project, PG&E would expand the Bridgeville Substation to allow the project to connect to the 115 kV side of the substation. Two new intermediate transmission structures may be needed to connect the gen-tie to the 115 kV bus. In addition, the lines entering and exiting the Bridgeville Substation may require modifications to interconnect the project with the PG&E transmission grid. During construction, PG&E may need to construct a temporary transmission line, known as a "shoefly," to maintain electrical service while project-related work is conducted at Bridgeville.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FACILITY AND METEOROLOGICAL TOWERS

An O&M facility is proposed for placement on up to 5 acres of land with a building footprint of 5,000–6,000 square feet. The O&M facility would include a water storage tank, which would be supplied with potable water obtained from a new well drilled within the footprint of the O&M facility. Wastewater generated at the O&M facility would be treated by an appropriately sized septic system that would be installed.

Meteorological towers (METs) and/or Light Detection and Ranging units would be installed on-site to allow project planners to assess the project's viability and determine the optimum turbine layout, and to ensure optimal operation of the installed turbines. METs would be 80–120 meters (262–394 feet) tall and would comply with FAA lighting regulations. Up to 12 METs would be constructed within the project footprint. Up to six of these METs would remain on-site permanently after the completion of turbine optimization testing.

CONSTRUCTION AND PHASING

Construction would begin in winter 2019 and would last 12–18 months. The sequence of construction activities would generally be as follows: tree clearing, site preparation/grading, access road construction, construction of turbine foundations, turbine installation, installation of the collection system, substation construction, gen-tie installation, switchyard installation, final testing and turbine commissioning, installation of O&M facilities, and cleanup and restoration. Some additional details of construction, excerpted from Chapter 2, "Project Description," are presented below.

COMPONENT SHIPPING AND STAGING

Turbine components would be stacked on shipping frames and barged to Humboldt Bay for offloading at Fields Landing. Barges would enter Humboldt Bay connected to a tugboat by a 2,200-foot-plus towline, which would be spooled and shortened before entering the approach jetty. Transportation by sea would take place when weather conditions and the sea state are acceptable, based on predetermined conditions established by the port captain. A crane would be placed on the shore at Fields Landing. The crane would be capable of lifting 160,000 pounds (slightly heavier than the largest piece) 65 feet high at 115 feet of reach. Once offloaded from the barge, components would be either directly loaded onto transport vehicles or temporarily stored at existing storage yards within the Fields Landing complex. Barges would be offloaded over a 30-day period, between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Access to and egress from Fields Landing for trucks with turbine components would be via South Bay Depot Road.

COMPONENT TRANSPORT TO THE PROJECT SITE

Components would be transported overland to the project site on heavy trucks, which would use U.S. 101 before reaching the temporary staging area at the Jordan Creek off-ramp. Truck trailers may be larger than average to carry oversized loads. If required, pilot vehicles would accompany the trucks. Upon reaching the temporary staging area, the equipment would be either offloaded and temporarily stored or hauled directly to the worksite and assembled or installed. For each turbine, up to 15 separate loads of equipment and materials would be delivered. Nine to 12 of these loads would be oversized permitted loads.

Most project components could be transported directly to the project laydown yard at Jordan Creek. However, depending on final turbine selection and the transportation plan, the base tower section may exceed the allowable height of two overpasses: Hookton Road and 12th Street. Temporary detours are proposed for these locations. All transportation activities would be timed to minimize traffic disruptions consistent with applicable permits.

ACCESS ROADS

Access to the proposed WTG pads and ancillary project components would be provided by the existing network of logging roads except where the existing road cannot accommodate trucks hauling oversize loads. Some segments of currently paved roads (e.g., Shively Road) may require realignment to provide access for the gen-tie line. Realigned segments would be improved with gravel during construction. Paved portions would be repaved once construction activities are completed. All newly constructed roads would remain in place for the life of the project.

ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS

The following table includes the Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) within the project corridor.

The APN No.s							
102-132-002-000	205-311-004-000	207-181-019-000	207-221-001-000				
102-132-004-000	205-321-006-000	207-182-009-000	207-311-001-000				
106-191-010-000	205-321-032-000	207-182-010-000	207-311-002-000				
106-191-011-000	205-321-033-000	207-182-011-000	207-311-006-000				
106-191-012-000	205-321-034-000	207-183-003-000	209-191-001-000				
205-021-005-000	205-331-006-000	207-183-004-000	209-191-002-000				
205-021-014-000	205-331-007-000	207-184-004-000	209-191-003-000				
205-021-017-000	205-341-006-000	207-184-005-000	209-191-012-000				
205-021-019-000	205-341-008-000	207-184-006-000	209-191-013-000				
205-021-021-000	205-341-011-000	207-184-007-000	209-201-002-000				
205-021-022-000	205-341-013-000	207-184-008-000	209-201-003-000				
205-021-023-000	205-341-018-000	207-185-002-000	209-201-007-000				
205-021-024-000	205-341-019-000	207-185-003-000	209-201-010-000				
205-051-001-000	205-351-012-000	207-186-005-000	209-211-008-000				
205-051-003-000	205-351-026-000	207-186-007-000	209-211-009-000				
205-051-008-000	205-351-030-000	207-186-009-000	209-211-010-000				
205-051-009-000	207-074-016-000	207-202-009-000	211-013-001-000				
205-051-010-000	207-074-025-000	207-211-001-000	211-023-002-000				
205-051-011-000	207-074-027-000	207-211-002-000	211-461-001-000				
205-061-004-000	207-074-028-000	207-212-002-000	211-461-002-000				
205-061-007-000	207-124-005-000	207-213-001-000	211-462-004-000				
205-061-011-000	207-181-005-000	207-213-002-000	211-471-001-000				
205-061-012-000	207-181-016-000	207-213-003-000	211-472-001-000				

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