

**AGENDA
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
HUMBOLDT BAY HARBOR, RECREATION AND CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

DATE: August 2, 2013
TIME: 2:00 p.m.
PLACE: Woodley Island Marina Meeting Room

The Meeting Room is wheelchair accessible. Accommodations and access to Harbor District meetings for people with other handicaps must be requested of the Director of Administrative Services at 443-0801 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

1. Call to Order at 2:00 p.m. and Roll Call
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Public Comment on Closed Session Items
4. Move to Executive Closed Session pursuant to the provisions of the California Government Code Sections 54956.8 (Conference with Real Property Negotiator)

A. Conference with Real Property Negotiator

Negotiating Parties: Paul Brisso, District Counsel; Mike Wilson, Board President; Richard Marks, Vice President; Jack Crider, Chief Executive Officer

Under Negotiation:

- 1) Freshwater Tissue Company property purchase negotiations
- 2) TMobile Fields Landing lease negotiations

5. Adjourn Executive Closed Session
6. Call to Order Regular Session
7. Report on Executive Session
8. Public Comment

Note: This portion of the Agenda allows the public to speak to the Board on various issues not itemized on this agenda. A member of the public may also request that a matter appearing on the Consent Calendar be pulled and discussed separately. Pursuant to the Brown Act, the Board may not take action on an item that does not appear on the Agenda. Each speaker is limited to speak for a period of three (3) minutes regarding each item on the Agenda. Each speaker is limited to speak for a period of three (3) minutes during the PUBLIC COMMENT portion of the Agenda regarding items of special interest to the public not appearing on the Agenda that are within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners. The three (3) minute time limit may not be transferred to other speakers. The three (3) minute time limit may be extended by the President of the Board of Commissioners or the Presiding Member of the Board of Commissioners at the regular meeting of the District. The three (3) minute time limit for each speaker may be enforced by the President of the Board of Commissioners or the Presiding Member of the Board of Commissioners at the regular meeting of the District.

9. New Business

- a. Consideration of accepting for filing application for Permit No. 13-04 to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the Humboldt Bay Power Plant Decommissioning Program Intake and Discharge Canal Remediation Project, Humboldt County, California.
- b. Discussion of purchase of dredge equipment.

10. Adjournment



HUMBOLDT BAY HARBOR, RECREATION AND CONSERVATION DISTRICT



P.O. BOX 1030
Eureka, California 95502
(707) 443-0801
(707) 443-0800 fax

Date Filed: 08.01.2013

General Information	For Commission Use
<p>1.) Name & Address of Developer, Project Sponsor and Legal Owner</p> <p>Pacific Gas and Electric Company 1000 King Salmon Avenue Eureka, California</p>	<p>A. Application No. <u>1304</u></p> <p>Application Type:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Franchise <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Permit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Lease <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>2.) Address of Project and Assessor's block, lot and Parcel Number</p> <p>1000 King Salmon Avenue, Eureka 305-131-35 and 305-131-34</p>	<p>B. Date Received by Harbor District <u>07.25.13</u></p>
	<p>C. Date Accepted for filing by BOC</p>
<p>3.) Name, Address and Telephone No. of Person to be contacted concerning this Project</p> <p>Ernie Ralston, Principal Planner Pacific Gas and Electric Company 245 Market Street, N10A San Francisco, CA 94105 415.973.3215</p>	<p>D. Date of Public Notice</p>
	<p>E. Date of Acceptance EIR or Negative Declaration</p>
	<p>F. Date of Public Notice</p>
	<p>G. Date of Public Hearings</p>
<p>4.) Attach list of names and addresses of all adjoining property owners:</p> <p>PG&E (see #2 above). Adjoining parcels also PG&E.</p>	<p>H. Date of Approval</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Disapproval _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Conditional _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Approval _____</p>
<p>5.) List and Describe any other related Permits & Other Public Approvals required for this Project, including those required by City, Regional, State & Federal Agencies.</p> <p>See Table 1, Summary of Anticipated Approvals and Permits</p>	<p>I. Expiration Date</p>
<p>6.) Existing Zoning District:</p> <p>Industrial- Coastal Dependent</p>	<p>Comments</p> <p><u>Paid permit app fee \$100.00 #0107</u></p>
<p>7.) Proposed Use of Site (Title of Project for which this form is filed)</p> <p>Humboldt Bay Power Plant Intake and Discharge Canal Remediation</p>	

TABLE 1
Summary of Anticipated Approvals and Permits

Agency	Permit/Approval	Notes
Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation, and Conservation District	Local land use authorization for activities below high tide line of Humboldt Bay	Lead agency for California Environmental Quality Act compliance.
California Coastal Commission	Coastal Development Permit	CCC serves as the primary state-level permitting agency in the Coastal Zone.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit	Dredge and fill Waters of the United States
North Coastal Regional Water Quality Control Board	Section 401 Water Quality Certification, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, construction stormwater permit	Required for wastewater discharges to surface water or land.
National Marine Fisheries Service	Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Authorization	USACE will consult with this agency to determine whether or not a permit to 'take' listed anadromous or marine species is needed
National Marine Fisheries Service	Essential Fish Habitat Assessment	USACE will consult with this agency to determine whether or not the project will adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Endangered Species Act Incidental Take Authorization	USACE will consult with this agency to determine whether or not a permit to 'take' the endangered tidewater goby
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	Statement of basis to select final remedial actions; additionally, administers State hazardous waste management regulations. CEQA compliance.	DTSC designated as the lead State oversight agency for soil remediation.
North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District	File notification for asbestos abatement and demolition activities	Notice required for any demolition activities.
Humboldt County Building Department	Grading permit	Grading permit required if 50 yd ³ or more of soil are disturbed.

Notes:

yd³ = cubic yards

Describe in detail the proposed project:

Please see attached document titled "Humboldt Bay Power Plant Decommissioning Program Intake and Discharge Canal Remediation Permit Application Supplement" for a detailed project description and the answers to the following questions.

Answer all questions completely on a separate sheet of paper. If the question does not apply to your project, so indicate by marking N.A. If you have questions, please contact the Harbor District Office.

Project Description

8. Site Size
9. Square Footage
10. Number of floors of construction
11. Amount of off-street parking provided
12. Attach plans

13. Proposed scheduling
14. Associated projects
15. Anticipated incremental development
16. If residential, include the number of units, schedule of unit sizes, range of sale prices or rents, and type of household size expected.
17. If commercial, indicate the type, whether neighborhood, city or regionally oriented, square footage of sales area, and loading facilities
18. If industrial, indicate type, estimated employment per shift, and loading facilities.
19. If institutional, indicate the major function, estimated employment per shift, estimated occupancy, loading facilities, and community benefits to be derived from the project.
20. If the project involves a variance, conditional use or recognizing application, state this and indicate clearly why the application is required.

Are the following items applicable to the project or its effects? Answer yes or no.
Discuss all items answered yes.

21. Change in existing features of any bays, tidelands, beaches, lakes or hills, or substantial alteration of ground contours.
22. Change in scenic views or vistas from existing residential areas or public lands or roads.
23. Change in pattern, scale or character of general area of project.
24. Significant amounts of solid waste or litter.
25. Change in dust, ash, smoke, fumes or odors in vicinity.
26. Change in ocean, bay, lake, stream or ground water quality or quantity, or alteration of existing drainage patterns.
27. Substantial change in existing noise or vibration levels in the vicinity.
 - A. During Construction
 - B. During Project Utilization
28. Site on filled land or on slope of 10% or more.
29. Use of disposal or potentially hazardous materials, such as toxic substances, flammable or explosives.
30. Substantial change in demand for municipal services (police, fire, water, sewage, etc.)
31. Substantially increase fossil fuel consumption (electricity, oil, natural gas, etc.).
32. Relationship to larger project or series of projects

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

33. Describe the project site as it exists before the project including information on topography, soil stability, plants and animals, and any cultural, historical, or scenic aspects. Describe any existing structures on the site and the use

of the structures. Attach photographs of the site. Snapshots or polaroid photos will be accepted.

34. Describe the surrounding properties, including information on plants and animals and any cultural, historical, or scenic aspects. Indicate the type of land use (residential, commercial, etc.) intensity of land use (one-family, apartment houses, shops, department stores, etc.) and the scale of development (height, frontage, set-back, rear yard, etc.) Attach photographs of the vicinity. Snapshots or polaroid photos will be accepted.

----- Questions 35: 36 and 39 MUST BE ANSWERED! -----

35. How will the proposed use or activity promote the public health, safety, comfort, and convenience?
36. How is the requested grant, permit, franchise, lease, right, or privilege required by the public convenience and necessity?
37. Financial statement:
A. Estimated cost of the project.
B. How will the project be financed.
38. Describe fully directions necessary to arrive at project site.
39. Will the Applicant agree that as a condition of the permit being issued to Applicant, to indemnify and hold harmless the Humboldt Bay, Harbor Recreation and Conservation District from any and all claims, demands, or liabilities for attorneys' fees obtained from or against demands for attorney's fees, costs of suit, and costs of administrative records made against District by any and all third parties as a result of third party environmental actions against District arising out of the subject matter of this application and permit, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees, costs of suit, and costs of administrative records obtained by or awarded to third parties pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5 or any other applicable local, state, or federal laws, whether such attorneys' fees, costs of suit, and costs of administrative records are direct or indirect, or incurred in the compromise, attempted compromise, trial, appeal, or arbitration of claims for attorneys' fees and costs of administrative records in connection with the subject matter of this application and permit?

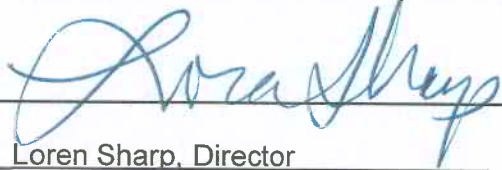
NOTE

The District hereby advises the Applicant that, under California Public Resources Code Section 21089, the District when a lead agency under the Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, pertaining to an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration may charge and collect from the Applicant a reasonable fee in order to recover the estimated costs incurred by the District in preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration for the project and the procedures necessary to comply with the provisions of the public resources code on the Applicant's project. In the event your project contains an analysis of issues

pertaining to the Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, for which District staff is not competent to independently review, or District requires the same in preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration for the project, the District may retain a reviewing consultant to evaluate the content of the Administrative-Draft EIR and Final EIR or Negative Declaration with respect to these issues. The cost of such reviewing consultant services shall be borne by the Applicant.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this initial evaluation to the best of my ability, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated: 7/24/13


Loren Sharp, Director

Permit Application Supplement

**Humboldt Bay Power Plant
Decommissioning Program**

Intake and Discharge Canal Remediation

Submitted to the
**Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation
and Conservation District**

Submitted by
Pacific Gas and Electric Company

July 2013

With assistance from

CH2MHILL®

2485 Natomas Park Drive
Suite 600
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BA	Biological Assessment
BMP	best management practice
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGP	Construction General Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
GWTS	groundwater treatment system
Harbor District	Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation, and Conservation District
HBPP	Humboldt Bay Power Plant
ISFSI	Independent Spent Fuel Installation
IS	Initial Study
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers

Project Overview

This document supplements Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) application for a permit from the Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation, and Conservation District (Harbor District). The Harbor District is a county-wide agency with permit jurisdiction over all tide, submerged, and other lands granted to the District, including all of Humboldt Bay. It was created in 1970, by the Humboldt Bay Harbor, Recreation and Conservation Act in the recognition that the tidelands, harbors, bays, and estuaries of Humboldt County have unique and diverse management needs. PG&E seeks a permit from the Harbor District to remediate contaminated sediments and concrete structures of the intake and discharge canals of the former Humboldt Bay Power Plant (HBPP). Both canals connect with Humboldt Bay and tidally influenced. The permit application contains basic information for the project and this document supplements the application with more detailed information in response to the questions in the application form.

1.1 Background

PG&E is in the process of decommissioning its former power generation facility at the 143-acre HBPP site in Humboldt County, California, and terminating the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) license for the former HBPP nuclear unit, Unit 3 (see Figure 1 at the end of this section). HBPP formerly consisted of natural-gas-fired steam generation Units 1 and 2 and the inoperable nuclear unit (Unit 3), which has been shut down since 1976. PG&E has replaced the HBPP with a newer power plant using internal combustion engines, called the Humboldt Bay Generating Station, which began generating power in 2010.

PG&E has been working closely with regulatory agencies to ensure necessary permits and approvals are in place to meet the requirements of the overall decommissioning project. A number of decommissioning activities have been completed, including the following:

- Removal of the aboveground portions of Units 1 and 2
- Removal of supporting fuel storage and conveyance for Units 1 and 2
- Removal and decontamination of the majority of the components within Unit 3

PG&E is continuing work to demolish the Unit 3 structures and will begin removing the spent fuel pool and reactor vessel caisson in late 2013.

Units 1–3 used a power plant cooling design called once-through cooling that involved piping marine water through steam turbine power plants to cool the circulating water and then returning the water to the marine environment, in this case, Humboldt Bay. PG&E constructed an intake canal to bring Humboldt Bay water from a waterway called the Fisherman's Channel, from which pipes carried the water separately to each of the power generation units and then to a constructed discharge canal for return through an outfall to Humboldt Bay.

As part of the program to decommission Units 1–3 and terminate the NRC license for Unit 3, PG&E proposes a remediation program to remove contaminated sediment from the intake and discharge canals and to prepare the canals for final site restoration after the remediation. PG&E has determined that the HBPP intake and outfall canals are contaminated with low levels of radionuclides from the operation of Unit 3 and potentially other contaminants associated with past operations. PG&E is additionally seeking authorization for temporary use of the discharge canal for interim storage of clean soils generated during excavation of the spent fuel pool and reactor vessel caisson that will be needed for backfilling the reactor vessel cavity. Interim storage in the discharge canal would eliminate the need to truck the soils offsite for storage in another location and then to transport them back to the HBPP site when needed for fill.

Clean soils temporarily stored within the discharge canal would be removed at the conclusion of the project or may be used to establish final site restoration conditions. Final site restoration may result in further alteration of the canals or their repurposing under a separate permitting action. The final configuration of the HBPP site after decommissioning has not yet been determined and will continue to be developed in cooperation with resource

agencies and other stakeholders. The scope of the proposed project is limited to remediation of the intake and discharge canals and interim soil storage in the discharge canal before final restoration.

1.2 Regulatory Context

The Harbor District jurisdiction includes waters of Humboldt Bay up to the mean high water mark. The HBPP intake canal is an extension of the Fisherman's Channel to Humboldt Bay. The discharge canal is tidally influenced through the four 48-inch outfall pipes. Historically when Units 1-2 were operating, the discharge canal was not subject to tidal influences due to the large volume of cooling water that was discharged through the canal. However, when the plant was not operating at full capacity, and since the cessation of Unit 1-2 operations in 2010, the canal has been tidally influenced through the outfall pipes and has partially filled with silt and sand from Humboldt Bay. For this application, both canals are considered within the jurisdiction of the Harbor District.

Proposed developments within the Harbor District jurisdiction require a permit from the Harbor District. In addition to the Harbor District's authority to issue development permits for activities within Humboldt Bay, the Harbor District may serve as lead agency with regard to compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The permitting process with the Harbor District is as follows:

1. Permit Application filed with the Harbor District.
2. Harbor District Staff check for completeness. If the application is found complete, the case will be placed on Harbor District Commissioners' Agenda.
3. Harbor District Commissioners formally accept the Permit Application as Complete, starting a 30-day public notice and comment period.
4. Harbor District Staff prepare a CEQA compliance document, likely in this case an Initial Study, and appropriate environmental documentation.
5. The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) is released for a 30-day public review and comment.
6. Comments on the IS/MND are resolved.
7. Commissioners approve the CEQA compliance document and issue permit.

As described in the Harbor District permit application, other permits and approvals, in addition to a Harbor District permit, are necessary to authorize the project and are being processed concurrently.

1.3 Purpose, Objective, and Major Project Elements

Remediation of the intake and discharge canals (hereinafter referred to as the proposed project) supports the stated project purpose, which is to terminate the license for Unit 3 in accordance with 10 Code of Federal Regulations 52.110, and to restore the land formerly occupied by Units 1, 2, and 3 to conditions that allow for continued industrial uses of the site. The immediate objective of the proposed project is to remove contaminated sediments from the intake and discharge canals and demolish and remove the intake and discharge structures. Figure 2 depicts current HBPP site features.

The proposed canal remediation project consists of the following individual steps:

- Prepare pre-project plans and surveys
- Site preparation
- Install water controls
 - Install water control structures in the intake canal
 - Plug outfall pipes at discharge canal
 - Isolate and sever the circulation water piping

- Install dewatering systems and dewater the canals
- Install a coffer dam in Humboldt Bay to isolate discharge canal levee and outfall pipes
- Remove sediment
 - Mechanically remove contaminated sediments from the intake canal
 - Mechanically remove contaminated sediments from the discharge canal
 - Manage and dewater removed sediments
- Demolish and dispose of the intake and discharge structures
 - Remove and dispose of the intake and discharge structures
 - Demolish the discharge outfall structure (portion within the HBPP levee)
- Contour the canals to stable slope conditions
- Restore the levee between the discharge canal and Humboldt Bay
- Remove remaining water control structures
- Temporarily use the remediated discharge canal for storage of clean, reusable soils generated by the decommissioning project

Mechanical excavation of the contaminated sediment will continue until the radiological cleanup goals, referred to here as derived concentration guideline levels, and chemical cleanup goals, are achieved.

Final HBPP site restoration and redevelopment, including any developments or permanent improvements to the Unit 3 area, is not included in this description and will be conducted after the entire HBPP decommissioning program is complete. PG&E is currently developing its restoration and redevelopment plan for the HBPP site, which will be addressed in a separate permitting action.

The above project activities are described in greater detail in the following sections.

1.3.1 Preconstruction Surveys and Plans

The construction contractor will prepare surveys and plans before PG&E authorizes construction to begin. The following surveys and plans are anticipated.

Survey Plan—The survey plan will describe the types and methods of surveys to be performed in the canals. The survey plan will schedule the following types of surveys as necessary to support the design and execution of the work:

- Topographic surveys to record pre project, project progress, and post project conditions
- Geotechnical survey to evaluate soil conditions, soil properties and hydrogeological conditions in work areas
- Utility survey to identify the locations of utilities in the project area and to confirm locations for geotechnical survey borings.

Soil/Sediment Excavation Plan—This plan will outline the steps to be taken to isolate the canals from Humboldt Bay, provide details of proposed water control structures, and plans for contouring the canals and restoring the levee to prepare for final site restoration. The plan will include dimensions and engineering analysis, backfill requirements for levee restoration, and a detailed description of excavation and removal methods and equipment to be used for each operation. It will also include methods for shoring or underpinning structures and slope protection, when required.

Erosion, Sediment and Dust Control Plan—This plan will be prepared by the Contractor and serve as the basis for amending the HBPP Stormwater Pollution and Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prepared pursuant to the California Construction General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbances Activities (CGP). It will include best management practices (BMP) for controlling stormwater discharge per the CGP requirements and the HBPP SWPPP. It will also include final stabilization BMPs to be implemented for post-construction conditions. This plan will also have the following elements:

- Methods of controlling water and sediment in excavation and proposed stockpiles
- Proposed location, types, and capacities of any temporary water storage facilities
- Methods and equipment to be used for power washing and means of minimizing liquid and solid waste generated, including equipment capacities, flow rates, and operating parameters
- Method of managing debris generated during debris management including debris removed during excavation and material washed off debris in preparation for disposal
- Method of managing sediments and other incidental waste generated
- Methods for rerouting clean stormwater discharges away from the project area and for avoiding contamination with construction materials

1.3.2 Site Preparation

Site preparation activities will be needed to ensure BMPs are in place per the SWPPP, laydown areas are conditioned for construction use, and supporting infrastructure is in place prior to performing construction activities. Specific site preparation activities could include: surface improvements; installation of BMPs; preparation of material handling areas, staging areas, and debris sorting and sediment dewatering areas; staging of water tanks or water conditioning equipment if needed; and installation of temporary security fencing as needed to secure and protect the construction areas. Construction trailers may be needed for contractor operations.

1.3.3 Install Water Control Structures and Dewater the Canals

Isolate and Sever the Circulating Water Piping

PG&E will terminate or redirect facility drainage to the canals (yard sump, stormwater drains, and low level liquid radiological waste discharge piping) to minimize active inflow to the canals during remediation activities. PG&E will also remove or reroute discharge piping from the oil/water separator that formerly discharged to the canal through the Unit 3 circulation water discharge pipe. The contractor will sever and isolate the connection between the circulation water pipe and the intake/discharge structures.

Water Control Structures Construction

The contractor will install a structure or structures in the intake canal to control water during the remediation work. These may include coffer dams, bladder dams, bladder plugs, or other water control structures, located in the vicinity of the pedestrian bridge over the canal (see Figure 2 in Appendix A). The structures will prevent tidal flows from Humboldt Bay from entering the canal during excavation and other activities. The control structures will be designed to minimize the need for pumps and treatment systems for excavation dewatering management.

The initial isolation of the discharge canal from Humboldt Bay will be accomplished by plugging the four outfall culvert pipes using inflatable pipe plugs, grout, or other suitable plugging mechanism. The initial isolation will be sufficient to support removal of structure and sediment within the discharge canal. However, removal of discharge pipes and appurtenances will require a coffer dam placed on the Humboldt Bay side of the existing levee to isolate the work area from the bay. The coffer dam will prevent tidal flows from Humboldt Bay and other water, such as groundwater, from entering the canal during excavation and other activities. The control structures will be designed to minimize the need for pumps and treatment systems for excavation dewatering management.

Dewatering

Once the water control structures are in place, the contractor will pump water out of the canals and into Humboldt Bay directly to achieve initial dewatering. Water resulting from the dewatering of sediment, groundwater intrusion and storm water is proposed to be collected and transferred to PG&E's onsite GWTS. Effluent from the GWTS will be pumped to Humboldt Bay in accordance with established effluent standards. It is anticipated that infiltrating groundwater and/or stormwater that is collected in the canals during remediation will

contain suspended solids. If necessary, additional temporary water storage and treatment, including tanks, clarifiers or filters will be installed to treat water removed from the canals prior to treatment in the GWTS.

Prior to dewatering the intake canal, relocation of aquatic life may be necessary. Relocation methods will be developed in concert with resource agencies and may include seining, netting, and/or electro-fishing to safely capture and release live individuals.

1.3.4 Sediment Removal

The remediation contractor will mechanically remove contaminated sediments from the intake and discharge canal locations. Figure 2 in Appendix A shows the locations of sediment removal. The contractor will use water control structures, shoring, benching, and sloping as required to safely execute the work in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.

Contaminated sediment may extend to a depth of 3 feet, and require excavating an estimated volume of 1,000 cubic yards in the intake canal over an area of approximately 25,000 square feet, and 8,000 cubic yards in the discharge canal over an area about 45,000 square feet. Excavation will continue, however, until sampling results indicate that non-radiological contaminants and radionuclides are at acceptable concentrations to support final site restoration and license termination.

Portions of the rip rap within the discharge canal may be contaminated and require removal, or rip rap may require relocation temporarily to support sampling and surveying of materials currently obstructed by the rip rap. Rip rap removed would be evaluated for reuse as is, decontaminated to support reuse, or disposed of dependent on levels of contamination and feasibility of decontamination.

Pre- and post-excavation surveys will be used to determine the final removal volumes. The contaminated sediment will be removed from the bottom of the canal and placed in containers or on settling pads for gravity dewatering prior to disposal transport. Figures 5 and 6 (Appendix A) show pre- and post-sediment removal profiles.

1.3.5 Demolish Intake Structure

After the water control structures are placed, the contractor will remove material around the intake structure and demolish the intake structure using mechanical methods. The primary intake structure is 67 feet long by 52 feet wide by 26 feet tall. Demolition and removal of the intake structures is estimated to generate up to 4,000 cubic yards of concrete, which will be stockpiled or loaded into intermodal containers for recycle, onsite re-use, or, if contaminated, disposal offsite.

Due to the proximity of the intake structures to the 60kV switchyard and associated structures, a shoring system may be necessary to safely excavate intake structures and protect existing infrastructure. The shoring system would involve placement of piles or other approved stabilization method.

1.3.6 Demolish Discharge Structures

The contractor will remove the discharge head-works structure that formerly discharged cooling water to the discharge canal. This structure is located at the southernmost end of the discharge canal and is 27 feet long by 13 feet wide by 18 feet tall. The contractor will also remove sediment and riprap within the canal as described above. Following work in the interior of the discharge canal, the four 60-foot-long 48-inch-diameter asbestos-bonded metal outfall pipes and outfall structure will be removed. Removal of discharge pipes and appurtenances will require placement of a coffer dam on the Humboldt Bay side of the existing levee to isolate the work area from the bay. Once the outfall pipes have been removed and backfilled, the protective riprap levee will be restored, the coffer dam will be removed, and pre-project conditions re-established along the bay front. The concrete from the discharge structures (approximately 250 cubic yards) will be processed as described above.

A section of the current coastal access trail that provides recreational access along the bay front will need to be temporarily closed as a result of the proposed project. Additionally, remediation of the discharge canal will

require relocation of the discharge piping from the GWTS. The current piping is routed to the discharge canal and will require rerouting over or under the coastal access trail directly to Humboldt Bay.

1.3.7 Interim Restoration of the Canals and Levee

After sediment and structure removal, the contractor will re-slope and condition the canal sides. The discharge canal will be conditioned so that it can serve as an interim soil stockpile area. The contractor will also restore the discharge canal levee and the coastal trail along the adjacent Humboldt Bay to their previous condition. Levee materials excavated for access to the discharge pipes and culverts will be treated as if they are contaminated until demonstrated otherwise through surveys and sampling. Radiological surveys and non-radiological sampling will be performed after excavation and dewatering and prior to backfill. Sides of the canal will be contoured to meet minimum safe sloping requirements. Surrounding areas will be contoured so that they again drain toward the canal. Final restoration and redevelopment of the HBPP decommissioned area will take place as a separate project under separate authorization.

1.3.8 Interim Soil Storage

The Spent Fuel Pool and Reactor Caisson Removal Project mentioned above will generate approximately 28,000 cubic yards of uncontaminated soil. This soil would be loaded into trucks and hauled to laydown areas LA-6 and LA-13 (see Figure 4, Appendix A) or other available laydown areas, and to the discharge canal for interim storage. Use of the discharge canal for storage would help to minimize truck traffic to and from the site and avoid the need to store the soils offsite. The discharge canal would be returned to near pre-project condition after use for soil storage or placed in a configuration that supports the final site restoration design that is still under development. As stated previously, final site restoration will be subject to a separate authorization and Coastal Development Permit (CDP).

1.3.9 Waste Management

The proposed project would generate construction debris, soil, and waste materials including excavated sediments and concrete rubble resulting from demolition of the intake and discharge structures. The current HBPP waste management organization and waste management plans, along with contractor-submitted waste management plans, would govern waste management activities for the proposed project. Because some demolition waste generated at the site is subject to regulation and control by the NRC, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and California Hazardous Waste Regulations, the HBPP waste management and radiological protection organizations would implement necessary compliance measures and contractor oversight, including screening wastes for licensed radiological materials and documenting waste characterization and shipping. It is expected that little to none of the excavated soil and sediment taken from the canals would qualify for onsite reuse and that these materials will be shipped offsite to a disposal facility; however, if removed sediment and soil meet criteria for reuse, reuse on site will be considered. Concrete wastes would be tested to determine eligibility for onsite reuse; however, it is currently assumed that some demolition debris generated would also require offsite disposal due to contamination.

The contractor will construct one or more impermeable containment pads for contaminated sediment handling and materials staging. Contaminated sediment will be dewatered on the containment pad in controlled piles or in specialized dewatering containers.

Clean construction material such as concrete washout or material that does not meet the specifications for reuse would be returned to the supplier, recycled, or disposed of at an appropriate landfill as construction debris.

Some of the demolition debris, including concrete and rubble, may be processed in the waste management facility that is being constructed at LA-10 (see Figure 4). Other debris may be processed at the point of generation and loaded directly to vehicles for reuse or disposal. Debris would be processed at the waste management facility to meet the packaging requirements of the disposal facility. It is expected that some materials would be radiologically affected and therefore packaged into intermodals for shipment to a radiological disposal facility. If

materials can be free-released,¹ they may be direct loaded or processed for shipment to a recycle facility, or disposed of at a Class II landfill.

1.4 Project Construction

1.4.1 Construction Schedule

Following site preparation activities, construction is planned to begin with installation of the water control structures beginning in second quarter 2014. The proposed project is expected to conclude in first quarter 2015. Table 1 provides the tentative construction schedule for the proposed project.

TABLE 1

Construction Schedule

Humboldt Bay Power Plant Decommissioning Program – Intake and Discharge Canal Remediation Project

Activity	Approximate Start	Approximate Finish
Project plans and surveys	Ongoing	March 2014
Site preparation	February 2014	April 2014
Intake Canal:		
- Place Intake Canal Water control structure	May 2014	May 2014
- Intake Canal demolition and remediation	May 2014	August 2014
- Restore Intake Canal	September 2014	October 2014
Discharge Canal:		
- Isolate Discharge Canal	May 2014	May 2014
- Discharge Canal demolition and remediation	June 2014	October 2014
- Isolate and remove outfall pipes	October 2014	February 2015
- Restore canal for interim soil storage	March 2015	May 2015
Use of Discharge Canal for interim storage	May 2015	March 2018

1.4.2 Site Access

No new access routes are planned into the site. The existing three entry points to the property as shown on Figure 3, Appendix A, are sufficient to support the proposed project. An existing gate and former roadway will be prepared to access the discharge canal outfall pipes and levee.

1.4.3 Staging, Laydown, and Storage Areas

Staging and laydown areas LA-1 through LA-15 are shown on Figure 4 (in Appendix A). Surface improvements to the staging areas, including placement of paving and any necessary BMP, may be performed to accommodate all-weather use during construction and facilitate surface water management.

1.4.4 Workforce

The proposed project is expected to require 25 to 35 people onsite daily during construction. This would be in addition to baseline staffing levels required to provide project management and oversight, radiological protection, waste management, and other core services that would remain with PG&E. Based on the anticipated site activities

¹ "Free-released" means that the waste has been tested and has been determined to be exempt from regulation as radiological waste under applicable regulations.

during this period, these additional workers can be accommodated in the existing parking capacity. Workers would be encouraged to use carpooling to the extent feasible.

1.5 Equipment and Machinery

Construction equipment, vehicles, personnel, and materials would be staged onsite during periods of continuous use. Equipment use would be planned to optimize onsite staging and reduce offsite traffic and travel. Table 2 lists some of the types of major construction equipment that may be needed for the proposed project, for illustrative purposes. Actual equipment used may be different than shown depending on selected contractor preferences and inventory. Crew and pickup trucks would access the site daily throughout the construction period.

TABLE 2

Typical Large Equipment That May be Used for Canal Remediation

Humboldt Bay Power Plant Decommissioning Program – Intake and Discharge Canal Remediation Project

Equipment	Fuel	Horsepower
150-ton Crane	Diesel	500
35-ton Crane	Diesel	300
Caterpillar 345 Excavator	Diesel	325
Caterpillar 365 Excavator	Diesel	270
Caterpillar 950H Loader	Diesel	210
Caterpillar 446D Loader/Backhoe	Diesel	137
Caterpillar D6 Dozer	Diesel	125
Caterpillar 160H Motor Grader	Diesel	200
Caterpillar 563E Smooth Drum Roller	Diesel	150
Caterpillar 623 Scraper	Diesel	200
2000-gallon Water Truck	Diesel	190

In addition to the major equipment listed, routine equipment would continue to be needed, including waste hauling trucks, forklifts, man lifts, portable generators, air compressors, portable tanks, hand tools, and other supplies and equipment already used to support decommissioning.



LEGEND

□ PROPERTY BOUNDARY

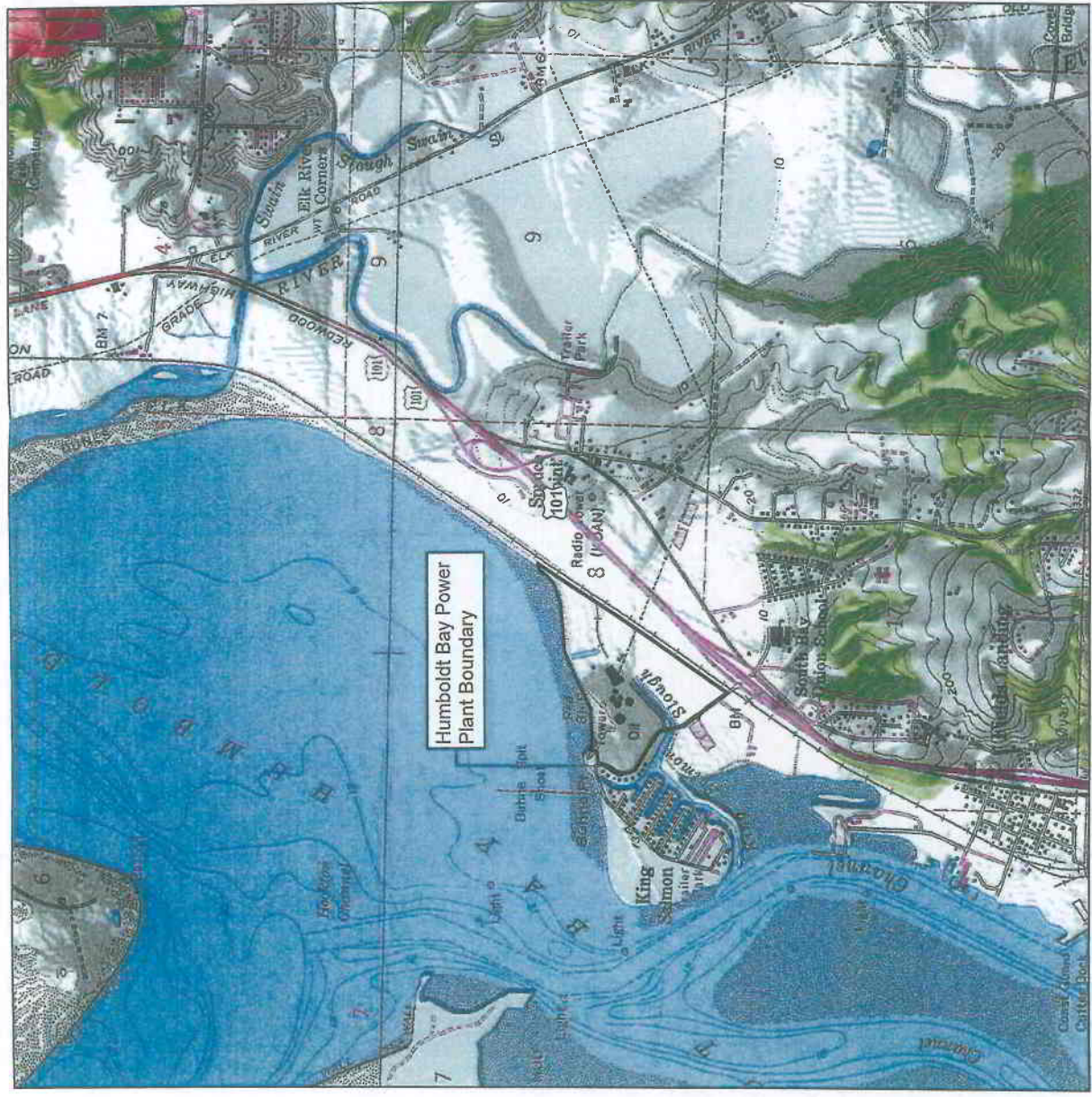
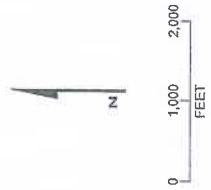


FIGURE 1
Location Map
 PG&E Humboldt Bay Power Plant, Eureka, California
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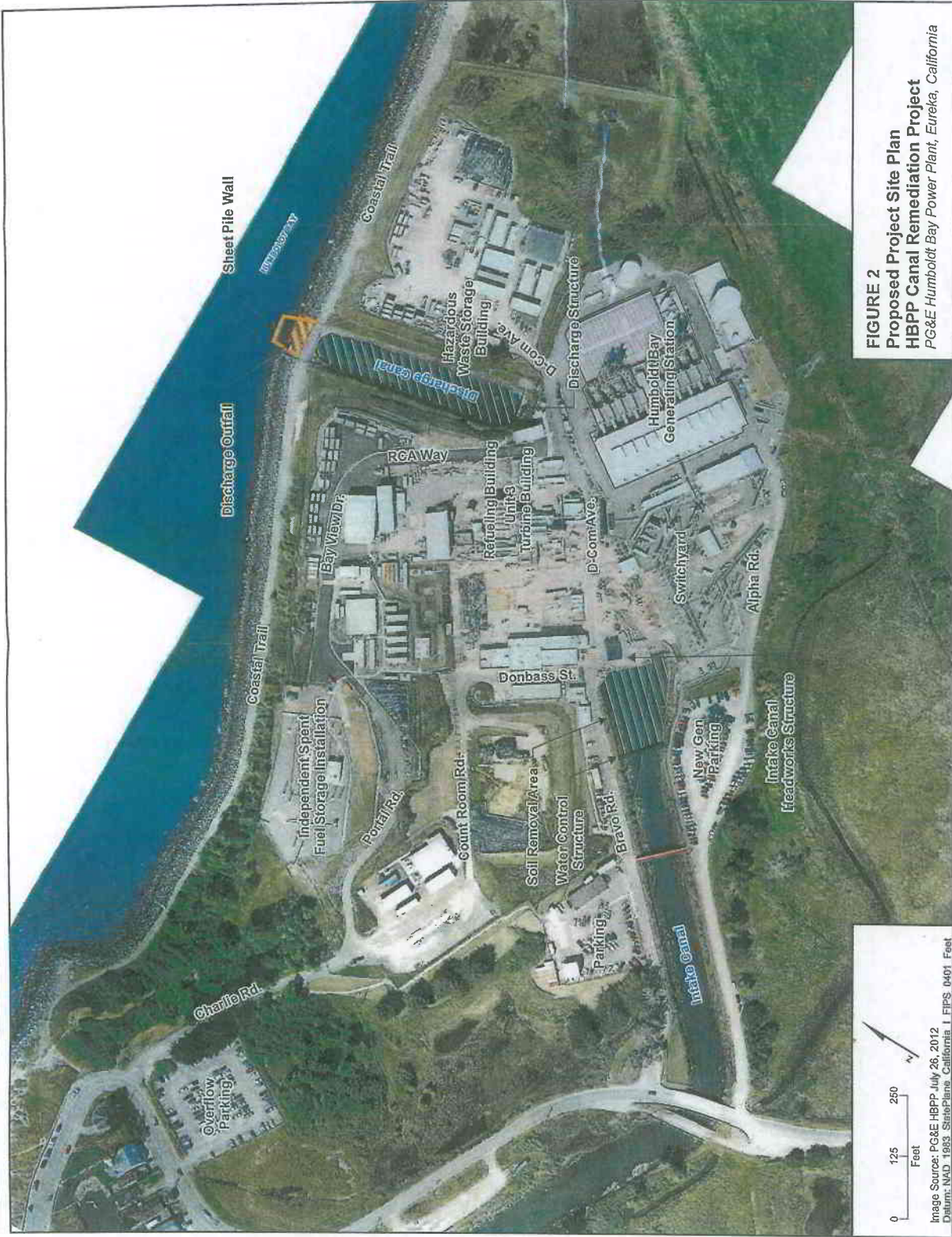


FIGURE 2
Proposed Project Site Plan
HBPP Canal Remediation Project
 PG&E Humboldt Bay Power Plant, Eureka, California

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 Feet
 Image Source: PG&E HBPP July 26, 2012
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— Access Route



FIGURE 3
Project Access Routes
PG&E Humboldt Bay Power Plant, Eureka, California
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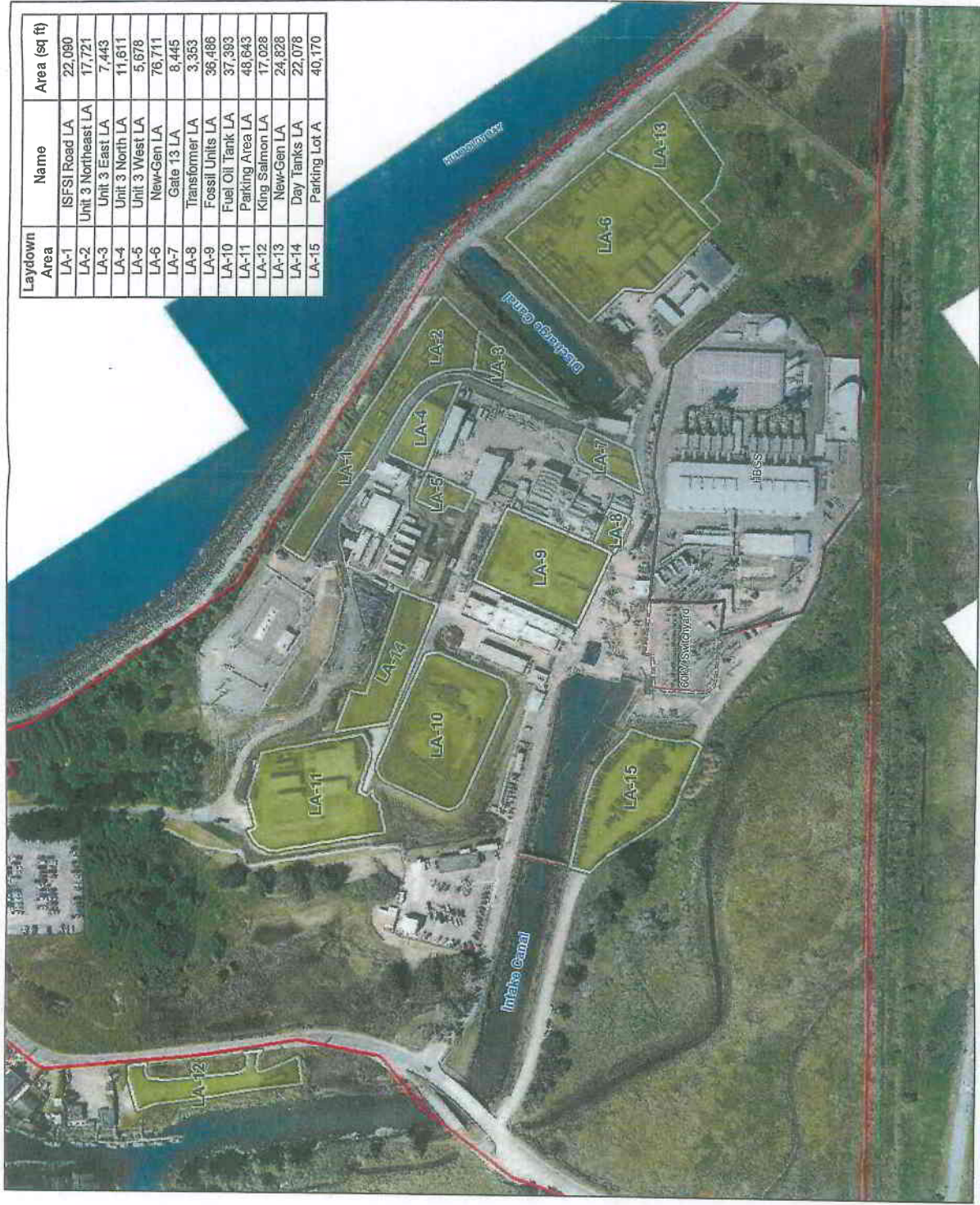
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 PROJECT LAYDOWN AREA



Laydown Area	Name	Area (sq ft)
LA-1	ISFSI Road LA	22,090
LA-2	Unit 3 Northeast LA	17,721
LA-3	Unit 3 East LA	7,443
LA-4	Unit 3 North LA	11,611
LA-5	Unit 3 West LA	5,678
LA-6	New-Gen LA	76,711
LA-7	Gate 13 LA	8,445
LA-8	Transformer LA	3,353
LA-9	Fossil Units LA	36,486
LA-10	Fuel Oil Tank LA	37,393
LA-11	Parking Area LA	48,643
LA-12	King Salmon LA	17,028
LA-13	New-Gen LA	24,828
LA-14	Day Tanks LA	22,078
LA-15	Parking Lot A	40,170



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FIGURE 4
 Decommissioning Staging and Laydown Areas
 PG&E Humboldt Bay Power Plant, Eureka, California
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Detailed Responses to Application Questions

The following are responses to individual questions posed on the Harbor District's permit application form that take additional space for a response (per the application instructions)

2.1 Project Description Questions (8–32)

Note: Questions 1 through 7 are answered in the permit application form.

8. Site Size

Response: The intake and discharge canal areas are located within the larger HBPP site, which is approximately 143 acres. The canals themselves, with immediately adjacent work areas, are roughly 4.6 acres (intake canal) and 2.3 acres (discharge canal) in area, respectively. Sediment dewatering and construction parking and laydown will take place on additional nearby portions of the 143-acre HBPP site (see Figures 1 and 2). The area of the intake canal to be dewatered is limited to approximately 0.57 acres as shown in Figure 2. The overall work area, including canal work areas and laydown and soil storage areas, is approximately 5 acres.

9. Square Footage

Response: See response to item #8. The surface area of sediment to be removed will be approximately 25,000 square feet for the intake canal and 45,000 square feet for the discharge canal. Laydown and soil storage areas will involve additional site area, but will not involve new construction or permanent fill.

10. Number of floors of construction

Response: NA

11. Amount of off-street parking provided

Response: Parking for construction staff will be within existing parking lots at the Humboldt Bay Power Plant, and off-street parking will not be needed.

12. Attach plans.

Response: Plans needed for this effort are discussed in detail above under "Preconstruction Surveys and Plans." At this time, final preconstruction plans have not yet been prepared as contractor selection is still underway. Once the contractor has been selected, detailed plans will be provided to the Harbor District.

13. Proposed scheduling

Response: Following site preparation activities, construction is planned to begin with installation of the water control structures beginning in second quarter 2014. The proposed project is expected to conclude in fourth quarter 2014.

14. Associated projects

Response: PG&E proposes this remediation project to remove contaminated sediment from the intake and discharge canals and to prepare the canals for final site restoration after the remediation as part of a larger program to decommission Units 1–3 and terminate the NRC license for Unit 3. This project is closely related to a different HBPP decommissioning task, the spent fuel pool/reactor vessel caisson removal, because PG&E proposes interim storage of clean soils generated by that task in the discharge canal.

Once the soils are removed, final restoration and redevelopment of the HBPP site may result in further alteration of the canals and surrounding areas or their repurposing under a separate

permitting action. The final configuration of the HBPP site after decommissioning has not yet been determined and will continue to be developed in cooperation with resource agencies. The scope of the proposed project is restricted to remediation of the intake and discharge canals and interim use of the discharge canal before final restoration.

15. Anticipated incremental development

Response: Demolition of intake and discharge canal structures will occur within a 9-month time period (second quarter 2014 through first quarter 2015). The discharge canal will be used for temporary clean soil storage from May 2015 through March 2018.

16. If residential, include the number of units, schedule of unit sizes, range of sale prices or rents, and type of household size expected.

Response: Not residential.

17. If commercial, indicate the type, whether neighborhood, city or regionally oriented, square footage of sales area, and loading facilities.

Response: Not commercial.

18. If industrial, indicate type, estimated employment per shift, and loading facilities.

Response: This project involves the remediation of existing industrial facility features, the canals, so that the larger HBPP can be decommissioned. Future uses of the canals, however, will be determined during final site restoration and considered under a separate permitting action.

19. If institutional, indicate the major function, estimated employment per shift, estimated occupancy, loading facilities, and community benefits to be derived from the project.

Response: Not institutional.

20. If the project involves a variance, conditional use or recognizing application, state this and indicate clearly why the application is required.

Response: The project is a requirement of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to decommission the HBPP and eventually surrender the NRC license. The California Coastal Commission has jurisdiction over land use in this location, and PG&E will also apply for a Coastal Development permit for this project.

Are the following items applicable to the project or its effects: Answer yes or no. Discuss all items answered yes.

21. Change in existing features of any bays, tidelands, beaches, lakes, or hills, or substantial alteration of ground contours

Response: Yes. The project will involve the removal of contaminated sediment from intake and discharge canals at the HBPP. After removal of contaminated sediment and concrete structures, the canals will be re-contoured so that they appear similar to their previous condition when used for power plant cooling (except that the concrete structures will no longer be present). The installation of coffer dam in the Humboldt Bay and removal of the existing levee material to allow for extraction of the outfall pipes will be temporary. When the project is complete, the levee will be replaced to its previous condition and will look the same as before the project.

22. Change in scenic views or vistas from existing residential areas or public lands or roads

Response: No. The intake and discharge canals are located within an existing industrial area within the boundaries of the HBPP, an industrial site. Once the intake and discharge structures are removed, the views from surrounding areas will change very little, but will remain industrial in nature. Future uses of the canal areas may include ecosystem restoration projects that would have a more natural appearance but this type of restoration would not be a part of the canal remediation project unless required as mitigation for wetlands or habitat impacts.

23. Change in pattern, scale or character of general area of project

Response: No. The most visible changes will be that two concrete structures (intake and discharge structures) will be removed and their former locations will be re-contoured. After the project is complete, tidal water will be released back into the intake canal. The discharge canal will cease to be tidally influenced because of the removal of the outfall pipes. Its post-project appearance will be similar to its current appearance except that the riprap lining will have been removed and its banks will consist of native soil instead of rock.

24. Significant amounts of solid waste or litter

Response: Yes. The proposed project will generate construction debris, soil, and waste materials including excavated sediments and concrete rubble resulting from demolition of the intake structures. The current HBPP waste management organization and waste management plans, along with contractor-submitted waste management plans, will govern waste management activities for the proposed project. Concrete wastes will be tested to determine eligibility for onsite reuse; however, it is currently assumed that some demolition debris generated will also require offsite disposal due to contamination.

Clean construction material such as concrete washout or material that does not meet the specifications for reuse will be returned to the supplier, recycled, or disposed of at an appropriate landfill as construction debris.

Contaminated soil removed from the canals will be transported to an appropriate licensed disposal facility.

25. Change in dust, ash, smoke, fumes, or odors in vicinity

Response: Yes. During construction activities, there is potential for a small amount of increased dust in the vicinity due to earth-moving activities. However, BMPs will be implemented during construction in accordance with the site-specific SWPPP. During construction activities, inspections will be required to ensure that the BMPs described in the SWPPP are properly implemented and effective.

Once construction/demolition activities are completed, no changes in dust, ash, some, fumes, or odors in the vicinity are anticipated.

26. Change in ocean, bay, lake, stream, or groundwater quality or quantity, or alteration of existing drainage patterns

Response: Yes. Both canals are currently connected with Humboldt Bay. Dredging and filling in these waters will result in a temporary change in the ocean water quality, and will require a permit under Section 404 of the CWA from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 water quality certification from the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The project will alter existing drainage patterns. The discharge canal currently drains into Humboldt Bay and exchanges water tidally with the bay. This project will involve the removal of this connection with the bay.

27. Substantial change in existing noise or vibration levels in the vicinity**a. During Construction**

Response: No. During construction, large equipment, such as is shown in Table 1, will be in use, increasing the noise levels in the immediate vicinity of the project. However, the activities will be occurring adjacent to an operating power plant (Humboldt Bay Generating Station) and other activities of the HBPP power plant decommissioning program, which also generate industrial noise. Therefore, a substantial change to existing noise and vibration levels at the

site is not anticipated to result from project activities. In addition, the additional noise associated with this project will be temporary, lasting approximately 9 months.

b. During Project Utilization

Response: No. The project involves sediment removal and demolition and is not planned for a reuse at this time that would produce noise.

28. Site on filled land or on slope of 10 percent or more

Response: Yes. Some of the land adjacent to the intake and discharge canals includes fill material from the leveling of the former HBPP site and excavation of the intake and discharge canals. The canals themselves are excavations into native ground.

29. Use of disposal or potentially hazardous materials, such as toxic substances, flammable or explosives

Response: Yes. The proposed project would generate construction debris, soil, and waste materials including excavated sediments and concrete rubble resulting from demolition of the intake structures. Some of these sediments and concrete may be contaminated with radionuclides and other materials. The current HBPP waste management organization and waste management plans, along with contractor-submitted waste management plans, would govern waste management activities for the proposed project. Because some demolition waste generated at the site is subject to regulation and control by the NRC, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and California Hazardous Waste Regulations, the HBPP waste management and radiological protection organizations will implement necessary compliance measures and contractor oversight, including screening wastes for licensed radiological materials and documenting waste characterization and shipping. It is expected that none of the excavated soil and sediment taken from the canal will qualify for onsite reuse and will all be shipped offsite to a disposal facility. Concrete wastes will be tested to determine eligibility for onsite reuse; however, it is currently assumed that some demolition debris generated will also require offsite disposal due to contamination.

The contractor will construct one or more impermeable containment pads for contaminated sediment handling and materials staging. Contaminated sediment will be dewatered on the containment pad in controlled piles or in specialized dewatering containers.

Some of the demolition debris, including concrete and rubble, may be processed in the waste management facility that is being constructed at LA-10 (see Figure 4). Other debris may be processed at the point of generation and loaded directly to vehicles for reuse or disposal. Debris will be processed at the waste management facility to meet the packaging requirements of the disposal facility. It is expected that some materials will be radiologically affected and therefore packaged into intermodal containers for shipment to a radiological disposal facility. If materials can be free-released,² they may be direct loaded or processed for shipment to a recycle facility, or disposed of at a Class II landfill.

30. Substantial change in demand for municipal services (police, fire, water, sewage, etc.)

Response: No. Although activities during the remediation of the intake and discharge canals will result in an additional 25 to 35 construction workers, no significant change in demand for municipal services, including police, fire, water, and sewage, is anticipated.

31. Substantially increase fossil fuel consumption (electricity, oil, natural gas, etc.)

Response: No. The project involves temporary construction activity to remediate contaminated soils.

32. Relationship to larger project or series of projects

Response: Yes. Please see discussion in Section 1, Project Overview, and also the response to Question #14.

² "Free-released" means that the waste has been tested and radionuclides determined to be below levels regulated as radioactive waste.

2.2 Environmental Setting Questions (33–39)

33. Describe the project site as it exists before the project including information on topography, soil stability, plants and animals, and any cultural, historical, or scenic aspects. Describe any existing structures on the site and the use of the structures. Attach photographs of the site. Snapshots or Polaroid photos will be accepted.

Response: The project site has been used for utility and industrial purposes since the mid-1950s, when PG&E constructed the HBPP to generate and distribute electrical power for the Humboldt Bay region. Before then, the project site was rural and occupied by a single farmstead.

The canal remediation project site currently consists of intake and discharge canals and intake and discharge structures as shown in Figure 6 and 7. The intake and discharge canals are tidally-influenced channels that were built to support once-through-cooling of the HBPP for power generation, from the 1950s through 2010. The discharge canal is lined with riprap and the intake canal is unlined. The southwest portion of the intake canal connects to the pre-existing boat channel in the community of King Salmon to the west. The intake structure is a concrete headworks at the east end of the intake canal. The discharge structure is a concrete bulwark at the south end of the discharge canal through which it formerly conveyed power plant cooling water. The canal connects to Humboldt Bay through four 48-inch asbestos-bonded metal outfall pipes and a concrete discharge structure.



FIGURE 5
The Intake Canal Between the Pedestrian Bridge and the Intake Structure



FIGURE 6
The Discharge Canal Looking toward the North End and Outfall Structure (left photo) and South View (right photo).

A detailed field survey was conducted to determine the extent of eelgrass, an important marine and estuarine habitat type, in both canals. Eelgrass is present in both the intake and discharge canals. Eelgrass density in both canals was estimated to be medium to high where present in patches. Double-crested cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), California brown pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), black-crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), and belted kingfishers (*Ceryle alcyon*) are commonly seen in the area foraging, swimming, and loafing within the intake canal and surrounding area. River otters have been observed using the discharge canal and its banks.

A habitat assessment has been prepared for both the intake and discharge canal demolition activities and has identified sensitive species that may be affected by the project. The project's potential effects on federally listed species are addressed in the BA prepared in support of the Section 404 permit application. The USACE will consult with the NMFS regarding those potential effects and conservation measures that PG&E can apply to minimize any adverse effects. The BA indicates that critical habitat is present in the intake canal for North American green sturgeon (Southern distinct population segment), California coastal Chinook and southern Oregon/northern California coho salmon, and northern California steelhead.

Although HBPP Unit 3 has been determined to be a historic property, the canals are primarily associated with Units 1 and 2 and do not contribute to the significance of Unit 3. PG&E has prepared a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the project and USACE will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the project's potential effects on historic properties as part of the Section 404 permit application process.

34. Describe the surrounding properties, including information on plants and animals and any cultural, historical, or scenic aspects. Indicate the type of land use (residential, commercial, etc.) intensity of land use (one-family, apartment houses, shops, department stores, etc.) and the scale of development (height, frontage, set-back, rear yard, etc.). Attach photographs of the vicinity. Snapshots or Polaroid photos will be accepted.

Response: Surrounding areas to the west of the intake canal and HBPP site include the unincorporated community of King Salmon and the Fisherman's Channel, which provides boating access for the community of King Salmon. The King Salmon community consists of homes with docks for access to the channel. Some fishing chartering companies are also located in this area. To the north/northeast is the site of the former HBPP as well as the newer Humboldt Bay Generating Station and the Humboldt Bay Power Plant substation.

Large tidal salt marshes are found to the south of the intake canal. Buhne Slough is located to the southeast of the intake canal and is a natural channel that feeds tidal water into the salt marshes that are found south of the HBPP site.

Buhne Point is a forested hill upslope of both the intake and discharge canals. The Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) is located on this hill. The ISFSI is a long-term storage vault for HBPP Unit 3 spent fuel rods and other high-level nuclear waste that was constructed to store these materials until a federal depository is permitted and constructed, and to allow the decommissioning and demolition of Unit 3.

Downslope and immediately east of the discharge canal, the land slopes gently across an area currently used for industrial purposes, eventually reaching brackish and tidal marshes. Immediately to the north of the discharge canal is a pedestrian walking trail and the Humboldt Bay (See Figure 7).

35. How will the proposed use or activity promote the public health, safety, comfort, and convenience?

Response: The removal of the intake and discharge structures and the contaminated sediment from the canals will improve public safety by removing contaminated materials from the local environment

and disposing of them in a controlled location. The canal remediation project is part of the larger HBPP decommissioning, which involves the demolition of obsolete steam generating power units and nuclear power plant.

36. How is the requested grant, permit, franchise, lease, right, or privilege required by the public convenience and necessity?

Response: Remediation of contaminated sediments and concrete structures in the intake and discharge canals is required for final decommissioning of the HBPP and surrender of its NRC license. Remediation of the Discharge Canal is also being conducted under the auspices of the Interim Measures/Remedial Action Work Plan submitted to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. The decommissioning and license surrender is required by law and regulation. The removal of contaminated sediments and concrete structures is a benefit to the public and environment.

37. Financial statement:

a. Estimated cost of the project.

Response: Capital cost for this project is expected to be approximately \$38 million.

b. How will the project be financed?

Response: PG&E is an investor-owned utility and a regulated public utility. The project will be financed through PG&E.

38. Describe full directions necessary to arrive at project site.

Response: From Highway 101, exit King Salmon Avenue heading west. Immediately after crossing the bridge over Fisherman's Channel, make a right turn into the PG&E HBPP access lane.

39. Will the Applicant agree that as a condition of the permit being issued to Applicant, to indemnify and hold harmless the Humboldt Bay, Harbor recreation and Conservation District from any and all claims, demands, or liabilities for attorneys' fees obtained from or against demands for attorney's fees, costs of suit, and costs of administrative records made against District by any and all third parties as a result of third party environmental actions against District arising out of the subject matter of this application and permit, including, but not limited to attorney's fees, costs of suit, and costs of administrative records obtained by or awarded to third parties pursuant to the California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5 or any other applicable local, state, or federal laws, whether such attorneys; fees, costs of suit, and costs of administrative records are direct or indirect, or incurred in the compromise, attempted compromise, trial, appeal, or arbitration of claims for attorneys' fees and costs of administrative records in connection with the subject matter of this application and permit?

Response: Yes.

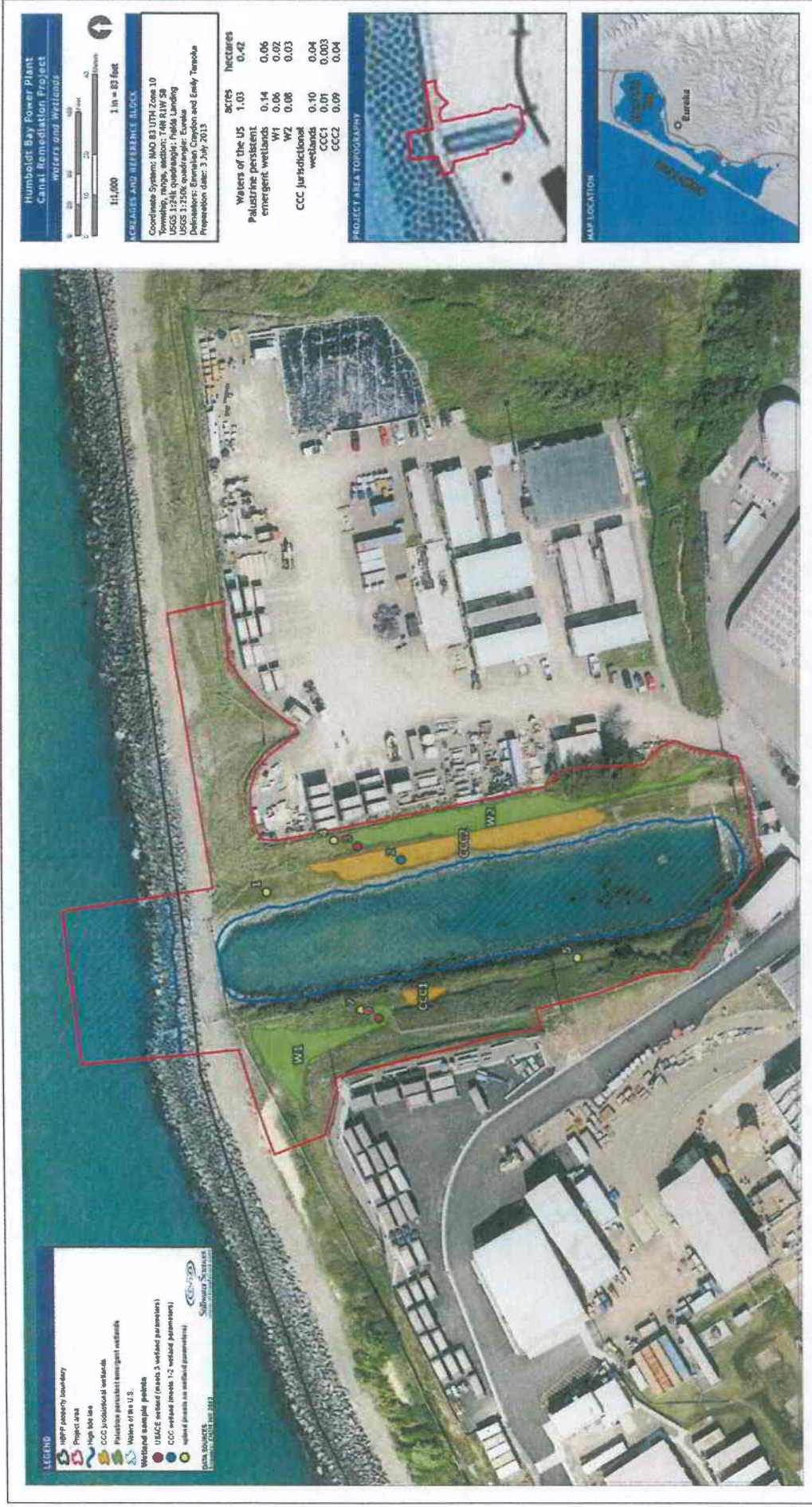


FIGURE 7
Wetlands near the Discharge Canal within Area of Likely Ground Disturbance